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BIG STORM RAGING.

Wind and Rain Do Great Damage in Eastern Cities.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED.

New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Pittsburg Hit.

SNOW IN SOME LOCALITIES.

Broken Telegraph Wires Stop All News-Gathering.

GREAT HARM THAT HAS BEEN DONE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The storm of today, which has been so remarkable in its varied characteristics, so disastrous in its effects, and far reaching in the area of its sweep, will be recorded, especially in the log-books of the telegraph and telephone companies, as at once having equaled if not excelled the utter paralysis wrought by the great blizzard of 1888.

In truth this has been a storm king's carnival, and as the sequel may prove in many instances the carnival of death. Already from numerous points come reports of damage, destruction, and death, and when a cessation of the warring elements permits of a restoration of telegraphic communication with points at present inaccessible by prostration of wires, the extent to which the seemingly wild rumors will be borne out by actual facts is wholly conjectural.

Originating near Southern Georgia or Northern Florida this resistless wave of devastation swept northward, entirely bearing down in its path the flimsy wires, snapping off like reeds trees and telegraph poles, toppling over chimneys, tearing off roofs, and crushing like playhouses of cardboard apparently substantial buildings.

Bounding over the Alleghanies this awful destroyer fell upon Baltimore, Richmond, Washington, and Philadelphia, in turn scattering through highway and byway mementos of his tremendous power as if in mocking derision of man's power.

In this city early in the day wires south and southeast failed, often several at a time, until at last all communication outside of a comparatively small territory was cut off. Struggle as they would the most expert electricians could not, with all their ingenuity, devise means of getting over or around the trouble, even the routes via Montreal and Toronto having been rendered useless. The storm seemed to divide itself into two arms, branching from a center in North Carolina, one arm bearing down the coast, the other sweeping northward and veering north of Washington, describing a tremendous circle. Bearing down northwest it passed successively over Lakes Ontario and Erie, and finally passed away to the north, disappearing in Baffin's Bay.

Meager reports continue to be received of cyclones to the South and Southwest. At Lawrence a cyclonic center formed, passing over the same route as several years ago, which destroyed the Towns of Beauregard and Weston. One person was killed and several wounded, besides much damage. From Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania reports, as yet meager, outline the destruction in every direction, accurate reports of which can only be secured when the storm subsides. Suffice to say that all is chaos. The damage will be many thousands of dollars in every section of the country visited by the great storm of today.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE AT PITTSBURG.

One Person Is Killed and a Large Amount of Property Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—A storm of great violence and energy swept over this city this morning, doing great damage and injuring several persons, one it is thought fatally. The storm broke over the city at 10:15 o'clock without warning, and for several minutes raged with great fury. The wind then abated, but a heavy rain continued several hours. From all parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny come reports of damage by the storm. Houses were blown down or unroofed, trees snapped off short, signs broken from their fastenings, and telegraph poles torn up and wires broken.

In the west end Grimm's new three-story hotel, not yet finished, was blown down, crushing a small dwelling adjoining it. The occupants all escaped but Mrs. Peebles, who was preparing dinner in the kitchen. She was buried in the ruins and probably fatally injured. In Allegheny several electric light towers were blown down, and in the east end trees along Sheridan and Collins avenues and Broad street were uprooted.

The storm caused great anxiety among the rivermen. There are between fifteen and seventeen million bushels of coal lying in boats in the harbor, awaiting shipment, and for a time it was feared the boats would be swept away. Several barges broke from their moorings, but were recovered without loss. On the Allegheny River the Star Sand company's hoisting boat and engine, and Clark & Co.'s hoisting boat and engine were capsized and sunk. The crews escaped injury.

Great damage is reported along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad west of Connellsville. Trees and outhouses are reported to have been blown down. The coal tipple at Alpsville is almost a complete wreck. At New Brighton, Pa., on the Erie and Pittsburg railroad, a large tree was blown down at the intersection of Main and Harmony streets, where the telephone wires cross the trolley wire of the Beaver Valley Traction company. The tree fell upon the telephone wires and forced them down on the electric wire, which was carrying 500 volts. The results were startling.

Harrison Ewing, a farmer of Industry Township, was driving across First street, when one of the horses stepped upon a broken telephone wire and was killed instantly.

The residences of W. H. Everson, E. P. Townsend, and Harry Barker, located in different sections of the town, were set on fire by the telephone wires, but the flames were extinguished.

At Butler the frame store buildings of W. Gohing, wholesale commission merchant, L. Arras, harness dealer, and Mrs. Fay's boarding-house were blown down and completely demolished. The occupants were buried in the ruins, but Joseph Manny Jr. was the only one injured. The ruins took fire, but were quickly extinguished. This evening the wind again became very high in Pittsburg, and the rain turned to snow.

This evening about dark the steamer Coal City, while attempting to land at the wharf at the foot of Market street, crashed into the Chartiers packet line wharf boat and sank it.

The storm had a rather disastrous effect upon the derricks in the oil fields. Old as well as new derricks were blown down, and nearly all the districts within fifty miles of Pittsburg suffered to a greater or less extent from the storm. In all but a very few instances no part of the rig except the derricks was destroyed. Between Oakdale and Noblestown twelve derricks were blown down, and reports from the McCurdy, Moon, Washington, Butler, Greene, and other oil districts are to the effect that they all suffered. The losses to the oil men are roughly estimated at $15,000.

At midnight a high wind still prevailed here and it was alternately raining and snowing. Communication by telegraph was still cut off from the East. All the wires of the Western Union and Postal companies are prostrated between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New York. The same condition of affairs prevails north, while west and south the wires are working but very poorly.

CYCLONES THROUGHOUT OHIO.

Lawrence, Ashtabula, and Akron Badly Damaged by Wind.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—A cyclone from the southwest swept over Lawrence yesterday about 4 o'clock. All houses in its track were lifted bodily from the ground and carried away, many pieces of timber falling several miles distant. The residence of Tom Dennis, in which were his family and himself, was destroyed. Mrs. Dennis was severely bruised about the head and had one shoulder dislocated, while one of her children—a little girl—had her brains knocked out by a falling joist and died today. A number of negro cabins were blown away, leaving the occupants with bruised bodies and broken limbs. The Methodist church was almost entirely destroyed, as was the residence of Mr. Clay.

A special from Meadville, Pa., says the storm struck that town with terrific force about noon today. The roof was blown from the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad freight-house and the roof partly torn from the passenger depot. Shade-trees and chimneys were blown down all over town. Telephone reports from neighboring towns tell of serious damage. No lives were lost.

At Ashtabula, O., the storm did much damage. A brick school building collapsed at 2 o'clock. The children were taken out by the teachers when they saw the storm coming, and none were hurt. Many roofs were blown off and other damage done.

At Akron the wind blew in the front of John Pringle's brick livery stable and played havoc with signs and shade trees. The rain turned to snow about noon, and the fall was very heavy, seriously interfering with telegraphic communication.

A blinding snow-storm is now raging at Canton and Massillon and railroad trains are delayed.

HURRICANE AT WASHINGTON.

Immense Amount of Damage and Two Dead—Meager Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—A heavy wind and rain storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, passed over this city about 12:30 o'clock today, doing great damage to property.

The walls of the new Metzerott Music Hall, in course of construction, were blown down and several persons killed and many injured. George White, the ladies' tailor, and one of his sewing women were taken out dead from the building adjoining Metzerott's, and two others are badly hurt.

One of the reservoirs of the Washington Gas company was struck by lightning and burned. The loss is $50,000. Total losses in the vicinity of Washington will aggregate more than $100,000.

A section of the stone balustrade around the roof of the White House was blown down during the storm and crushed through the roof of the portico at the eastern entrance of the basement. A large number of telegraph and telephone wires were naturally carried down with the mass of stone, completely shutting off all communication with the house by wire. The section destroyed was about thirty feet long, composed of freestone, in blocks and pillars, and, in falling, it carried with it a large portion of the portico.

Sinking of the Samuel Mather.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The steamer Brazil, which sunk the Samuel Mather off White Fish Point Saturday afternoon, arrived here early this morning. It is dented in some distance above the water-line on its starboard bow. It was leaking badly but the pumps easily kept it free. John Taylor, the mate who was running the steamer when the accident happened, says: "The weather was drizzly at the time, but it was clear enough to see the Mather's light for half an hour before we struck her. We could not see her green light until she got quite close to us and began to cross our bows from starboard to port. She had no business crossing our bows, for if she had continued steering a straight course she would have come nowhere near us. She did not give any signal. I gave one whistle some time before we struck her, warning her to drop off. We struck her somewhere near the engine-room and the shock was something awful. I don't want to go through such an experience again. The Mather did not go down for twenty-five minutes after the collision, and a little later we picked up her crew and started back for the Sault, transferring the Mather's men to the Parks Foster when we reached Point Iroquois." The wheat of the Mather was shipped by A. D. Thomson & Co. of this city.

Damage Done in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 23.—A terrific blizzard passed over this city today, and the rain, snow, and wind played havoc in Wheeling. Little damage was done, though telegraph wires were somewhat interfered with. From points outside the city, however, come reports of considerable damage. At Moundsville, twelve miles to the east, the most damaging storm for many years prevailed. The carriage works were completely wrecked, the building being leveled to the earth. It was lifted bodily off the foundation and several men were on the second floor, and all were seriously but not fatally injured. The west gable end of the glass works was blown in and considerable damage done.

Boys Killed in a Manitoba Blizzard.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A 16-year-old son of L. B. Cochrane and a 10-year-old son of E. Walton, merchants of Medicine Hat, whose ranches are just outside of town, were caught in Friday night's blizzard while looking for some cattle. Searching parties organized the following morning found no trace of them until last night. The Cochrane boy was found sixteen miles from home frozen to death beside a hay stack, his horse eating hay over his dead body. The police are scouring the country for the other boy. Something over a foot of snow has fallen within the last week and the thermometer has been as low as 17° below zero. Heavy snow is blockading the railways and accentuating the grain blockade.

Baltimore Badly Knocked Out.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon a wind and rain storm of unusual intensity struck this city from the southwest, blowing down signs and flag-poles and doing other damage. At 1:30 o'clock the roof of the oyster packing-house of C. S. Maltby, at the foot of West Falls avenue, was blown off by the wind. A number of persons working in the top story were injured, but none seriously.

Cleveland Has a Touch of It.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—The storm here today was the worst in a long time. Rain has fallen continually since yesterday forenoon. About noon today it became so dark that lamps and gas were lighted all over the city. The darkness lasted half an hour, when the wind shifted to the west and the rain came down in torrents. The wind was blowing a gale at sundown, but it has subsided somewhat since and it is growing colder. A railroad man who came in over the Erie road this evening said there was two feet of snow twenty miles south of the city.

Frozen to Death in a Blizzard.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—A rumor has just reached this city that last night and this morning there was a snow-storm in the

[*Continued on second page.*]

GOV. A. P. HOVEY DEAD.

PEACEFULLY INDIANA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE PASSES AWAY.

The Name of His Grandchild Mary His Latest Breath—Pathetic Scenes from His Last Illness—Clear Memory on Subjects of War-Time Interest—His Biography—Lieut.-Gov. Chase to Be Sworn Into Office Today—His Record—The Reception of the News at Mount Vernon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Hovey's illness terminated fatally at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock this afternoon. The attending physicians reported yesterday that there had been a favorable change in his condition and they believed he would continue to improve. As this hopeful information was the latest the public had from the bedside of the Governor, the announcement of his death came as a shock to the people of the city.

He began growing weaker and this morning he himself realized that his condition was extremely critical, but appeared to be hopeful. His mind was clear, and he talked occasionally in a reminiscent way. His messenger, Otto Pfafflin, an old veteran who attended him all through the war as a bugler, was constantly at his bedside, tenderly and devotedly caring for him. During his waking hours the Governor persisted in talking with Pfafflin about war times, recalling with remarkable accuracy the scenes of blood, and carnage, and triumph through which they passed side by side.



GOV. A. P. HOVEY.

"Otto," the Governor said, holding out his hand to the old bugler, "several persons have asked me since I got home why I didn't go over the old battlefield of Champion's Hill when at Vicksburg. Otto, there was no pleasure to me in revisiting the scene where I lost so many gallant boys of my command. That was a fierce battle, lasting only about two hours, but with the superior position of Pemberton and the failure of McClernand to obey Grant's order and come to my assistance, bringing with him information from Grant as to Pemberton's intentions, we were outclassed. O, if McClernand only had obeyed Grant!"

The Governor showed much emotion and Otto stroked his forehead, assuring him that McClernand was clearly to blame for the result, and the old warrior sank into peaceful sleep again.

The End Drawing Near.

As the day wore on his breathing became more and more difficult. At noon Dr. Hayes said that the immediate cause of the patient's dangerous condition was the damp atmosphere, which impeded his respiration. He said that clear weather would do for the sufferer what medicine could not and anxiously telephoned to signal service headquarters for information regarding the indications. The answer came that it would continue cloudy and rainy all day, with a probable change to snow, and that not before tomorrow could clear weather be expected. The doctor's countenance changed to an expression of despair as he turned from the telephone. The words were like a death-knell to the sufferer up-stairs. The Governor rapidly grew weaker, every breath was drawn with an effort. Shortly after 1 o'clock Mrs. Menzies, the Governor's daughter, and other friends and attendants went out for a moment, leaving Maj. Menzies and Dr. Hayes remaining with him. Looking about the room the dying man thought he saw his granddaughter, Miss Mary Menzies. She was always a favorite with him and at sight of her, as he thought, his face brightened and he called out, "Mary." At that moment his heart stopped beating and the pallor of death overspread his features. He was laid gently back among the pillows and his family and friends were called in. As they gathered about the bed he drew one convulsive breath and was dead.

Where the Illness Was Contracted.

The illness which resulted in Gov. Hovey's death was contracted in Mexico, where he went the first of the present month with a party of sixteen friends by special car, intending to remain till today, when he would start on the return journey, stopping at several points where arrangements had been made to entertain him as a guest of honor. On the way through the Western States and the Republic of Mexico the Governor's health was good and he enjoyed the travel. The night before the City of Mexico was reached the party gathered in the parlor of the car and the Governor made a little speech. It was full of the kindest and soundest advice to the young men of the party, as gentle as though coming from the lips of a woman. After the talk the Governor recited a poem which was a tale of love and sacrifice, whose scene was laid in the mountains of Peru. The story was a pathetic one and beautifully told, and when it was ended several persons asked who was its author. The Governor blushed like a girl, and finally admitted that he was the author himself.

First of His Fatal Attack.

In the City of Mexico the rarefied air affected Gov. Hovey's breathing and the action of his heart to such an extent that he could not endure the slightest exertion. For that reason the stay in the City of Mexico was cut short and the homeward trip begun. When lower altitudes were reached he felt better again, and for several days and nights seemed about well, joining with the members of his party in conversation and discussion of points of interest along the way. Sunday a week ago was spent at Dallas, Tex., where the Governor attended divine worship at the Methodist church in the morning. In the afternoon he was taken violently ill and suffered from partial heart failure, together with congestion of the lungs and a severe cough, which racked him terribly. From that time till home was reached he did not leave his bed, and when he arrived here last Thursday his illness had developed into pneumonia with a complication of heart disorder.

His Political Prominence.

The Governor's death removes an important political figure from the field, for it was not improbable that, had he lived, circumstances might have led to his nomination for the Vice-Presidency or the United States Senatorship by the Republican party, for which he was indorsed by the Republicans of the last Legislature. He was popular among the people, and it has long been known that his nomination for office in Indiana was certain to be followed by election.

The arrangements for the funeral were completed tonight. The body will lie in state in the capitol tomorrow until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it will be removed to the Legislative Hall, where the Grand Army of the Republic will conduct the ritual ceremonies. The body will then be taken by special train to Mount Vernon, Ind., the Governor's old home, for burial Wednesday.

[Alvin P. Hovey was born on a farm near Mount Vernon, Posey County, Ind., Sept. 6, 1821, and was educated in the country schools and by private teachers. In 1840 he was a school teacher, and while so engaged pursued the study of law evenings, being admitted to the bar in 1842. He enlisted as a private in the Mexican War and was commissioned a First Lieutenant for conspicuous service in June, 1848. Returning to Indiana at the close of the war with Mexico he began the practice of the law, and as a Democrat was elected a delegate to the Constitutional convention of the State in 1850. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit, and at the expiration of his term in 1854 was appointed one of the Judges of the State Supreme Court to fill a vacancy. The same year his party nominated him for the regular term, but he was defeated by the Hon. Samuel Gookins, Republican and Know-Nothing candidate. The year following, 1855, he served as President of the Democratic State convention, and in 1856 President Franklin Pierce appointed him United States District Attorney for the State of Indiana, from which office he was removed in 1858 by President James Buchanan because of his active support of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidential nomination. Daniel W. Voorhees, now United States Senator, was appointed his successor. Gov. Hovey was defeated for Congress in 1858 by the Hon. W. E. Niblack. He was among the first to tender his services to the cause of the Union at the opening of hostilities between the North and the South in 1861. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and in April, 1862, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He served under Gens. Fremont and Hunter in Missouri during 1861 and was with Gen. Grant at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea. As a brigade and division commander he participated in the battles of Corinth, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Reseca, Dalton, Champion's Hill, and the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson. In July, 1864, he was commissioned Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, "for meritorious and distinguished services during the war." He was appointed United States Minister to the Republic of Peru in 1865, which office he filled with conspicuous merit until 1870, when he resigned and returned to Indiana. In 1887 he was elected as a Republican to the Fiftieth Congress from the First Congressional District, defeating James E. McCullough, Democrat. While serving his term as Congressman he was nominated for Governor by the Republicans in 1888 and was elected, defeating Matson, Democrat, by 2,200 plurality.]

Receiving the News at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The information of Gov. Hovey's death has been productive of great sorrow to all our citizens, this being his home from birth. His remains will leave Indianapolis Tuesday night by special train and arrive here about 9 o'clock next morning, and the funeral will take place from his residence here at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon under the auspices of the Grand Army post. His remains will be deposited in Bellefontaine Cemetery, two miles north of the city. Quite a number of Grand Army men from Evansville and other neighboring towns and cities are expected to be present, besides the party that will arrive with the funeral train from Indianapolis.

CHASE WILL BE GOVERNOR NOW.

Gov. Hovey's Successor Will Take the Oath of Office Today.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The death of Gov. Hovey brings into the office of Chief Executive of Indiana Lieut.-Gov. Ira J. Chase of Danville. He was notified by telegraph today of the Governor's death. In response he came to the city tonight, and the oath of office will be administered tomorrow morning.

[Mr. Chase is a native of New York, having been born in Monroe County of that State Dec. 7, 1834. He afterwards lived during his childhood at Medina, N. Y., Milan, O., and in 1855 located on a small farm near Barrington, thirty miles from Chicago. For a time he was a school teacher at Jefferson, now within the corporate limits of Chicago, and while there married Miss Rhoda J. Castle of Palestine, Ill., who, like himself, was a teacher. He enlisted for the war at Chicago, but his health failed under service in the field and he was finally retired to hospital duty. Returning to Barrington, Ill., he joined his wife, and as soon as he was able to attend to business stocked a hardware store. A year or two later his wife was prostrated with the small-pox, and as she was the only victim in the town their house was shunned by all their neighbors and Mr. Chase's business was ruined. He attended upon his wife constantly and after a terrible experience, lasting five months, she arose from the bed blind and crippled. After his unfortunate venture in business Mr. Chase became a minister of the Church of Disciples and has been preaching for twenty-one years, having held charges at Mishawaka, Ind., La Porte, Pittsburg, Pa., Peoria, Ill., Wabash, Ind., and Danville, Ind. In 1886 he was elected Commander of the Indiana Department of the G. A. R., and this brought him into prominence politically. During his term he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Matson, whose majority, however, was reduced from 1,363 to 532. His nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1888 was without opposition. It has been pretty generally understood for some time that he would be a candidate next year for Governor, and his succession to the office will now doubtless strengthen his claims on the nomination.]

SUIT AGAINST IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

The R. S. Peale Company Wants Cash for a $4,000 Note Executed in 1887.

An assumpsit suit for $6,000 damages was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by the R. S. Peale company against Ignatius Donnelly, the Minnesota politician and the author of the "Cryptogram."

In 1887, it is alleged, Mr. Donnelly went to Mr. Peale to have his book published and procured an advance of $4,000 on giving a note, expecting to pay it back on money from sales of his book. The publication turned out a failure and there was a great loss.

The note was payable six months after execution, and it remains unpaid. While in Chicago last Saturday Mr. Donnelly was served with notice of the suit.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS ANOTHER FIRE.

Loss of $350,000 in a Wholesale Shoe Store Last Night.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 23.—Fire broke out tonight at 10 o'clock in the five-story building occupied by the North Star Boot and Shoe company on Third street, between Hennepin and First avenues north. It looked as though Temple Court, the Nicollet House, and other big buildings would have to go, but the flames were confined to the building in which they originated. The loss is estimated at $350,000, fully insured. The building is owned by H. C. Harrison and cost $85,000. It will be rebuilt. The North Star Boot and Shoe company is composed of Preston King and W. W. Heffelfinger.

CHICAGO PACKERS FOR EAST ST. LOUIS.

Armour-Cudahy Company Will Build a Plant There.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Traveling Agent John S. Knox of the Armour-Cudahy Packing company of Chicago, Omaha, and Milwaukee has just left St. Louis after completing the details for the packing plant to be established in East St. Louis by his company. The new plant is to cost $50,000 and will afford employment to several hundred men. The company will at first use the plant only for their beef packing business, but their plans contemplate finally the establishment of both beef and pork packing in East St. Louis.

WATER BADLY NEEDED IN BROOKLYN.

Fifty-thousand People Out of Employment Through Shut-down Factories.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The city is having a water famine due to the bursting of a conduit Saturday. The Brooklyn bridge cable is stopped and locomotives are used to shove cars across the bridge. All factories, elevators, and hotels using steam, have had their water turned off and as a result 50,000 people have no work. It will be at least tomorrow before necessary repairs can be made.

Fight in the Evangelical Association.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—In the Evangelical Association fight an amended petition was filed in the case brought by the minority faction to compel the abdication of the majority from power. The majority are going ahead under the officers appointed at their Indianapolis conference, and the minority now appear in court with the claim that their Philadelphia meeting was the only legal conference.

Died from the Effects of Blood-Poisoning.

CALEDONIA, Minn., Nov. 23.—Nicholas Ellens, a resident of Houston County, aged 72, died this morning. While carrying swill to his hogs he was smoking. He slipped and fell, driving the stem of his pipe into his throat. It broke off and was with difficulty extracted. Blood-poisoning resulted from the nicotine and death followed.

FIVE HIGH BUILDINGS

PERMITS FOR THEIR ERECTION TAKEN OUT JUST IN TIME.

No More to Be Issued Until the Council Receives a Report from the Committee on Buildings—The Subject Taken Up at the Regular Meeting—Where the Structures Now Planned Are to Be Located—Each to Be Sixteen Stories High—Sales and Other Real Estate News.

At the meeting of the Council last evening Ald. Kent introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings not to issue permits for buildings exceeding twelve stories until the Building committee of the Council had reported on the question of high buildings and the Council had taken action thereon.

Ald. Wall wanted to have the order referred. Mr. Kent threatened to move a suspension of the rules. He said the committee would report in two weeks. The evidence before the committee was against high buildings. He believed the committee would report accordingly. He urged the adoption of his order.

Objection was then withdrawn by Ald. Wall and Kent's order was adopted.

It was evidently in anticipation of this action that the business in the office of the Commissioner of Buildings was kept so busy during the day. Word had apparently been passed around that it would be a good idea to take out high building permits at once, and five for sixteen-story structures were secured in addition to the usual list of flats, stores, and dwellings. The city's revenue on account of the five permits for big buildings alone was $1,294. The five permits were taken out by the George Fuller company and the estimated cost of all the buildings is $3,100,000. All are to be of steel construction, faced with brick and terra-cotta.

The permit of greatest amount provides for a $900,000 building to be erected by the Marquette Building company at Nos. 266 to 274 Dearborn street. It is to contain stores and offices. Permits for three $600,000 buildings of similar nature follow. One will be built by Francis Bartlett at No. 82 Van Buren street. A second will be built at Nos. 79 to 83 Jackson street, extending through to Nos. 18 and 20 Quincy street. The permit for this structure is taken out for David E. Bradley. The third $600,000 permit was taken out for the Brooks estate and provides for a building at Nos. 194 to 210 Dearborn street. A permit for a $400,000 building, to be erected for Byron A. Smith at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, is the last on the list.

Considered Emergency Permits.

The permit issued last Saturday to William A. Giles for a $400,000 building to be erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and Jackson street may be classed with the five described above. They are to a certain extent emergency permits.

Mr. Giles said yesterday that his plans were prepared, but that nothing would be done for months.

"I do not know just what form this agitation of the high building question will take, and so applied for the permit," said he. "Just what effect any future action taken by the Council will have on permits granted is a question for lawyers to answer. If a building is condemned the city is liable for damages when it is taken down. By the same course of reasoning the city might be held liable for any action which would curtail the rights granted to a property-owner by a building permit. The permit is granted and paid for, and, as I understand, cannot be revoked. It is a question which no doubt will come up in case any restrictive action is taken by the Council."

This complication which is suggested by Mr. Giles will undoubtedly arise when the city asserts its rights of police supervision under any restrictive law which may be enacted.

The lease under which the Honoré Block is held provides for the construction of a new building or the addition of a number of stories to the present building within three years. This is the property at Nos. 194 to 210 Dearborn street, for which a permit is issued to the Brooks estate. The leases on this building would prevent any immediate building operations in case the lessees were inclined to act at once.

Negotiations for the lease of the Bradley property are under way, and the permit in this case is secured either on account of the prospective lessees or as an emergency permit to be used at some future time by the owners.

The Monon Block.

In all probability the next important down-town sale will involve a Dearborn street frontage and will amount to $675,000. In fact C. C. Heisen admits that the Monon Block is partially sold for this amount. The Monon Block covers a frontage of seventy-five feet, running through from Dearborn street to Fourth avenue, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. It is thirteen stories in height and was one of the pioneer high buildings of Dearborn street. The Como, directly across the street, was Mr. Heisen's first venture in the line of Dearborn street buildings. He followed with the Monon, and later with the sixteen-story Manhattan Block, to which the finishing touches are now being given.

The land on which the Monon stands was purchased by Mr. Heisen in 1889 for about $90,000. It was in three holdings and ranged in price from $1,000 to $1,300 a front foot. It is now considered worth not less than $3,500 a foot. The building is considered worth $300,000. It is but partially rented and brings in an annual rental of $48,000. The unrented portion is estimated to be worth $20,000 a year. Some idea of the value of the property may be gained from the fact that it carries incumbrances of $300,000. The first mortgage of $200,000 is held by the Northwestern Life Insurance company.

The names of the purchasers of the Monon are withheld, but it is known that they are New York parties. Within the last three weeks offers have been made by an Omaha man and by two Chicago parties.

The sale will doubtless be followed by the publication of plans for the improvement of at least one of Mr. Heisen's Dearborn street frontages. Negotiations are on foot for a combination of the properties owned by L. G. Fischer and C. C. Heisen on Dearborn street just north of Van Buren street. The corner with a frontage of ninety-nine feet is owned by Mr. Fischer as a leasehold. For this leasehold Mr. Heisen has offered $200,000, or about $2,000 a front foot. Mr. Fischer in turn has made an offer to Mr. Heisen for fifty feet adjoining the corner. According to Mr. Heisen, one of these two deals will be carried through, or the two owners will build jointly.

North Side Sales.

Haase & Anderegg have sold 49x200 feet on North Clark street, east front, north of Diversey street, for $10,000. They have also sold the brick flats, No. 202 Cass street, for $11,000.

The reported sale of the Lake Street Elevated road to Drexel, Morgan & Co. is denied by every one likely to be interested in the matter. Andrew Crawford, who has generally been the agent of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in Chicago matters, knew of no negotiations whatever between them and the elevated railway owners.

"The report that the Lake street 'L' road has been sold to Drexel, Morgan & Co., is an entire fake," said Col. Alberger, the President of the company. "There is no foundation whatever for the rumor. I only wish it were so. We have no agents financiering the bonds, and no negotiations are under way for the sale of the road or of its bonds. I received the first intimation of such a sale yesterday morning from the paper which originated the story.

BULLETIN —OF— TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

NOV. 24, 1891.

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1 Big Storm in the East.
Gov. A. P. Hovey of Indiana Dead.
No More Permits for High Buildings.
Minneapolis the Convention City.

2 Dictator Fonseca Retired.
Dr. Boring's Funeral Service.

3. South-Siders Capture a Gray Wolf.
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5. Thousands Killed by Earthquakes in Japan.
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6 Suicide of Dr. Andrew McFarland.
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7 Ruled Off for Fraud at Garfield.
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Alleged Rate-Cutters Must Testify.

9 McFetridge and Harshaw Cases Closing.
Battle with a Canadian Bear.
Political Redemption of Kansas.
Col. A. C. Babcock's Bill Answered.

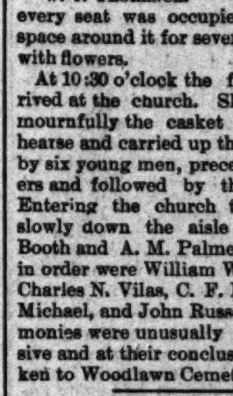
10 Widening the Calumet to Continue.
Tammany's Part in Mr. Blaine's Defeat.
Russia's Famine Involves Forty Millions.

12 Loud Complaints of Property-Owners.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE W. J. FLORENCE.

Crowds Gather for the Ceremony—Those Who Were Pallbearers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The funeral services over the remains of William J. Florence took place this morning in St. Agnes' Church on Forty-third street. Crowds of people followed the body from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the church, and those who did not have tickets of admission massed themselves on the opposite side of the church and uncovered their heads in the pelting rain while the body of the actor was borne into the edifice. Inside the church every seat was occupied, and the altar and space around it for several feet were banked with flowers.



W. J. FLORENCE.

At 10:30 o'clock the funeral procession arrived at the church. Slowly, carefully, and mournfully the casket was lifted from the hearse and carried up the steps of the church by six young men, preceded by the pallbearers and followed by the weeping relatives. Entering the church the pallbearers moved slowly down the aisle to the altar, Edwin Booth and A. M. Palmer first, and following in order were William Winter, John Hecksher, Charles N. Vilas, C. F. Fearing, Clayton McMichael, and John Russell Young. The ceremonies were unusually beautiful and impressive and at their conclusion the body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

WARRANTS OUT FOR CHARLES W. KEITH.

Deering & Co.'s Iowa and Michigan Manager Wanted at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A warrant is out for the arrest of Charles W. Keith, manager and general agent for Iowa and Michigan for William Deering & Co., wholesale implements. The complaint alleges the embezzlement of $135 belonging to the firm, and it is stated that there are numerous charges of like nature that will swell the total amount to quite a large, although, as yet, unknown sum. Messrs. Spooner and Hart of the home office are here looking into the matter, but beyond the filing of the complaint have as yet taken no action. The accused man has a brother-in-law who is the company's manager at Kansas City, and another brother-in-law is the General Superintendent of the entire concern. An officer who was looking for Mr. Keith could not find him at his office, though it was learned at his home that he left for there this morning. Repeated visits failed to disclose him, giving rise to the report that he had skipped. He was arrested at 6 o'clock and held for examination. Mr. C. L. Spooner in conversation on the subject declared that he had no idea what the complications were further than published. He had always regarded Keith as an A1 man and his first suspicions to the contrary were aroused recently. He expected, however, to see all matters arranged in a business way shortly without any loss to the company.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE IN A TRUNK.

It Happened on a Baggage-Car—Owned by a Hungarian.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—A trunk containing dynamite exploded this evening in the baggage-car of the Western mail on the Pennsylvania railroad as the train was passing Irvin, Pa. The explosion tore out one side of the car and wrecked the trunk, scattering the contents over the tracks. The baggage-master, who accidentally hit the trunk while pulling another down, thereby causing the explosion, was badly frightened but escaped injury. The trunk was shipped from Phillipsburg, Pa., by Michael Gody, a Hungarian, who was on his way to Cambridge, O. He was arrested with his wife when the train reached Pittsburg. He denied that the trunk was his, but when confronted with the picture of his wife which was found in the car, he acknowledged the ownership. He would assign no reason for carrying the dynamite and was locked up. It is the intention of the railroad company to prosecute him.

BRUNELL & CO. OF HELENA BANKRUPT.

Cheyenne and San Diego Failures Pull Down a Montana Firm.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The financial embarrassment of the Cheyenne and San Diego National Banks and J. W. Collins, their President, caused the firm of Brunell & Co. of this city to assign today. Collins is an equal partner in the firm. All indebtedness to home banks and Eastern wholesale firms, aggregating $15,000, is amply secured. The firm made notes to the Cheyenne bank and Collins aggregating $23,000, but they were for accommodation and do not represent actual indebtedness. The doors will be opened again as soon as an inventory is taken.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Fred Fritz, wanted at St. John, Kas., for embezzlement, was arrested in Albion, Neb., yesterday.

Mark Currier, a miner, was terribly frozen at Independence, Colo., but is not dead. He will lose both legs and one hand.

The Rev. G. W. Dumbell, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted a $6,000 call to Staten Island.

Mandamus suits were filed yesterday against sixty corporations doing business in St. Louis for non-compliance with the provisions of the anti-Trust Law.

The Union Pacific has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the miscreant who caused the wreck of the fast Denver passenger train at Julesburg, Colo.

Paul Tate, the clerk who stole $5,000 in gold from the Merchants' National Bank last July, pleaded guilty at Omaha yesterday to grand larceny and was sentenced to one year at hard labor.

W. T. Robinson, convicted of murdering Henry Kappekila, was sentenced at Denver yesterday to be hanged at Cañon City during the week of Dec. 20. The Supreme Court is now investigating the case on an appeal.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs train from Creston, Ia., to Kansas City collided at Arkoe with a freight car which was blown from the side-track. The express messenger, Mack Bietherade of Creston, was hurt, perhaps fatally.

LAST EDITION.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS IT

Republican National Convention Goes to Minnesota.

SEVEN BALLOTS NEEDED.

Scenes of Enthusiasm Follow the Final Vote.

QUAY AND DUDLEY RESIGN.

Clarkson and Barbour Chosen to Succeed Them.

JUNE 7 THE DATE DECIDED ON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Minneapolis will have the next National Republican convention. So the National committee decided tonight after six ballots, the Minnesota town being victorious on the seventh, when it received twenty-nine votes.

The convention will be held June 7.

The first ballot was an informal one and resulted:

New York	9
Omaha	5
Minneapolis	13
Cincinnati	4
San Francisco	5
Detroit	1
Pittsburg	2
St. Louis	1
Chattanooga	4

Then the formal ballots were taken with these results:

FIRST BALLOT.

New York	10
Chicago	0
Omaha	3
Minneapolis	14
Cincinnati	8
San Francisco	5
Detroit	1
Pittsburg	1
Chattanooga	4

SECOND BALLOT.

New York	11
Omaha	4
Minneapolis	13
Cincinnati	13
San Francisco	2

THIRD BALLOT.

Minneapolis	13
New York	10
Cincinnati	13
Omaha	4
San Francisco	7

FOURTH BALLOT.

New York	7
Cincinnati	15
Omaha	4
Minneapolis	13
San Francisco	8

FIFTH BALLOT.

New York	7
Cincinnati	15
Omaha	3
Minneapolis	17
San Francisco	5

SIXTH BALLOT.

Minneapolis	20
Cincinnati	15
Omaha	4
New York	5
San Francisco	3

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Minneapolis	29
Cincinnati	15
New York	3

On the seventh San Francisco and Omaha threw up the sponge and, under the agreement that the cities west of the Mississippi should unite against the East, threw their votes to Minneapolis. These, with two from New York, made twenty-nine, and this gave the Northwestern city the prize.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

The Fight for the Convention Before the Republican National Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—There were bustle and confusion at the Arlington Hotel this morning before the meeting of the Republican National committee. The headquarters of the various delegations representing the cities desirous of being the meeting-place of the next National Republican convention were thrown open and the consultations were going on in every corner.

The leaders of the delegations had prepared themselves for the presentation to the committee of the superior merits of their respective cities and were engaged in canvassing the list of committeemen and holding up the hope of their delegations. Messrs. McKinley and Foraker were conspicuous among the many persons thronging the lobbies and corridors and were everywhere greeted with marked consideration.

The members of the committee itself were slow in getting together. Eleven o'clock was the hour appointed for meeting, but at that time not more than a dozen of the members were present in the hall. Others drifted in slowly, however, and by half-past 11 o'clock the doors were closed upon all but members and the committee held a secret session.

Quay and Dudley Resign.

The first business after the roll-call was the acceptance of the resignation of Chairman Quay and Treasurer Dudley. The resolutions of commendation which were adopted by the Executive committee last summer when the resignations were presented were laid before the committee and unanimously readopted.

The action of the Executive committee in naming Mr. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa as Chairman and W. G. Barbour of New York as Treasurer of the committee was approved.

The committee took up the case of the Utah representation, involving a contest between Messrs. McBride and Bartch, and after a special committee had examined the merits of the case Mr. McBride was recognized as the member of the committee from Utah. Dennis T. Flynn of Oklahoma presented his credentials as a member of the committee. These were approved, and Mr. Flynn admitted, thus increasing the membership of the committee to forty-five. Mr. Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey was elected Vice-Chairman of the committee, and, after deciding to allow one hour to the representatives of each city competing for the honor of being the meeting place of the convention, the doors were opened.

The first business done in open session was the call of States in alphabetical order for presentation of the claims of the cities aspiring to the honor of entertaining the Republican National convention. The first State answered for was California. Mr. De Young introduced as the spokesman of San Francisco Mr. Congress-

man McKenna, and Mr. McKenna addressed the committee.

Speaking for San Francisco.

Mr. McKenna, speaking for San Francisco, said that the only argument made against taking the convention to that city was the one of distance. That argument had not much foundation and led to some strange suggestions. The splendid size of the country seemed to be getting inconvenient to the politicians. To be away from home had not heretofore been considered one of their conspicuous characters. If geographical consideration were to prevail other places besides San Francisco were objectionable. Six days would be the extreme amount of time that would be consumed as travel between San Francisco and any other city.

Was that consumption of time a consideration? Yes! if the days be wasteful days; no! if they be workful days. And he emphatically declared that they would be workful days. Where would other such useful and workful days be found? People would flock to the Pacific States by thousands. Every town in the broad land would be the center of interest and animation. Every pleasure felt and every sight seen would be a memento of the Republican party. Could anything better be done in any other six days? The travel would be a means of exciting, arousing, and instructing the country. It would be a splendid opportunity, because he believed that the political party which broke away from the dry-as-dust conservatism of doing a thing because it had always been done, had placed a national political convention for the first time in the West amid an emotional, enthusiastic, and impressionable people, would achieve a decided triumph.

Get Acquainted with the West.

A Western friend of his had told him recently that he often came East to get the conceit taken out of him. He (Mr. McKenna) would not suggest sending Eastern men West for such a purpose, because everybody knew that Eastern men had no conceit. But he would send to the West those who had public functions to perform, so that they should get that breadth of thought and sentiment which came from such contact.

It had taken one of the great men of antiquity fifteen years to compose a panegyric on the City of Athens, and what could he do in fifteen minutes for the great city beyond the Rocky Mountains?

He went on to speak of the hotel facilities of San Francisco and quoted in that relation the verse:

We can live without love. What is passion but pining?
But where is the man who can live without dining!

It was not to be expected that such a man would be found in the National Republican convention. The City of San Francisco had entertained the Knights Templar and had entertained the Grand Army of the Republic, and with spontaneous politeness and such unwearied courtesy and care that every member thought that he was the special guest of the city and that the whole business had been gotten up for his entertainment.

Foraker and McKinley.

At the opening of the evening session Senator Edmunds was invited to the platform. He was greeted with tremendous applause. He said it did not matter so much which city was chosen as that when the result was reached all the others should turn in harmoniously and render a cordial support.

Ex-Gov. Foraker was introduced as the first speaker for Cincinnati. He congratulated the committee on the success of its work. He had enjoyed the grand efforts of the grand men who had spoken. He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Fassett. "Good men have been defeated before," said he, "and some day victory will crown your efforts."

Mr. Fassett arose and took the speakers' stand and the audience went wild. Mr. Foraker then made a strong argument for Cincinnati, but did not forget to pay an eloquent tribute to the other cities. His allusion to "grand old John Sherman" carried the audience into the air again, also his compliment to President Harrison.

Maj. McKinley followed. The delegates arose as the Major ascended the platform and gave him three cheers. He said that there were two considerations which should decide the contest: "The convenience of the people and the best interests of the party." His tribute to Fassett was the handsomest of the occasion, and he aroused enthusiasm when he said: "The Republican party is not sectional, it is as national as the flag."

Maj. Guerley of Pittsburg spoke in behalf of that city. He said that Pennsylvania, like Ohio, did not need the convention to make it Republican. It was going to give the next Republican candidate for President a round 75,000 majority. But there were many substantial reasons for holding the convention in Pittsburg, and the speaker made a very strong argument. He was followed by John Dalzell, who spoke in a pleasant vein and made a first-class argument.

Mr. Scott Had Some Fun.

Judge C. R. Scott of Omaha spoke for that city. He ridiculed the other competitors. New York had had her Burchard after the West had elected Blaine, and San Francisco had nothing beyond except China. Chicago was rapacious. To get the Fair she promised the West to help get the National Republican convention in 1892. The West has been green enough to believe the promise and voted for Chicago. If Chicago now took the convention it would be a case of dignified larceny. She could not break faith and go unwhipped of justice, and should not. Senator Manderson followed Scott. Senator Carey of Wyoming spoke for Omaha also. It was, he said, the gateway of the new empire West and North. There were six new States voting next time for President and they should be stimulated by the convention to become Republican surely. John M. Thurston pleaded for Omaha. After 1900, he said, Republicans of the West no longer would ask for conventions, but would be masters of the political situation.

Spoke for the Winner.

Senator Washburn spoke for Minneapolis. He promised a hall that would seat 14,000 and plenty of hotels. The Northwest, he said, was beginning to feel a grievance against the party in power. The coming fight would be won or lost in the Northwest and the convention should go there as a stimulant.

C. W. Johnson, Clerk of the United States Senate, said Ohio was safe, but the enemy had made inroads in the Northwest, and the convention should go beyond Wall street and the wheat pit of Chicago. Gov. Merriam followed. The Republicans, he said, had lost Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. The Dakotas were tinctured with the Alliance, but the convention in Minneapolis would go far to redeem the section.

Senator Casey and M. M. Johnson of North Dakota also favored Minneapolis.

How Minneapolis Won It.

Mr. Campbell of Illinois and Mr. Payne of Wisconsin voted for Minneapolis, and so it is understood did Chairman Clarkson. Minneapolis' victory was due to the fact that the West would not go as far east even as Cincinnati. Chicago comes out of the struggle of the rival cities with good feeling toward it by every one. Mr. Campbell's course is commended on all sides. It has strengthened Chicago and the World's Fair. No complaint comes from any of the defeated cities that Chicago stood in their way. They have only good words to say. After the decisive ballot Mr. Campbell said:

"I voted for Minneapolis because the sentiment of Illinois and of Chicago, I thought, would be reflected by such a vote. There was no discussion during the balloting and very little talk of any sort.

"The majority of the committee were for a Western city, and as Minneapolis had the greatest strength it naturally drew the votes of Omaha and San Francisco. All the time since I have been here I have heard only good words for Chicago and the World's Fair, and I am satisfied the course it has taken in this matter will be appreciated.

"The only possibility of the committee deciding to locate in Chicago was such as might arise from a close and stubborn contest between two cities, when Chicago might have been taken as a compromise. I have not at any time thought this contingency as likely to arise. Minneapolis kept the lead in all the balloting and it was only a question of how many ballots would be needed to give it the victory."

Chicago Kept Quiet.

William J. Campbell, committeeman from Illinois, presented a resolution adopted in Chicago, stating that Chicago would not be an aspirant for the convention, but would do what was proper if selected.

The claims of Detroit were next presented by ex-Senator Palmer, Representative Allen of Michigan, and Senator Stockbridge, and at 2 o'clock a recess was taken for an hour.

Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri spoke for St. Louis, saying she had had two National conventions whose candidates were defeated, and while he asked justice for St. Louis for what she had done since 1876 he did not ask the convention to go to the city of defeat.

CHEERS AND YELLS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

They Will See That the Immense Crowds Are Properly Cared For.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 23.—The town is wild with delight and excitement tonight over the announcement of the fact that this city has secured the National Republican convention. All the evening the *Tribune* office was besieged with inquiries regarding the news from Washington. During the storm in the East the news was slow in reaching this city, the politicians and businessmen, however, being around until the bulletin announcing the result was received. The news spread quickly throughout the streets and all over town could be heard the cheers and yells of the excited populace. On all sides nothing but words of praise could be heard for the noble work done by the band of Minneapolis laborers at the National Capital. All classes irrespective of politics are enthusiastic. The hatchet has been buried and all will work tooth and toe-nail to properly entertain the delegates and the vast crowd that will be here at the same time. Since the announcement of the result all working has ceased, and there is not a person who did not think that Minneapolis would be sure to get it. From a political standpoint it is considered a most excellent thing for the city and the entire Northwest. The dissatisfaction among the grangers will be quelled, and the result will be an honest money platform without the influence of Wall street hanging over it. All in all it has been a great night for the Northwest and Minneapolis in particular.

A special from Washington says:

For calm and fair discussion the addresses made in behalf of Minneapolis compare favorably with any. Mr. Fassett's address in behalf of New York was one of the most interesting and effective of the day. It was Mr. Fassett's introduction to the majority of those present, and the impression created was favorable to the young New York leader. The applause given Senator Washburn testified to the esteem in which the distinguished Minnesotan is held. There was a perfect furor over the appearance of Foraker and McKinley. Almost every speech was a feature. Judge Thurston's effort was sublime. Senator Manderson's was also a powerful and eloquent plea. Senator Hiscock spoke with great emotion, and his remarks were impressive. W. R. Bradley of Kentucky made one of the most eloquent and powerful orations of the day in favor of Chattanooga.

WILD ENTHUSIASM IN ST. PAUL.

Republicanism Will Be Strengthened in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The wires were working so badly between St. Paul and Washington tonight that the first dispatch conveying the intelligence that Minneapolis had secured the Republican National convention did not reach this point until 11:15 p. m. The first dispatch was from Gilbert A. Pierce, editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, to Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis. The message was a private one of congratulation, but of course everybody stole it off the wires, and the news was all over both cities in ten minutes. People were just coming out of the theaters here, and there was handshaking all around regardless of politics, and the excitable element was soon parading through the streets shouting like Sioux Indians. One Blaine man got hold of an old transparency frame and painted these words on the canvas: "Minnesota gets the Republican convention; Blaine will get the nomination and the North Star State will give him 50,000 majority." Putting a lantern inside and arming himself with a tin horn, he marched up and down the principal streets and woke up all those who had been fortunate enough to get to bed early.

They Had Been Fooled by Bogus Bulletins

Leading Republicans flocked to the newspaper offices to make sure that the news was true, for twice during the afternoon and once during the evening bulletins had come announcing that Cincinnati had won. Finding there was no hoax about it this time they set to discussing the situation as soberly as possible under the stress of the excitement occasioned by the news. The general impression was that the victory of Minneapolis would have a good effect on the Republicans of the eight or ten States in this immediate vicinity. First and foremost the opinion was expressed that Minnesota would certainly be saved to the party from any possible combination of Democrats and Alliance men. It was also thought that the giving of the convention to the Northwest would swing Iowa and Wisconsin back into line. There was never any serious doubt about Nebraska or South Dakota, but the convention for this section would fill the workers of those States with such a degree of enthusiasm that they would send the majority into double figures easily. The Republicans interviewed around midnight were inclined to the belief that it was a Blaine victory, and that if he did not get out of the field positively by direct withdrawal there would be no preventing his nomination, as the sentiment in his favor in Minnesota is overwhelming, and the clackers in the convention hall would yell for him by the hour.

Several Enthusiastic for Harrison.

It is evident, however, that this is a plain ebullition of spirits. Several of the Minnesota delegation are enthusiastic Harrison men, notably Editor Pierce of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, who has been working and writing for the convention for six months. Then, too, it will be remembered that delegates, not claquers, nominate candidates for the Presidency. The *Pioneer-Press* will say that the location of the convention at Minneapolis is the first recognition by a political party of the Northwest as a great political factor. It will also praise St. Paul and Minneapolis for their harmonious work in securing a convention which will give them both a political and a business boom.

Boom for the Democratic Convention.

The *Globe* will say the Republicans did a sensible thing in locating the convention in one of the Twin Cities at the entrepot of one of the greatest commercial and political centers of the world. It is stated that the *Globe* will, within a day or two, start a boom for the holding of the Democratic National convention at St. Paul. It will urge that, since the Republican convention has been given this section, the Democrats must come here also to counteract any effect the Republican body will have upon the voters of the States in this immediate vicinity.

Accommodations Will Be Provided.

There need be no fear that the two cities will be unable to accommodate the crowd which will come to the big Republican convention next June. Of course it must be admitted that Minneapolis has not the superb facilities of Chicago, but with St. Paul the Flour City can get along with an enormous number of people. The hotel capacity of the two towns is large, and besides there is lots of hotel room at the suburban resorts of Minnetonka and White Bear, each within half an hour's ride of the two big towns. Moreover, there are hostelries at half a dozen other lakes right at our doors. Roughly calculated, it is believed the hotels of Minneapolis will accommodate about 7,500 people, while those of St. Paul can house and feed another crowd of about the same number. The hotels at the lakes will take in 3,000 to 5,000 more, bringing the hotel capacity up to 20,000. It should be understood that all of these hostelries are within easy distance of the convention hall, which will be the Minneapolis Exposition Building. None of the Minneapolis hotels are over a mile from the Exposition Building. Those of St. Paul are reached by a myriad of electric and steam railway cars. The St. Paul, the Great Northern, and the Northern Pacific roads are equipped so that they can run trains between the cities every fifteen minutes, and the interurban electric street railway sends cars from a given point in each city every five minutes. The suburban resorts are almost as handy. In the summer season trains on all the railways run almost hourly, which make close connections with the steamers on Lakes Minnetonka and White Bear.

Railroad and Telegraph Facilities.

The facilities for reaching the Twin Cities from the outside world are first-class. Six railways carry passengers between Chicago and St. Paul, four between St. Paul, St. Louis and the Southwest, three between Nebraska and South Dakota, and two transcontinental lines between St. Paul and the North Pacific States. Besides these, three lines are equipped to bring in travelers via the great lakes and Duluth. From the 1st to the 7th of June all these lines could bring a million people to the Twin Cities.

Some doubt exists as to the ability of the telegraph companies to handle the tremendous business which will be given them. As they now stand, doubtless, they would be swamped, but they have six months in which to get ready for the great convention. Only two companies do business from St. Paul and Minneapolis—the Western Union and North American—the latter connecting from the East at Chicago with the Postal lines. Six months from today, however, both companies will have wires and men enough to handle promptly all the dispatches offered.

The Minneapolis Exposition Building, in which the great convention will assemble next June, is located in one of the most picturesque spots in Minneapolis. It stands on a high piece of ground on the East Side, less than 100 yards from the Mississippi, and overlooking the famous falls of St. Anthony. It was built in the summer of 1887. Its capacity when overhauled and refitted for convention purposes will be about 14,000.

Omaha Disappointed Yet Satisfied.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—There is much feeling here over Omaha's failure to secure the national convention, but the general sentiment is that a victory was won by the West in having it located at Minneapolis. But Republicans generally believe that in order to offset the work of the Alliance the convention should have struck Nebraska.

CINCINNATI TAKING IT CALMLY.

Sorry for the Failure but Willing to Let It Go Good-Naturedly.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Cincinnati are very much disappointed over the failure of Cincinnati to get the Republican National convention. It was confidently expected that it would come here. No later than 4 o'clock private telegrams were received assuring the recipients that Cincinnati was certain to win. The morning papers, while expressing disappointment over the failure of this city to capture the prize, will take the defeat good-naturedly. It is claimed that the Republicans did wrong in selecting Minneapolis, because it will show that they are afraid of losing the farmer vote. There is also a disposition to cast some of the blame on President Harrison. A prominent member of the Lincoln club, when informed of the news, said: "Foraker is responsible for that. His insult of Harrison at the National Republican League convention antagonized the friends of the President."

THEY CONGRATULATE MINNEAPOLIS.

Chicago People Not Envious of Their Minnesota Neighbor.

The news of the action of the National committee was pleasantly received in Chicago and the general sentiment expressed was that the choice was a good one. This feeling was freely expressed, the drift of opinion seeming to be that in the dignified course Chicago has pursued was found evidence of its gratitude to the friends who had stood by it in the contest for the location of the World's Fair. Among other expressions of opinion were these:

Frank H. Ray—Chicago has the World's Fair. Minneapolis helped us get it. All the Northwest helped us. We are not selfish. We don't want the entire earth. Minneapolis is a city of marvelous growth and can no doubt accommodate the great crowds which will throng its streets at the convention. I think the action of the Chicago people at Washington was dignified and proper. I am a Democrat. I would like of course to have had the Republican convention here. I attended the meeting where Mr. Raymond, Mr. Willitts, and sixty other representative Republicans were assembled. I liked their action in standing off as to the demand for this convention. Had the convention been sent here we would have cared well for the people, but I think Minneapolis will make them all at home.

John T. Noyes—Chicago was the coy maiden in the contest. The Minnesota people helped us in the struggle for the World's Fair. I know Minneapolis. It's a great city. We could have entertained the people in good style, but we have the World's Fair, which Minneapolis helped us to get, and we don't want the whole earth. Minneapolis will entertain the convention royally.

C. P. Willard—I am glad the convention did not come to Chicago. Considering our relations to the public on the World's Fair, it would have been indelicate for Chicago to have tried to get it. We asked for the assistance and coöperation of all sections of the West, and we could not afford to lose their friendship by monopolizing the convention.

John B. Kitchen—It is a good thing that it has gone west of Chicago because all the delegates from the East and South must come through the city to get there.

C. M. Sherman—I am glad the convention has gone to the West. The West has always stood up for Republicanism and it is proper that it should get the convention.

A. H. Chetlain—I am glad of it. Minneapolis is a much better place than Cincinnati, and it will manage to furnish good accommodations to the delegates somehow. I am glad Chicago did not try for it. Chicago can afford to be generous. It called on the whole country to support it in the fight against New York for the World's Fair, and it would have been in bad taste for it to have made a scramble for the convention too.

William G. Hibbard—I think Chicago made a mistake in sending a man to Washington, even as a representative. It should have kept clear away. It was a sort of an underhanded bid for the convention. I heard Marshall Field and several others say they thought it was a mistake to send a representative. Every one knew that Chicago would do the right thing if it was decided to hold the convention here. It was a bad move.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION

Its Location to Be Decided Dec. 17 at a Meeting in Chicago.

A meeting of the National committee of the Prohibition party, to decide on the location of the national convention of that party, will be held in Chicago Dec. 17. At the meeting there will be a fight between New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati for the convention. A committee in Chicago is securing pledges, hotel offers as well as a conditional lease of the Auditorium. The committee will be given a banquet at the Sherman House in the evening of Dec. 17. Chairman Dickie, John P. St. John, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Gougar, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, Walter Thomas Mills, E. J. Wheeler, and others will respond to toasts. A convention of the prohibition editors of America will be held at the Sherman House Dec. 18.

CARRIE SMITH'S DEATH NOT SOLVED.

The Coroner's Jury Presents a Non-Committal Verdict—Testimony Offered.

In the inquest held yesterday morning by Deputy Coroner McSwain on the body of Carrie Smith, at Watkins' Hyde Park morgue, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from drowning, but whether from suicide, murder, or accident the jury is unable to determine."

A post-mortem examination had been ordered, but when Dr. Hektoen arrived this was found impossible, the body having been embalmed. This, it is said, was a serious blunder, as it was expected that an autopsy would reveal some clews whether or not a murder had been committed. Frank Watkins, the undertaker, was asked regarding the embalming. He said Saturday evening, when several of the men boarding at No. 255 Michigan avenue called to identify the body, they said, "Fix her up." This Mr. Watkins says he understood to mean to embalm the body, and this was done. Sunday morning when Fred Smith, the girl's brother, called he requested that the body be prepared for burial. The preparations were then completed.

Dr. Hektoen, at the request of the police and the Deputy Coroner, however, made an external examination. This disclosed nothing new.

The inquest then proceeded. A number of witnesses were examined, but no important testimony was given. Fred Smith, the dead girl's brother, was called to the stand. He said he had no knowledge of any trouble that would cause his sister to commit suicide. There was no love affair, no family trouble, and no tendency to despondency.

C. T. Clarke testified to the usual jollity of the girl, but said he noticed several days prior to her disappearance that she appeared to be moved by some trouble.

Harry Bitner, the junior member of the law firm of Wyles, Green & Bitner, said he had known Miss Smith all her life, had secured a position for her in the office of the firm of which he is a member, and was regarded by the family of the dead girl in the sense of a guardian since her arrival in the city about two years ago. He said Miss Smith was often despondent—why he did not know.

The girl's body was taken to her former home in Mount Carroll.

It is said by the boarders at the house where Miss Smith lived that the girl's brother and Bitner called Sunday night and examined her effects. Bitner, they said, carried off all the girl's letters.

FONSECA BOWED OUT.

REVOLUTIONIST PRESSURE TOO GREAT FOR THE DICTATOR.

Resigning, He Nominates Vice-President Peixotto as His Successor — Announcement Greeted with Wild Enthusiasm—Peixotto's Succession Problematical — Preparations for Forming a New Government—Banker Seligman Trying European Bimetallists—Dorset Election.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro this afternoon bring the intelligence that the opposition to Dictator Fo seca has gathered sufficient force to break through the barriers erected by the government to hold it in check and to make itself master of the situation. No details have yet been received as to the precise methods adopted. All that is known is that the uprising was so formidable that Fonseca considered it impossible longer to maintain his ascendency and has surrendered his authority. In retiring, or "resigning" as he called it, he declared that he did so in favor of Floriano Peixotto, the Vice-President, or Vice-Chief of the Provincial Government, of which Fonseca was the head.

Whether the opposition will be content to allow Peixotto, about whom little is known here, to assume the leadership of the state is not known. It is not believed that he will be permitted to act as Chief Executive, even temporarily, unless he is in sympathy with the ideas and principles of the leaders of today's revolutionary movement. Rio de Janeiro is in a state of great excitement, but no reports have come in as yet indicating mob law or serious disorder. The uprising, however, had had the effect of putting a stop for the time being to all kinds of business. The exchanges are closed and everybody is so interested in watching political developments that no thought is given to commercial pursuits or business elements.

The news that Fonseca had resigned spread through the city like wildfire. Everywhere it was received with enthusiastic cheers and exclamations of satisfaction. The provinces have not yet been heard from, but it is believed from the advices hitherto received in regard to the growing opposition throughout the country to Fonseca's supremacy, that the news of his downfall will everywhere be received with the same satisfaction as at the capital. Revolution at Rio de Janeiro only broke out this morning and its work was quickly accomplished.

AN ELECTION ON IN DORSET.

Hot Fight Now Going On for a Seat in Parliament—Secretary Jackson Returned.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a long letter to the electors of East Dorset, where an election contest is now in progress, dilates upon the proofs recently given that the rural constituencies are returning to their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone. He says Mr. Gladstone will give laborers a practical voice in the management of affairs closely concerning them—a privilege always withheld from them by the Tories, even when adopting liberal principles.

The contest in East Dorset is one of the most exciting since the general election and the Liberals are confident of winning it. They carried it in 1885 by 697 majority, but lost it the following year on the home-rule issue by 655. The Tories are despondent, and fearing the result of a thorough canvass among the agricultural laborers, "rushed" the election. The vacancy occurred Nov. 5, through the death of the Tory member, Mr. Bond. The election will occur three weeks from the time of the vacancy—something unprecedented in English rural constituencies. The Liberal candidate is Pascoe Glynn, a local banker, who won the seat in 1885 and who was defeated in 1886. The Tory candidate is Humphrey Sturt, son of Lord Abington, the leader of the Dorsetshire aristocracy.

At the election to fill the seat for North Leeds, made vacant by the appointment of the Rt.-Hon. W. L. Jackson to the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, held Saturday, Mr. Jackson was returned without opposition.

BANKER SELIGMAN IN EUROPE.

Endeavoring to Establish a Bimetallic Standard of Currency Values.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Mr. Seligman, who was sent to Europe as the representative of the United States Treasury Department, with a view of bringing about the holding of an international conference to secure the establishment of a common ratio of value between gold and silver, has been in this city to secure the coöperation of France. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, presented Mr. Seligman to M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, to whom Mr. Seligman set forth the objects of his mission at length. M. Rouvier gave Mr. Seligman a cordial reception. He expressed his sympathy with the proposal to bring about a common ratio between gold and silver, but stated that he was not willing to take the initiative in the matter. He expressed the hope that England and Germany might be induced to coöperate with France to bring about a conference to effect the desired end. Mr. Seligman has left Paris and has started for Egypt, where it is intention to pass the winter.

Memorial Demonstration in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—An immense demonstration was held in Limerick in commemoration of the death of the Manchester martyrs. Michael Davitt, John Redmond, Edward Harrington, and others met on a common platform. The speakers demanded the release of the Irishmen imprisoned in England. The meeting passed off quietly. Letters apologizing for their absence were received from John Dillon and William O'Brien, who were in Mitchelstown, where they addressed 6,000 persons at a federation meeting.

Influenza in France and Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Influenza is spreading in France and Germany. The epidemic has closed several schools in Gers, France, and one school in the Père la Chaise quarter of Paris. The epidemic has extended all over Berlin, where the painter, Spangonburg, with many others, has succumbed to the disease. It is also very prevalent in Posen and West Prussia. The death rate in Hamburg is 280 above the normal weekly average, the increase being chiefly due to influenza.

Chinese Riots Have Ceased.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 23.—The steamship China arrived this morning twenty-two days from China and fourteen days from Japan. She brings advices to the effect that all is quiet in the disaffected districts in China; that the government is raising money to pay the indemnity demanded by the powers, and that it is now thought there will be no more rioting. Prince Kuniasahiko, conductor of divine service to the Japanese imperial family, died Nov. 5, aged 67 years.

Loading Wheat Despite the Ukase.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—There are twenty-four grain-ships at Odessa loading with wheat whose cargoes are not yet completed. The authorities have given permission for these ships to continue their loading until their cargoes are completed despite the fact that the ukase prohibiting the export of wheat from Russia goes into effect today.

Prince George's Condition Is Unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is announced that the condition of Prince George of Wales has not changed since yesterday, when his fever was subsiding. The Princess of Wales, who started home from Russia on learning of her son's illness, visited his bedside yesterday.

PATRICK CROWE BIDS JOLIET ADIEU.

He Is Pardoned by Gov. Fifer on a Plea of Insanity.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today pardoned Patrick Crowe, who was convicted at the June term, 1890, of the Cook County Criminal Court of the crime of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to the Joliet penitentiary for a term of six years. The defense was insanity. Since the trial it has developed that Crowe's mother was insane at the time of his birth. These circumstances influenced the Governor in granting the pardon on the ground of mental irresponsibility at the time the crime was committed.

Murder and Suicide.

ST. MARYS, O., Nov. 23.—While temporarily insane today Mrs. Charles Heffelfinger threw a cup of hot lye in her husband's face, then attacked him with a hatchet, crushing his skull. She then cut her throat from ear to ear with a razor. Both are still living but will die.

BIG STORM RAGING.

[Continued from first page.]

mountains south of here and that a wagon-train of immigrants westward bound were caught and frozen to death.

ONLY ONE WIRE TO WASHINGTON.

How the Storm Affected Chicago's Telegraph Service.

The local telegraph companies practically had no communication with New York or Washington yesterday. Supt. Tubbs of the Western Union informed a Board of Trade man early in the day that of the thirty-three New York circuits but one was in working condition, and that one irregular and uncertain.

At a late hour last night Night Manager Barclay of the Western Union protested to have a Wheatstone circuit in operation to New York. Over this circuit in the early evening some Associated Press reports were received from Washington. This service of informa tion, however, failed later in the evening b New York being completely cut off from Washington and Baltimore.

Mr. Barclay said: "The storm, from what we can learn, originated in Georgia and followed both sides of the Alleghany Mountains, cutting off Washington on the one hand and New York on the other. Pittsburg says it began there with a tremendous wind, followed by a heavy fall of rain and later snow. The wind had such velocity as to destroy the electric light wires in Pittsburg and left the city practically in the dark."

The Associated Press had no wires east of Pittsburg. The Postal Telegraph company had no wire east of Pittsburg via the regular routes. It established communication with Washington during the evening via Chattanooga, Tenn., Augusta, Ga., and Richmond, Va. This was the only wire out of the city in fair working condition to Washington.

Night Manager McGill said: "The storm struck our wires in the vicinity of Pittsburg at 9 o'clock this morning. It was a sort of a young cyclone, the wind blowing a gale, accompanied by a downpour of rain, which later turned to snow. The storm traveled directly north from Pittsburg, striking and demolishing our New York route in the vicinity of Olean, N. Y., and passing over into Canada in the neighborhood of Montreal deprived us of our Canadian route. The storm seems to have been greatest at Pittsburg. Poles are reported down in all directions.

The November storms this year have been more fatal to sailors than any of its predecessors. President Elderkin of the Seamen's Union said yesterday that the loss of life among the members of that organization had already been double what it had been in any previous year. The storms had been particularly disastrous to the old-time sailing vessels which had weathered the gales for twenty and thirty years before.

The terrors of a week ago tonight are just now becoming known, as the boats which were out in the great Northwest storm are returning to Chicago after having secured their cargoes at the lower end of the lake. Among those who reached here yesterday after surviving that storm in all its fury was Capt. Ole Thompson of the schooner Rockaway. His boat was lost off South Haven Tuesday night. The crew had made a great struggle to save their craft, but the waves piled on deck until all protections were battered in and the hold was filled with water. Even then Capt. Thompson did not give up the ship. He let go his anchors to save his boat from going on the beach and being instantly broken up by the sea.

Frozen to the Deck.

For nineteen hours he stood at the wheel before the final order to let go the anchors was given. As the seas rolled over the boat each one left a coating of ice behind. Where he stood, his hands tightly grasping the wheel, the ice formed so thick as to freeze his boots to the deck. His clothing was wet through and then frozen, and he was as near a mass of ice as it was possible for a man to be and live.

Brave Capt. McKenzie with the life-saving crew at South Haven came to succor the freezing sailors on the Rockaway, and by the most skillful work took them all ashore in safety. Capt. Thompson's feet had to be pried out of the ice. He was nearly famished, and his hands were so badly frozen that it was feared at first he would lose them. Not long after the crew was taken ashore the Rockaway went down in ninety feet of water and was a total loss. Every sailor was more or less affected by the cold and water.

Three Victims of the Waves.

Definite information was received at the barge office yesterday that a scow in charge of three men, whose names are unknown, which left Sand Beach, a small town on Lake Huron, for Au Sable, sixty miles distant, with a cargo of apples and winter supplies, had been lost with all on board.

The vessel left Sand Beach Oct. 31, and for some time it had been feared that the craft had met with disaster. The boat was built for light work and merely did a local business between the two points named. The heavy northwest winds which have been raging this month blew the craft away from the protection of the land, and as soon as it was adrift in the rough sea there was little hope of it ever reaching port again. The route of the craft was out of the general course of vessels, and from the manner in which the wreckage was scattered about the scow must have been driven across the lake and back again.

The Lake Covered with Wreckage.

The wreck of the vessel is right in the course of steamers from Buffalo to Chicago, and several Captains who arrived yesterday reported at the barge office that they had seen the débris floating on the surface as they came along. Capt. Fitzgerald of the steamer John Rugee said the lake was fairly covered with apples. It was quite evident from the apples and broken barrels that were being tossed about on the waters that the little scow had been well loaded. Nothing was to be seen of the boat itself beyond an occasional plank and parts of the cabin. It was so evident as to what had been the fate of the crew that Capt. Fitzgerald did not stop but continued on his way to Chicago. The place where he saw the wreckage was thirty-five miles northwest of Point au Barques.

As the sailors gathered at the seamen's headquarters yesterday after their boats had been towed up the river they told such tales of hardship and suffering that it was immediately resolved that they could not undergo the perils of another November storm at any less than $5 a day. So they prevailed upon the President to call a meeting for the purpose of raising wages before it was time to again sail.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

Prof. Stoddard's New Lecture Draws a Large Audience—Forty Centuries United.

Forty centuries were grandly connected by the photographic art last evening at Central Music Hall when Stoddard gave his first lecture on Jerusalem and the Holy Land. An immense audience greeted the lecturer. Included in it were many noted divines and a large number of men and women prominent in Jewish circles.

The lecturer, though giving prominence to the fraud and superstition and hypocrisy which pervade the sacred city and its environment, did not lose sight of its grandeur and historic worth. Last night's address was treated with a tact and reverence and delicacy which amused all and offended none. Mr. Stoddard showed a marvelous series of views of the historic ruins which mark the most sacred spots of Christian history.

Joppa and its wealth of sacred lore and the road to Jerusalem were described, and in vivid contrast to the Oriental pictures shown the lecturer made a prophetic description of the railroad which in a year will connect these classic cities.

The massive walls of the sacred city furnished a series of magnificent pictures. Then the life of Christ was portrayed with touching eloquence.

From Jerusalem the lecturer took his audience to Hebron, the home of Abraham 4,000 years ago, revered alike by Christian, Mohammedan, and Jew. From this scene the lecturer easily digressed to the history of the Jews. He painted in vivid language the persecutions which they had suffered at the hands of every Christian nation since the time of Christ, and closed with a glowing tribute to the patient heroism and sterling worth of that downtrodden race. After showing that the art, literature, journalism, and financiering of Europe, as represented by Emilio Castelar, Gambetta, Mendelssohn, Munkaczy, Sarah Bernhardt, Rubinstein, Meyerbeer, Rothschild, and many others, were largely in the hands of Jews, he closed with a prophecy that the Holy Land would one day be restored to this race as a tribute to its faithfulness.

Largest Chicken Farm.

The largest chicken ranch in the world is on an island in Bellingham Bay, Puget Sound.

DR. BORING'S FUNERAL

EULOGIES DELIVERED BY CO-WORKERS IN THE CHURCH.

Before the Doctor's Mind Became Clouded He Declared His Perfect Faith in God—E. H. Finch, One Among the First Supporters of Abraham Lincoln—One of the Oldest Citizens of Quincy—The Rev. M. Moxon Found Dead from Apoplexy—The Obituary Record for Yesterday.

The funeral services of the Rev. Ezra Marsh Boring, D. D., who committed suicide at the home of his son on Maple avenue, Evanston, Saturday afternoon, were held in the First Methodist Church of the village yesterday at 2 p. m.

The altar, chairs, and chancel railing were draped and floral pieces ornamented the pulpit and platform.

The Rev. Messrs. W. S. Studley, H. B. Ridgway, C. G. Trusdell, Luke Hitchcock, and C. E. Mandeville occupied pulpit seats, and the other clergymen who attended were the Rev. Messrs. W. H. Burns, L. H. Swartz, H. L. Martin, W. A. Burch, J. O. Foster, E. W. Adams, John Nate, Herbert Leonard, and C. M. Stewart.

A short prayer service preceded the removal of the remains to the sanctuary. The services were conducted under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Sylvester F. Jones, pastor of Emanuel Methodist Church, Evanston, of which Dr. Boring was a member at the time of his death.

The services proper were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Studley, after which the Emanuel Church quartet sang "Rock of Ages." The Rev. C. E. Mandeville then read several portions of scripture.

Dr. Jones in his address said:

Who can think of Dr. Boring without seeing pictures all bright and warm and sunny! He was ideal, beautiful, serene, and saintly in old age. He has been nearly six years by my side in Evanston, and I have found him always helpful, encouraging, and sympathetic; always progressive and possessed of a youthful spirit. A few weeks ago in conversation with him, when his physical distress was extreme, he said to me:

"I want you to understand that, although God's ways with me are dark now, I can still trust God just the same as in brighter days."

Later, when he was feeling fairly well, he said: "My faculties are all perfectly clear and strong now, and I want this testimony to go on record that my faith in God is absolutely fixed and settled, and that I have perfect confidence in the merits of my Savior to redeem both the body and soul."

Let us think of these testimonies as his dying words to brighter and clear the horrible shadow of the last few days.

The Rev. C. G. Trusdell, after giving a brief biographical sketch of Dr. Boring's life, said:

Dr. Boring was wrecked in body and mind from the recent bereavements of the loss of daughter, wife, and son-in-law. These, in connection with his physical distress from severe ivy-poisoning last August, completely overpowered him. A record of sixty years of successful and heroic life is the monument he leaves behind. He was owned and blessed of God in the conversion of thousands of souls. As a preacher he was clear and forcible; as a business-man prudent and far-sighted. He was a truly dignified man. He was the poor man's champion. We shall miss him in the conference, in the camp-meeting, and in our Monday morning ministers' meeting. He was ever up to the spirit of the time. His loving life will live in the memory of all who knew him. He is living, without the shadow of a doubt, in the presence of his God.

Dr. Trusdell closed his eulogy with a few words of sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Dr. Luke Hitchcock made a short address on the personal and ministerial character of the doctor.

The Rev. H. B. Ridgway offered prayer, and, after singing by the choir and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Raymond, the friends passed by the bier to view the remains.

The interment was made at Rosehill. The doctor's remains were buried by the side of those of his wife and son-in-law.

The honorary pallbearers were: The Rev. Messrs. F. P. Cleveland, Robert P. Sheppard, William C. Dandy, William P. Stone, Milton S. Terry, and Miner Raymond.

The active pallbearers were: The Rev. Messrs. William H. Holmes, C. E. Mandeville, N. H. Axtell, Frank M. Bristol, J. M. Caldwell, and R. H. Wilkinson.

At the inquest held yesterday morning the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "suicide by hanging while despondent through sickness."

Death of James O'Hara.

James O'Hara died yesterday at his residence, No. 175 North Franklin street, of consumption. He was 53 years old. He was born in Ayr, Scotland, and came to this country in his boyhood, stopping at New Bedford, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship to the printing business. He came to Chicago in 1857, his brother, the late City Treasurer, Daniel O'Hara, having preceded him. With the exception of a short residence in St. Louis he had lived in Chicago since he first came here. He was a genial companion and a generous, courteous gentleman, and will be widely mourned by the printing fraternity and many friends. The date of the funeral will be announced later.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. J. C. Potter of Fond du Lac, Wis., who has been a resident of that city since 1850, died yesterday.

Joseph B. Duckweiler, prominently identified with the early history of Cass County, died at Virginia, Ill., yesterday, aged 67 years.

The Rev. Henry Doty Maxon, pastor of the Unitarian churches at Eau Claire and Menomonee, Wis., died at Eau Claire yesterday, aged 39 years. He leaves a widow and one child.

William P. Brinton died suddenly of heart failure at Quincy, Ill., yesterday, aged 56 years. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Chittenden of Mendon and Miss Cora Brinton.

E. H. Finch, who had been a trustee of the Illinois Southern Hospital for Insane for twelve years, died at Anna, Ill., yesterday, aged 72 years. He had been a resident of Anna for over thirty years.

THE COMMEMORATION OF MARTYRS.

The Irish Nationalists Hold a Patriotic Meeting in Farwell Hall.

"Come Back to Erin," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Green Old Flag," and other popular patriotic airs were sung last night before the largest audience that has assembled in Farwell Hall for many a day. It was a meeting of the Irish Nationalists of Chicago in commemoration of the execution of the Manchester martyrs—Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien.

Ex-Sheriff F. Agnew presided and made the opening address. He spoke of the oppression which Ireland had undergone for generation after generation, but the noble-spirited sons were as true to the land of their birth as they were when England first took possession. This spirit had caused the execution or murder of many a true patriot by the brutal Lords of England. Prominent among the martyred patriots were the three whose memories were honored last night.

An octet, composed of Miss M. L. Duggan, Miss Conyers, John M. Wilson, Mrs. Daly, Miss N. Cahill, E. J. Quinlan, Mr. Halle, and J. J. Phelan, sang "America," after which Mme. La Roche played a fantasia of Irish airs on the harp. A song by E. J. Quinlan followed, and then Marcus Kavanaugh made the address of the evening.

He referred to England as Ireland's oppressor and the pawnbroker of nations. Such men of genius as Emmet and Parnell were more to be proud of than the Bank of England. And three such heroes as Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who gave their lives for Ireland's cause, were equal to an army of hired soldiers.

Even though the Fenian movement was not a success the seed sown by that movement would never die. The Irishmen might be divided in their methods, but they were united in the aim for which they worked. Resolutions of respect to Charles Stewart Parnell and P. W. Nally and their friends were read and adopted.

After this Mrs. Burt Doloff sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," Mrs. Daly "Come Back to Erin," and Miss N. Cahill "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," and each singer was encored.

In conclusion Michael McInerny sang "God Save Ireland," the audience joining in the chorus.

Mrs. Mattie Smith Arrested.

Mrs. Mattie Smith, housekeeper at No. 74 Van Buren street, where Mattie Cunion fell or was thrown down-stairs last week, was arrested early this morning. Mrs. Smith says she and the girl had a struggle at the head of the stairs, but denies that she threw her down.

Heavy Judgments Against a Lumber Firm.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Judge Eaton, of the Atchison County District Court, today rendered judgments for amounts aggregating $200,000 in the cases against Howell, Jewett & Co., the lumber dealers who failed last summer. The firm is trying to settle for 25 cents on the dollar.

ABBEY-GRAU COMPANY IN "OTELLO."

Third Week of Grand Opera Begins Before a Musically Excellent Audience.

Verdi's "Otello" received its fifth presentation in Chicago last evening, this noble creation—the noblest Italy's composers have yet given to the world—being the opera chosen to usher in the third week of the Abbey-Grau company's engagement at the Auditorium. The four previous performances were likewise given under the Abbey-Grau banner, the company headed by Tamagno having produced the opera during the two engagements played here the season of 1889-'90.

The audience last evening was of good size and of a quality musically superior to any seen at the performances during the last two weeks. Every portion of Verdi's masterly work was listened to with the attention seemingly of the musical amateur and enthusiast, and the applause bestowed upon the artists for their singing and acting was hearty and spontaneous.

Comparison of the Otello of Tamagno and that of Jean de Reszke was frequent and was in a measure unavoidable, since the Italian tenor is the only artist who had been heard as the Moor in this city, and therefore furnished the standard by which De Reszke's vocal and dramatic work was to be judged. The universal verdict seemed that although Tamagno's ringing upper tones were more effective in one or two of the most dramatic portions of the music Jean de Reszke's conception and interpretation of the rôle were vocally and histrionically the more artistic and were superior in every way to Tamagno's.

Edoardo Camera made his American début last evening. He was the Iago of the cast and his work received the reward of applause and at the close of the third act a curtain-call with Jean de Reszke. Sig. Camera is short of stature and inclined to fleshiness, so that in appearance he is scarcely the ideal villain of Shakspeare's great tragedy. But his vocal work caused one to forget his physical unfitness for the rôle and proved him a valuable addition to the Abbey-Grau forces.



EDOARDO CAMERA.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann and Paul Kalisch occupied Manager Grau's box during the first two acts of the opera, and the new tenor, Sig. Valero, was seen in the audience.

The management of the Auditorium, owing to the many complaints concerning poor carriage facilities, has issued the following notice, which is to take effect Wednesday evening:

First—That carriages from the north and west come to the north Wabash avenue entrance, approaching on the east side of Wabash avenue, facing south, and depart from the same place in the same manner. Red checks, with even numbers, given here.

Second—That carriages from the south come to the Congress street entrance, approaching on Michigan avenue from the south, and depart the same. White checks, with odd numbers, given here.

Jean de Reszke's Otello.

Jean de Reszke's Otello is a masterpiece of vocal and histrionic art entitled to a place among the few surpassingly great interpretations given to the world by operatic artists. In watching his splendid work one is struck not alone by the beautiful tones of his voice and the finish of his singing but by the power of his dramatic treatment of the part he is impersonating. This is especially the case in his Otello—a rôle demanding unusual histrionic abilities on the part of a singer. Rarely, even on the dramatic stage, has the intense sadness of the Moor's condition been so vividly brought to the realization of an audience as it was last evening by Jean de Reszke. The struggle of Otello De Reszke portrayed last evening with an intensity, vividness, and an artistic finesse such as are found in the work of only the best tragedians. The fine facial expression, the forceful gestures, the air of dignity and physical power, the outward signs of mental worriment, which increase as the action progresses, are points which instantly strike the most casual spectator. The vocal work of the artist was equally praise-meriting.

Mme. Albani repeated her success of two years ago as Desdemona. The part is one in which the artist appears to best advantage in every way.

Mme. Scalchi sang the small rôle of Emelia, Sig. Capoul was Cassio, and Sig. Rinaldini Roderigo.

Sig. Camera's Iago was sung with good effect, a fine baritone voice well used making his vocal work satisfactory.

Tomorrow night, "Rigoletto."

Will Demand Cash for Their Lands.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Eleven Arapahoe Indians, headed by Chief Scabby Bull, passed through here today on route to Washington. The government is indebted to the Arapahoes in a large amount of money due for land purchased from them. An installment of $300,000 becomes due in a short time. The government was to pay it in blankets and agricultural implements, but the Indians go to Washington to demand cash.

UNTIL JANUARY 1.

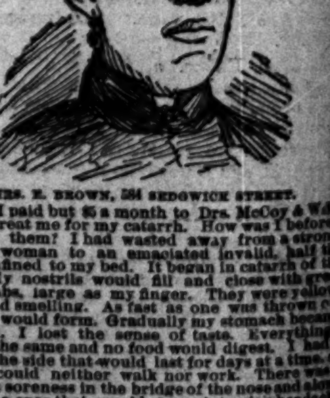
DRS. M'COY & WILDMAN WILL CONTINUE THE FIVE-DOLLAR RATE TO ALL PATIENTS AND FOR ALL DISEASES.

The great satisfaction given by their $5 rate and the overwhelming evidence that the public appreciate the medical care and skill which it makes possible to all has induced Drs. McCoy & Wildman to continue the same to all patients and for all diseases until Jan. 1. *This is the last time that they will treat all diseases at $5 a month.* All patients applying for treatment before Jan. 1 will be treated for $5 a month and all medicines furnished free, each month's treatment, including medicine, to cost $5 until cured.

TRYING WEATHER.

A GREAT DEAL OF SICKNESS IN CHICAGO—ALMOST EVERYBODY COMPLAINING.

The terrible weather of the last week has had the effect of developing throat, lung, and catarrhal affections to an extent that physicians say is something frightful. Another effect has been to remind chronic sufferers that though their diseases may not have troubled them in good weather they are far from being well. Among the many who have availed themselves of Drs. McCoy & Wildman's offer to furnish medicine and treat their chronic diseases for $5 a month is Mrs. Brown. Said Mrs. E. Brown of 584 Sedgwick street.



MRS. E. BROWN, 584 SEDGWICK STREET.

"Yes, I paid but $5 a month to Drs. McCoy & Wildman to treat me for my catarrh. How was I before I went to them? I had wasted away from a strong, healthy woman to an emaciated invalid, half the time confined to my bed. It began in catarrh of the nose. My nostrils would fill and close with great hard scabs, large as my finger. They were yellow, scaly, bad smelling. As fast as one was thrown out another would form. Gradually my stomach became diseased. I lost the sense of taste. Everything I ate was the same and no food would digest. I had a pain in the side that would last for days at a time, so that I could neither walk nor work. There was a constant soreness in the bridge of the nose and along above the eyes that would turn into sick headache and almost torture me to death. The catarrhal poison seemed to have entered the blood and affected my whole system. All last summer I was half the time too ill to be about. After Drs. McCoy & Wildman began treating me I got better at once. I soon had a good appetite and could digest anything. The nose healed entirely and I never had any further trouble. In two months I was practically a well woman again."

DOCTORS

McCOY & WILDMAN,

Office, 224 State Street,

Cor. of Quincy, Chicago.

All Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

CATARRH CURED.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank.

Office hours—9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 4 [illegible] 6:30 to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9:30 a. m. to 12:[illegible] only.

ROUNDING UP A WOLF.

THE CHASE A STRAY SPECIMEN LEADS SOUTH-SIDERS.

Dog-Catchers, Policemen, and Citizens Finally Run It Down and It Is Taken to the Dog-Pound—A Mother Kept from Throwing Her Boy in the Lake and Drowning Herself—A Sensational Wedding—A Thieving Postmaster Arrested—Local Affairs.

South Side citizens had an exciting chase after a wolf yesterday morning. Just where the animal came from is not known, but he was evidently new to city life. The first intimation that the residents of that portion of the city had of the arrival of the stranger in their midst was the sight of a strange-looking quadruped, something like a dog, worrying a small dog near Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Something in the savage manner in which the animal snarled and showed its teeth at the approach of a pedestrian warned those whose curiosity prompted them to try to investigate not to venture too near, and they quickly retired to watch developments from the shelter and safety of adjacent doorways.

Such was the state of affairs when at 10:30 o'clock the dog-catchers' wagon came in sight. Louis Schlosser tried to throw a noose around the supposed dog's neck, but it leaped to one side in time to avoid the snare, and started down Indiana avenue closely pursued by the crowd, with Officer John Joindt and the dog-catcher well in the lead.

When Thirtieth street was reached the wolf sought to evade the shower of miscellaneous missiles thrown at him from every side by turning the corner. Down Twenty-fifth street the chase was continued to Cottage Grove avenue, down Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-sixth street. Then through alleyways and vacant lots to Lake avenue. Then across the Illinois Central railway tracks to the lake shore, where the wolf took shelter in a deep hole just behind the breakwater. The wolf was finally captured and taken to the dog pound, where he was accommodated with a compartment all to himself. He is of a grayish color and the size of a large mastiff dog.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S DREADFUL PLAN.

She Intended to Throw Her Baby in the Lake and Then Drown Herself.

Mrs. B. Griswold was saved from drowning herself and her 7-year-old son in the lake Sunday evening.

Officers Bowen and Porter of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station were at the foot of Twenty-seventh street at 7 o'clock. They saw a woman approaching the lake dragging a little boy by the hand. The child was crying bitterly and the officers stopped the pair to inquire what the trouble was. The boy said his mother was going to throw him into the lake and then jump in herself.

Mrs. Griswold said she was tired of living. She lived with her husband at No. 2736 South Park avenue. She was 45 years old and had two grown sons. She said her home life was bitterly unhappy. She begged the officers to let her and her son die. She was removed to her home.

MARRIED WHILE UNDER ARREST.

Romantic and Unique Union of Aristocratic Hearts at the Palmer House.

Albert G. Gove and Jennie M. West, both of Boston, were married at noon yesterday by Justice Prindiville in the room of John Kilduff of Montgomery, Ala., at the Palmer House. The bridegroom was under arrest at the time, and the most prominent guest was Detective Wood of the Central Station. Another peculiarity is that Mr. Kilduff, who gave his room for the performance of the ceremony, was the man who caused Mr. Gove's arrest. In fact Mr. Kilduff, who is the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel at Montgomery, has been waiting for more than a week at the Palmer for the arrival of the gentleman from Boston, and this expectation has been shared by two detectives, with whom he was in daily consultation.

Last Saturday night Kilduff brought from the depot to the hotel a handsome, richly-dressed girl, 20 years old, whom he registered as Mrs. J. Morris of New York. When this young person stood blushingly before Justice Prindiville yesterday she gave her name as Miss Jennie West.

Mrs. Morris remained at the hotel until Monday morning, when Mr. Kilduff and Detective Wood ushered Mr. Gove into her presence. He had been arrested on Lake street, and had procured a marriage license. After the ceremony the couple picked up the baggage of the late Miss West, settled the bill of the late Mrs. Morris, walked out of the hotel, and the rest of the story is in the hands of Mr. Kilduff of Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. Wood of the Central Station, Chicago.

"Nothing on earth could induce me to tell the cause of Mr. Gove's arrest farther than that it had no connection with the marriage," said Mr. Kilduff after the ceremony was over. "If the whole matter cannot be kept quiet I hope the arrest may be or at least that nothing may be said to injure the character of the young lady. Both she and Mr. Gove come of aristocratic families, but their marriage was opposed by the girl's mother. I can say nothing of the cause of the arrest because too many people are implicated, and I have no authority to act for the others. I wish I knew how to give some sort of a story to the public so as to smooth the matter over, but I don't. It's none of the public's business any way. Mr. Gove settled the trouble with me and that ends that. He's married and that's all there is of that. In that phase of the affair I did not take the slightest interest."

EDWARD J. DUNNE'S PECULATIONS.

A Trusted Mail Carrier Caught Stealing Letters with Money in Them.

Letter Carrier Edward J. Dunne was arrested yesterday by Postoffice Inspectors Fleming and Christian on the charge of robbing the mails. Dunne delivered mail on the west side of State street, from Washington to South Water. A number of firms on that route have lost a great deal of mail and suffered much annoyance recently. Lapp & Flershem, P. Swartchild & Co., and the Wilmington Dental company have been the chief sufferers.

For seven or eight months complaints have been made of the loss of letters on the route in question. The investigation made by the inspectors some time ago resulted in the arrest of Henry C. Barlow, a trusted carrier. After Barlow's arrest the complaints ceased, and it was supposed that he was responsible for the losses on this route. About a month ago the complaints again became numerous, and Inspectors Fleming and Christian were detailed on the case. Test letters containing money were sent out at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two of these letters, containing $7, addressed to Swartchild & Co., were not delivered. The inspectors who had been shadowing Dunne followed him back to the Government Building and placed him under arrest at the Adams street entrance. He protested his innocence at first, but when the stolen money was taken from him he confessed his guilt.

Dunne has a wife and one child. They reside at No. 2847 Emerald avenue. He had the confidence of his superiors, and three years ago he assisted in the capture of John A. Davidson, who was at that time night engineer in the Government Building, and had been stealing packages containing jewelry from Dunne's case Sundays and holidays. Davidson was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Dunne was locked up in the Harrison Street Station, and he will have his preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne this morning at 10 o'clock. The amount of his stealings is not yet known.

ESTHETIC TASTE DISPLAYED.

The Decorative Art Society's Exhibit This Year Attracting Many Inspectors.

The number of appreciative visitors at the fourteenth annual exhibition and sale of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art yesterday was evidence that there is no lack of esthetic taste among Chicago women. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the hour of closing the rooms of the society in the Art Institute Building were well filled, and Mrs. M. E. Pode, the business manager, and her corps of assistants were kept busy showing the dainty embroidered and painted trifles with which the cases and tables were running over.

Not everybody attended the sale as a purchaser; many went, after the fashion of women, to get ideas for their own clever fingers to work out in Christmas gifts. But, notwithstanding, the number of actual sales was satisfactory to the management.

Besides all sorts of beautiful and costly things for table decoration and the usual exhaustive list of fancy articles the exhibition includes not a few objects of wider and less distinctly feminine interest.

The contribution from Boston is large and characteristic. Ordway Partridge, who for so young a man has rather an enviable reputation in artistic circles at the "hub," has on exhibition a good bust of the young Emperor Augustus, as well as studies in plaster of a wrinkled old woman and a young Italian vagabond, both feelingly treated; the head of a "Singing Cherub" and a medallion portrait in low relief of a young girl.

From Boston, too, come a fine hall clock 250 years old and an antique rosewood chair which once saw service in the English home of the late John Bright.

Some valuable and beautiful portières, elaborately embroidered upon silk tapestry, are the handiwork of American women, as are some specimens of elaborate inlaid woodwork. There are not many paintings, but the few that are on exhibition are artistic in conception and strong in execution. Two thousand contributors are said to be represented in all the departments.

The exhibition will be continued until Christmas. No admission fee is charged and visitors are cordially received.

The officers of the society this year are: President, Mrs. J. N. Jewett; Secretary, Miss Alice Kellogg; Treasurer, Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson.

LEVI DOTY CALLS IT INHUMANITY.

Strictures on the Fat-Stock Show Association Because of Rosebery's Death.

Levi Doty of Frankfort Station, Will County, Ill., where he has a "Humane Home for Horses," in speaking yesterday of the death of the horse Rosebery, the famous jumper, scored the Fat-Stock Show Association rather severely for allowing the jumping tests to be continued to the point of what he considered brutality.

"Rosebery was a magnificently nervy horse, and after it was apparent that he had done his best the association permitted him to be whipped in an endeavor to make him jump still higher, until the noble and willing creature paralyzed himself and broke his back in the effort. The rider was thrown and also very severely injured. The horse repeatedly refused the jump, and in spite of whipping he failed to break the world's record, which was the point they were after. If I had had the authority I would have stopped the inhumanity and arrested those causing it."

Rosebery died Sunday night at 8 o'clock. He injured himself Saturday night in efforts to clear a bar seven feet five and one-half inches high, having previously jumped a bar seven feet four inches. His owner, Mr. Pepper, it is said, recently refused $10,000 for him. Rosebery was at one time driven to a milk wagon in London, Ont., and was bought for $60. He was 6 years old then. He began his jumping career two years ago.

ROBBED AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

Michael Magee, Crushed by a Runaway Horse, Has His Pocket Picked.

Knocked down and trampled upon by a runaway horse and crushed into unconsciousness between two grip-cars was only part of a misfortune which befell a cattle-dealer named Michael Magee at State and Madison streets Saturday evening. While ostensibly doing a Samaritan-like deed in carrying him to a physician some one of four strangers robbed him of his gold watch. Mr. Magee now lies seriously ill at the Clifton House as the result of the accident.

He was crossing State street when a runaway horse with harness on dashed up the street within a few yards of him. At the same instant two grip-cars and trains approaching from opposite directions were also close to him. Mr. Magee was knocked by the horse against one of the cars and then the animal trod upon his head in going over him. When he made an effort to stand up he was jammed between the cars, as the accident happened at a point in the curve of the track where the cars get close to each other.

Four strangers volunteered to carry the injured man to the room of Dr. Formaneck, on the first floor of the building on the southwest corner of Madison and State streets. While he was being thus carried, unconscious, somebody stole his gold watch. There was $20 in his pocket which was untouched.

Mr. Magee is a cattle-buyer for Swift & Co., and several friends have been calling at the Clifton House for the last two days to inquire after his health. He is in the care of a nurse, and Dr. Formaneck and his assistant, Dr. Sherwood, pay him frequent visits. He is suffering from concussion of the brain.

HAVLIN'S PLAN FOR A THEATER.

He Intends to Have a New One in Chicago, but Will Not Give the Location.

There is a great deal of secrecy maintained by Manager Havlin's assistants regarding the project of building another theater in the business part of the city. They say they have had a rather unpleasant experience in the matter of announcing their intention of purchasing the Armory property as a site some time ago.

"We had everything settled," said Assistant Manager Hutton yesterday, "to end a satisfactory purchase of that site, until, somehow, it got out that we wanted the site for a theater. We know how our secret got out. One of our agents, over a glass of wine, admitted that we were to be the real purchasers, and that we wanted the site for a theater. That ended the negotiations.

"Now, if we were to tell that we were looking for a site in such and such a locality the price would be skied so that we could not look at it. We make no secret of the fact that we are desirous of building a theater in the business part of the city, or of leasing a new one. We had been looking for the Madison Street Hall property, but they wanted too much for it."

Mr. Hutton intimated that the talk about a theater being built on the Armory site was all nonsense. A big office building, he said, is to be erected there, having offices for dentists as a specialty.

CAPT. STREETER'S CASE IN COURT.

Five Defendants Dismissed, but Farwell and Russell Held for Further Hearing.

Justice Wallace heard further evidence and arguments yesterday afternoon in the case of Capt. Streeter, who charges Arthur Farwell, Harry Russell, Officers White and Byrne, Lawyer W. W. Auger, and Expressman R. E. O'Conner, and G. Okley with maliciously destroying his house on the lake shore, north of Superior street.

The Justice found that there was no case against Messrs. White, Byrne, Auger, O'Conner, and Okley and they were dismissed, but Arthur Farwell and Harry Russell were held for further hearing and the case set for next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

After the introduction of testimony to show that the assault was a conspiracy on the part of the Farwells the prosecution rested its case. The defense entered a demurrer to the evidence as offered by the prosecution and the case was argued on that ground.

The court held that there was no evidence to fix guilt upon the five defendants dismissed, but that there was a reasonable doubt in regard to Farwell and Russell.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDINGS LET.

Meeting of the Trustees of the University of Chicago—Work to Begin at Once.

The trustees of the University of Chicago held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of Henry Ives Cobb in the Owings Building. The contract for the recitation hall and the dormitory was awarded to Grace & Hyde.

These buildings are to be completed by September, 1892, and will cost $325,000. Ground will be broken at once, but there will be no ceremony attending the event. A large force of men will be put to work, and every effort made to complete the work in the shortest possible time.

Dr. Goodspeed, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago University Association, and Contractor George Grace, applied for a building permit yesterday to erect a four-story dormitory and lecture-room for the Chicago University to be built on the Midway Plaisance. Owing to the late hour the permit will be issued today.

IN THE HANDS OF AN ASSIGNEE.

The Standard Wire and Iron Works Taken Possession Of—Valued at $25,000.

As assignee W. J. Andrews yesterday took possession of the property of the Standard Wire and Iron Works. The estate consists of stock in the office and warerooms at No. 65 Lake street and a plant at Nos. 246-256 West Lake street valued at $25,000. Liabilities are said to be a little less than this amount. The company is a stock concern, and M. H. Hickey is President, W. R. Remme Vice-President, and L. B. Clark Secretary and Treasurer.

Attorney Jesse A. Baldwin, representing the estate, says the company did a good business, but was compelled to assign on account of threatened litigation that would result in the creation of preferences.

John C. Hayes, a retail grocer at South Chicago, assigned yesterday to Michael Carroll. Assets are $450, liabilities $720.

TO GROW UP WITH THE COUNTRY.

Lillie St. Claire Has Come All the Way from Baltimore to Be a Westerner.

Lillie St. Claire, a pretty 19-year-old girl, modest and well educated, came in on a Baltimore and Ohio train last night from Baltimore, and is a guest of Matron Miller in the new "Moral Restraint" dormitory at the Harrison Street Police Station. The girl has a will of her own, and, tiring of an uncle's alleged mistreatment, her parents being dead, she gathered together enough money to buy one first-class ticket to Chicago. "And here I am," she said, "and I propose to grow up with the country."

The girl is smart, writes an excellent hand, and is capable, she says, of doing any kind of honest work from housework and minding babies to being a lawyer's clerk with a tidy apron and ink-stained fingers. She wants work of some kind, preferably in a family where she would find a home, and Matron Miller will give her all sorts of extravagant recommendations as to honesty and goodness.

The matron has had long experience with runaway girls, but she gives preference to her present guest over all she has had before. Until she finds a home or a position that will insure her support Mrs. Miller will take good care of her.

"When I was very young," the girl said, "both of my parents died and I was left alone, for I had no brothers or sisters. My uncle, George Morris, took me under his roof and was very kind to me, having been appointed my guardian. Mr. Morris was a traveling man and at one time was wealthy. He gave me money whenever I needed it and furnished me with a regular allowance. He had an intimate friend whom he wanted me to marry, and we were introduced. From the first I did not admire him, but he pressed his suit, encouraged by the promises of my uncle. The affair grew more displeasing the further it progressed, and, at last, I decided to leave home rather than marry the man. I commenced saving small sums from my allowance and when I had enough I struck West. Why I came to Chicago I don't know, for I have no friends or acquaintances here. I had heard, however, that one could easily get work here, and so I bought my ticket straight through. Whatever I do I won't go back to Baltimore and marry my uncle's friend."

THEIR LIVES PLACED IN DANGER.

Two Brothers Have a Close Call at a Fire—Second Blaze in Three Days.

For the second time within forty-eight hours the cigar jobbing establishment of Leonard T. Alton, at No. 231 Jackson street, burned last night. The loss the last time was total and two lives were placed in jeopardy.

Mr. Alton's factory was on the fifth floor of the building in the rear and occupied three rooms. In one of these, the drying-room, fire broke out late Saturday night, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

Mr. Alton resumed work yesterday morning, assisted by his brother Ralph and the other workmen who were employed in the place. During the evening the two brothers, who live at No. 982 West Harrison street, went to the factory, and it is thought they were in the drying-room when the fire broke out.

The construction of the building is such that immediate escape was impossible. In the center of the hall was a stairway, some distance from where the Altons were. The entire fifth story of the building was filled with thick smoke that only found egress through an open window on Jackson street. An officer saw it pouring out and turned in an alarm.

By the time the insurance patrol arrived several people had started into the burning building, and two firemen accidentally came across the bodies of the Alton brothers in the hallway. The men were unconscious and were taken to the County Hospital.

At the hospital it was not thought that either of the men would die. Mrs. Leo T. Alton saw them shortly after they arrived, and her brother-in-law revived once sufficiently to say a few words to her, but relapsed into unconsciousness again.

The loss to the building will be $1,200. Fire Reporter Gillen said that after Saturday's fire Alton had told him his stock was insured for $25,000. How the blaze started could not be learned. Fire Inspector Conway will make an investigation.

DANIEL LONG IS A FREE MAN.

A Clerical Error of the Grand Jury of 1890 Did Him the Good Turn.

A clerical error made by the grand jury of 1890 allowed Daniel Long, charged with murder, to walk out of the Criminal Court room yesterday morning a free man.

The indictment returned by the grand jury charged Daniel Long with killing Frank Bennett at Robey and Ashland streets July 3, 1890, when it should have charged him with murdering a man supposed to be one Frank Bennett.

The case was commenced about the middle of last week and a number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but none of them were able to say that the dead man was Frank Bennett. The State's-Attorney took an adjournment from Friday until yesterday to gather evidence on the identity of the alleged victim, but was unsuccessful and so stated to the court yesterday.

Judge Adams instructed the jury to retire and bring in a verdict of acquittal, as there was no evidence before the court that the man killed, as charged in the indictment, was Frank Bennett, and that that individual might still be alive. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The man Bennett was of a roving disposition, with no fixed place of abode, and had only been in the city two or three days.

NO TRACE OF THE YACHT FOUND.

The Search for the Boat Capsized Off Sixty-seventh Street.

No trace has yet been found of the yacht that was seen to capsize Sunday evening at Sixty-seventh street or of the men who were seen clinging to it. After an unceasing toil of twenty-four hours Capt. Nordrum, Chief of the World's Fair police, and his men have given up the search and will wait until time and the waves bring the missing bodies to light. The life-saving crew did not keep up the search long yesterday morning. Capt. Nordrum, however, having secured large grappling hooks from the Hyde Park police, had a dozen men out just after daybreak searching along the piers, where it was thought the bodies might have lodged. No success was met with, and late in the afternoon, tired and thoroughly soaked by the spray dashing high over the river, the Captain ordered his men to desist.

The police have received no word of a missing yacht, and it is thought that it did not belong to Chicago.

Last night at 10 o'clock the officers on the beach noticed a black object being tossed by the waves some distance from the shore. After some effort it was secured and found to be an almost new brown stiff hat. There was nothing on it to reveal the identity of the owner. It is thought, however, that it belonged to one of the unknown men who sank with the yacht.

ATTACHMENT ISSUED ON A DOG.

Wilson & Co.'s Unique Way to Get Security for a Bill Due from Mrs. Wyng.

Constable Flemming of Justice Blume's court has a valuable mastiff. A while ago Mrs. Helen G. Wyng purchased some furniture from Wilson & Co., No. 300 West Madison street, and there was a balance of $190 due on the bill. Failure to pay brought the matter into court and Wilson issued an attachment against a dog which Mrs. Wyng values at $200. The writ was placed in the hands of Constable Flemming. He heard that Mrs. Wyng contemplated leaving the city.

Last evening he intercepted her and the dog at the Michigan Central depot, but she insisted that the animal did not belong to her. Her initials, however, were on its collar, and the constable carried the dog off with him. He will have to keep it until Nov. 29, when the case comes up for trial.

IN SOCIETY CIRCLES.

RECEPTION GIVEN BY MRS. JOHN NEWELL AND DAUGHTER.

First of Two Social Affairs at Their Ontario Street Residence—Those Who Assisted and Those Who Were Present—Representative Catholic Clergymen Meet at Kinsley's, the Occasion Being a Dinner Given by the Visitation and Aid Society—Other Social Affairs.

Mrs. John Newell and Miss Newell, No. 348 Ontario street, gave the first of two receptions yesterday afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock. There was little in the way of decoration except fancy jars filled with palms, which were arranged about the room, and bunches of roses and chrysanthemums, which adorned the mantels. Mrs. Newell wore a costume of striped silk trimmed with lace, and ornaments of diamonds. Miss Newell's gown was of black and pink brocaded silk combined with black lace. Assisting at the reception were Mrs. A. A. Carpenter in black silk brocaded in violets and trimmed with lace; and Mrs. William K. Ackerman in black brocaded silk trimmed with lace and jet. Tea, coffee, and chocolate were served in the dining-room, the table being presided over by Mrs. Dunlap Smith, Miss Katherine Porter, and Miss Lida Rumsey. The decorations were yellow chrysanthemums and silver candelabra with yellow shades. Among the guests present were:

Mrs. Lambert Tree, Mrs. Ralph Isham, Mrs. High, Mrs. Thomas Grover, Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mrs. Jesse Spaulding, Mrs. Charles Comes, Mrs. Winston, Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Mrs. F. S. Eames, Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Mrs. Harold Howard, Mrs. George Wheeler, Mrs. Flower, Mrs. Henry Hooper, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. McElwee, Mrs. Philips, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. N. L. Davis, Mrs. Harry Schoenburger.

Misses Gertrude Ackerman, Bertha Barnes, Frances Williams, Minnie Chittenden of Detroit, Alice Brooks, Lull, Byram Hammond, Margaret Philips, Lizzie Hunt.

CATHOLICS SIT AT THE BOARD.

Annual Dinner of the Visitation and Aid Society at Kinsley's.

Representative Catholic laymen and clergymen of this city met to the number of nearly 100 at Kinsley's last evening. They were members and guests of the Visitation and Aid Society, which was having its first annual dinner, with the object of giving its friends an opportunity of hearing how the society had progressed since its inauguration.

Charles A. Mair was toastmaster. T. D. Hurley, President of the society, spoke of the past and present of the organization and F. W. Young spoke of the importance of charitable institutions. Mr. Prendergast, with legal and logical oratory, explained the status of dependent children before the law.

The Rev. P. J. Agnew also spoke. At the close of the speechmaking $1,950 was subscribed by those present.

The Visitation and Aid Society was incorporated Sept. 19, 1889. As its motto, "Do Good to All," implies, it labors for the temporal and spiritual welfare of as many who need assistance as it can attend to. Public and private eleemosynary institutions are visited by it, the education and general care of destitute children are looked after, deserving persons are assisted to obtain employment, and benevolent work of all kinds within the scope of the society is attended to.

At the last annual meeting of the society held Sept. 2, 1891, the report of the President showed that during the previous year 946 destitute and homeless children received the attention and aid of its officers. Of that number upwards of 600 children were provided with homes in Catholic families or were committed to various institutions from which homes were found for them. During the year ending Aug. 31, 1891, the total number of applications of all kinds for aid attended to was 1,194. Employment was found for 125 persons and 474 were in various ways assisted. Each member is expected to contribute at least one book each year to the library of the society, and its catalogue now numbers nearly 1,000 volumes.

The Financial Secretary's report showed that receipts from various sources, including donations, subscriptions, dues, etc., amounted to $2,094. The expenses for the same period amount to $2,107. Its liabilities for general expenses since its inauguration were at the last annual meeting $462.

Among those present at last night's dinner were:

T. A. Moran.	R. Prendergast.	W. J. Onahan.
James Barnett.	T. D. Hurley.	P. F. Gillespie.
Thomas Brenan.	J. M. Burke.	John Cudahy.
J. J. Fitzgibbons.	John Guerin.	W. J. Bynes.
J. A. Mair.	E. V. McDonald.	C. A. Paltzer.
J. F. Ryan.	G. S. Winslow.	F. W. Young.
J. M. Reddy.	R. H. McGuire.	P. J. Agnew.
P. J. Muldoon.	J. J. McGovern.	J. J. Byrne.
Michael Cudahy.	B. Callahan.	Francis Devlin.
J. F. Galligan.		

GERMAN BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

Annual Sport for Charity Begun Quietly at the Germania Club House.

The sixth annual bowling tournament of Chicago bowling clubs was inaugurated at the Germania Club-house last evening. This tournament is for the benefit of the German charitable institutions, and the proceeds will be devoted to the orphan asylum, hospitals, and Altenheim. At the last tourney $300 was realized, and this year the Germania club expects to net $500.

The capital prize is a buggy offered by the Milburn Wagon company. Business-men have been generous and the list of prizes includes a diamond medal, silverware, umbrellas, and various other articles useful and ornamental. The tournament closes Thursday evening.

The scores made last evening follow: Emil Dietsch, 50; Dr. Huxman, 47; O. L. Heordt, 47; Ad. Grap, 46; Julius Naumann, 42; H. Wagner, 35; John Wagner, 31; Dr. George Krieger, 31; Henry Miller, 28; Albert Kraps, 16.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Where Is Joseph L. Wilson?

Superintendent of Police McClaughry received a letter from Superintendent of Police D. S. Gaster of New Orleans yesterday asking his coöperation in ascertaining the whereabouts of Joseph L. Wilson, who was for twenty years Judge Tuley's minute clerk and who recently disappeared. The letter stated that Wilson's mother and sister, who reside in New Orleans, were anxious to find him to let him know that if he would return to his family they would assist him in straightening up his affairs. The letter states that Wilson has many friends in New Orleans and that his mother and sister are highly respected.

Fellowship Club Dinner.

The Fellowship club, organized last June, will hold its inaugural dinner at Kinsley's Thursday evening, Dec. 3. Among the distinguished guests who are expected are William McKinley of Ohio, John M. Thurston of Omaha, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., and Gov. Boies of Iowa. The officers of the Fellowship club are: President, James W. Scott; Vice-President, Judge George Driggs; Treasurer, H. G. Selfridge; Secretary, F. Willis Rice.

Syndicate Directors Chosen.

The Stickney tract land syndicate at the Grand Pacific last night elected the following directors for twenty-three months: C. M. Boacher, Max Pam, and Leon Hartman; for one year, L. Oster, Dr. Otto Guinther, S. Greenebaum, and W. H. Hafner Jr. The directors then met and chose Max Pam as President; W. H. Hafner Jr., Vice-President; L. Oster, Secretary; and Leon Hartman, Treasurer. The syndicate owns the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 25, adjoining the Stickney tract on the west.

Mr. Cudahy Denies It.

John Cudahy of the big packing-house of Cudahy Bros. yesterday denied the report that the firm had purchased the only packing-house in Sioux City, Ia., that of James Bogue & Sons. "I cannot imagine how such an assertion could have been made," said Mr. Cudahy. "Three years ago we entered into negotiations on the matter, but they were dropped and have not been since renewed."

Thanksgiving Dinners Wanted.

The Chicago Avenue Church, through its missionaries, has the names and addresses of 150 worthy poor families on the North Side whom it is trying to supply with Thanksgiving provisions. Any persons in sympathy with the object are requested to send their contribution to the church, LaSalle and Chicago avenue, or to F. H. Revell, No. 150 Madison street.

New Turner Hall.

Turners belonging to the Bahn Frei of No. 773 Ogden avenue met at their hall last night and organized a building society to construct in the vicinity of Ogden avenue and Twelfth street a Turner hall to cost $6,000 aside from the price paid for the ground. The officers of the new building association are: President, Charles Brown; Vice-President, Jacob Partz; Secretary, Otto Gruebel; Trustees, A. Schwab, A. Winegas, M. Reutner. They expect to construct the building early next spring.

Struck by an Alton Train.

Henry Lehman, 11 years old, living at No. 4313 Champlain avenue, was struck by a Chicago and Alton train at Hoyne avenue last evening, his skull being fractured and shoulder dislocated. Albious Jesky, janitor at the Polish Catholic High School, was fatally injured last evening by accidentally falling fifty feet down an elevator shaft in the building. He was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

His Name at Last Learned.

An inquest developed the fact that the name of the man who shot himself in the Lalande Hotel at No. 321 Clark street is Gertchen. It was supposed to be Frank Gardner. Gertchen belonged to a good family, and it is said has wealthy relatives in Denver, who have been telegraphed concerning his death. He had been drinking and had lost all his money at the gaming table. He registered as Frank Gardner.

Frank Wenter's Eye Injured.

As Frank Wenter, Drainage Trustee, was cutting kindling wood at his home, No. 475 Ashland avenue yesterday, a piece of wood flew up and struck his left eye, inflicting a gash on the eyeball which will leave a scar and may possibly destroy the sight. The physician called believes he can save the sight, however, as the pupil does not appear to be injured.

Will Hold a Bazaar.

The Flora McDonald Society, auxiliary to the Highland Association of Illinois, met last night at the Grand Pacific under the Presidency of Mrs. Robert Hill to arrange for a bazaar to be held at Washington Hall, No. 17 Adams street, on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 3. The proceeds will be used in the charitable work of the society.

Items.

William A. Pinkerton says his detective agency is not in any way connected with the Gardner, Ill., bank robbery case.

The Chicago Home for the Friendless, No. 1926 Wabash avenue, solicits for its unfortunates anything that will go to make up a Thanksgiving dinner.

The police have been notified to look out for Mrs. Smith, said to have disappeared from No. 1270 Lincoln avenue. She left there with an infant daughter.

The Board of Directors of the Sons of Massachusetts met last night at the Grand Pacific and appointed the following as a committee to arrange for the annual banquet Jan. 12: J. L. Lombard, Chairman; Charles E. Field, John B. Clark, Henry Slade, and E. H. Griggs.

Delegates of the Central Labor Union, Trade and Labor Assembly, Building Trades Council, and Carpenters' Council met last night at No. 167 Washington street and appointed committees to take steps toward securing the release of Oscar Neebe, the Anarchist, from the prison at Joliet.

Officer Ed Healy, who stands at Madison and Dearborn streets, captured a pickpocket yesterday after an exciting chase. A young fellow picked a woman's pocket. Healy chased him through a half-dozen saloons and caught him at Monroe and Clark. The money was recovered and the thief locked up.

John Thompson, an Irish laborer 50 years of age, residing at No. 51 Wright street, died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He received the injuries which caused his death at Prospect Park on the Chicago and Northwestern road by being struck by a freight-train at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was walking on the track.

ST. LOUIS AND RETURN, $6.

Kansas City and Return, $10.

On Nov. 25 and 26 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad will sell tickets at above rates, good returning until Nov. 30. Office, No. 212 Clark street, corner Adams.

"Half Rates to St. Louis and Return."

On account of Thanksgiving day, the Illinois Central will make a rate of $6 Chicago to St. Louis and return, tickets to be sold Nov. 25 and 26, good to return until Nov. 30 inclusive. An excellent opportunity for "South Siders" to make use of the "Diamond Special," solid vestibule train of compartment sleepers and luxurious chair cars—seats free—which leaves Chicago daily at 9 p. m., stopping at Van Buren street, Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth, and Hyde Park Stations. City ticket office 194 Clark street.

"The Diamond Special" for St. Louis

Is a solid vestibule train composed of compartment sleepers and luxurious chair cars—seats free—which leaves Chicago daily via the Illinois Central at 9 p. m., arrives at St. Louis 7:20 a. m. This train is very convenient for "South-Siders," as it stops in both directions at Van Buren street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City ticket office, No. 194 Clark street.

Low Rates for Thanksgiving Day.

The Chicago and Alton railroad will sell excursion tickets at one single fare for the round trip to all points on its lines, including St. Louis and Kansas City. Tickets now on sale, good to go on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 25 and 26, and good to return up to and including Monday, Nov. 30. City ticket office, 195 Clark street, Chicago.

Through Sleeping-Car Line to Cleveland via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is the only line running Pullman sleeping-cars between Chicago and Cleveland. Leave Chicago daily at 7:35 p. m. and arrive in Cleveland the following morning at 8:20.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

A soup for campers and tourists. Pure and palatable.

The pure juice of the grape naturally fermented, that is what Cook's Extra Dry Champagne is. Its bouquet is unrivaled.

The Howe scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Howe Scales Co., Chicago, Ill.

Kranz is particularly busy making holiday confections. Opening evenings until after theater.

Don't let that cough continue. Stop it at once with Piso's Cure for Consumption. It never fails. 25 cents. All druggists.

Headache, neuralgia, dizziness, spasms, sleeplessness cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Brown's Household Panacea. "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds, all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

When ill with pain and exhaustion Parker's Ginger Tonic is your surest relief.

Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
William F. O'Rourke, Nellie Burnes	23—19
George W. Mormon, Josephine Frazer	38—29
Louis A. Bonfanti, Lottie M. Strader	21—18
Frank L. Watson, Hattie Brown	25—30
Peter J. Wallem, Lena Lil	25—27
John Blasius, Winnetka, Emma Ryson, same	26—28
R. H. Hietschold, Morris, A. Wollfel, same	24—22
Milton J. Bond, Clarksburg, Miss., Mari Jacobi, New York	53—27
James F. Golden, Julia Ann Finkles	39—41
Bernard F. Grumann, Mary Buhler	27—21
Hermann Zimmermann, Barbara Stump	23—23
Andrew C. Isacson, Christina Christianson	31—24
James Sheridan, Alton, Ill., Marry Farrell	25—21
Edward Wilte, Hannah Neuschaffer	25—30
Alex F. Von Sellmer, Louise Gadt	24—18
Vito Fera, Anna Harrington	29—27
Francis Lassa, Katarzyna Sopkawiak	25—23
Albert G. Gaw, Jennie M. West	21—18
George A. Fertig, Johanna Hogan	26—23
Jacob Feliszak, Apolina Chameral	29—21
Patrick Davis, Tillie Atrope	24—19
Michael McArdle, Johanna Hill	27—27
Anton Ozinkamski, Helene Tornarzemska	27—18
Clement L. Saum, Cora Baker	26—21
Stanislaus Fabiansky, Cylia Tabert	27—28
James Kelly, St. Paul, Hannah McMackin	24—22
Ferdinand Herman, Emilie Dorescher	31—22
John Foster, Elizabeth M. Martin	28—24
Irving W. Hoyt, Anna C. Johnson	35—21
Fred W. Gabler, Lena Wambach	23—21
Richard Carney, Wilkesbarre, Kate McNertney	37—24
Thomas Smith Jr., Lizzie Brisco	28—20
Peter G. Gustafson, Hilda S. Nelson	24—23
Joseph P. Shannon, Lizzie McGarry	25—22
Carmine Cafetto, Camelia Cogliancese	26—18
Richard Doyle, Mary McAuley	30—28
William C. Haas, Mary V. Griffin	22—19
Henry Meisterling, Hulda Burrows	24—19

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Nils Peterson, La Grange, Hilma Christensen	27—21
Charles Bollicker, Fredericka B. Lunberger	31—22
George C. Morgan Jr., Denilde Ford	23—22
Rocco Evangelista, Teresa Jannuzzi	27—24
Louis Doff, Frances Richter	22—20
Fred Freutel, Augusta Schoenan	21—18
George A. Michels, Barbara Barzen	24—22
W. Bob Holland, C. E. Boyle	23—21
E. Ellsworth, Franklin, Pa., L. Heimbach, same	25—24
W. T. Andrews, Austin, A. T. Anderson, same	30—27
Edward Klannenburg, Sophie Viesel	22—21
W. Carlson, Pullman, Welhelmina Leckstrom	24—29
Louis N. Boos, Maggie Leary	24—24
Elmer F. Denton, Nora I. Waterman, Harvey	27—20
David B. Wright, Minnie M. King	21—19
Anthony John, Bertha Pruhuber	29—25
Theodore E. Lowe, Lizzie Wallman	24—19
Gustav A. Nelson, Mary Hare	24—19
James A. Waller, Carrie Saltenburg	30—22
James J. Quinn, Rebecca E. Murphy	26—21
William J. Stanley, Sarah B. Ryan	23—23
Timothy F. O'Brien, Mary Quaid	37—30
Theodore H. Boesen, Mollie M. Kreller	24—18
James Dougherty, Annie Casey	27—24
Robert Clark, Maggie Dorsey	30—21
Richard Steeneck, Rosina M. Ruoss	34—27
William A. Forman, Susan Pritchett	45—42
George H. Lussier, Glens Falls, N. Y., Hopy A. Davidson, Grenada, Miss.	27—23
Peter A. Anderson, Nettie M. Anderson	25—23
James Taylor, Mary Jenkins	37—34
John Rauen, Mary Murphy	30—23
Andrew H. Jackson, Nellie E. Wyman	30—28
Louis Malchester, Bertha Buesing	22—19
Fred Henrich, Agnes Link	25—26
John Werkmeister, Mary Thormann	41—23
John Aug. Johnson, Armande Nelson	23—22
Dennis Lahey, Catherine Moriarity	24—21
Frederick M. Anderson, Johanna M. Knudsen	25—25
John Lawrence, Carrie Quarterman	30—39
Christian Williams, Lena Christensen	24—20
Leander Dolson, Nettie Gilmore	50—35
Josef Gotz, Hannah Tebbe	32—32
D. H. McGrath, Huntley, Ill., Lillian M. Kane, Auburn, N. Y.	21—18
Michael Hauptman, Augusta Guenther	34—23
Moses M. Ettleson, Hattie Rosenberg	24—19
John Samek, Catherine Didja	29—29
John P. Warren, Kate Moynahan	25—24
Daniel M. Moynahan, Bridget Warren	25—23
George F. Rell, Frances Metzger	27—20
William O. Huszagh, Harriet D. Chadwick	30—17
Hirsch Barech, Rachael Bernstein	22—19
William H. Rust, Carrie Wilkening, Bartlett	24—21
Harry Kawin, Beardstown, Lizzie Kaminsky	28—21
Charles W. Hunt, Ella L. Lucas	29—19
Horatio T. Park, Margaret P. Clinton	25—18
John P. Nielson, Lillie Hedlin	37—32
Edward C. Schneider, Mary Evers	21—18
James E. Cunningham, Mary B. Deegan	21—20
Matthew O'Connell, Margaret Finucane	22—19
Harry J. Parkin, S. Evanston, Caroline Adams	26—27

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Arrived with lumber—Props A. Laura, Muskegon; Pewakee, Sturgeon Bay; Worthington, Cedar River; E. Smith, Oscoda; Erin, Little Current; Westcott, Traverse City; Westover, Dunbar; Thompson, Menominee; Holland, Washburn; Powers, Marinette; St. Louis, West Superior; St. Joseph, Marinette; S. Chipman, Ludington; schrs Stephenson, Parana; Washburn, Cora A., Resumption, Ford River; Champion, West Superior; Lillie Pratt, Winnie Wing, Lotus, Luckey, J. B. Merrill, Hackley, Apprentice Boy, Naughtin, Manistee; De Los De Wolf, Collins, R. Campbell, Muskegon; Bliss, Darley, Corry, E. Williams, Menominee; Jones, Martin, Bronson, Cedar River; Filer, Royce, Mercury, Mars, Cook; Conneaut, Ludington; Wood, Butcher Boy, M. Slauson, Magill, Olga, Goodman, Stephenson, Marinette; Filer, Menominee; Negaunee, Oscoda; Sturges, Alpena; B. Barnes, Escanaba; Guido, Pierport; Ayer, Alpena; Clara, Menominee. Sundries—Props. Jewett, Clarion, Milwaukee, Wilbur, Arabia, Buffalo; Nellie, St. Joe; Conestoga, Lycoming, Erie; Indiana, Manitowoc; Prince, Ogdensburg. Coal Props. Hecla, Ionia, Buffalo; Denver, Erie. Light—Prop. Manhattan, South Chicago. Towing—Prop. Perrett, Marinette.

Cleared light—Propellers St. Joseph, Marinette; Annie Laurie, Muskegon; Carter, Campbell, Ludington; E. E. Thompson, Menominee; schooners Mercury, Ludington; Witbeck, Menominee; Judd, Perew, Robinson, Marinette; Bliss, Sturgeon Bay; Olson, Gladstone; J. B. Wilbur, Escanaba; Luckey, Manistee. Grain—Propellers Haskell, Rugee, Ogdensburg; S. S. Wilhelm, Buffalo; schooner Nervana, Buffalo.

South Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived, steamers Argonaut and A. P. Wright, schooner MacLearn. Sailed, steamer Maryland.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Office Local Forecast Official—Forecast for twenty-four hours ending Nov. 24, 1891—For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, generally fair weather, little colder. For Wednesday, fair and little warmer than Tuesday.

For Chicago and vicinity—Little colder and generally fair weather, winds generally westerly, decreasing in force by Tuesday morning. For Wednesday, fair and little warmer than on Tuesday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.06	54	62	E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.06	10	14	E.	Clear	†
Boston, Mass.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	36	64	S. E.	Rain	.26
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	38	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S. C.	29.86	52	66	W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	32	40	N.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	29.66	36	40	W.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	29.72	40	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Cleveland, O.	29.34	40	44	W.	Cl'udy	1.64
Davenport, Ia.	29.82	30	40	W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.12	42	56	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.82	32	36	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.24	40	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	1.14
Dodge City, Kas.	30.06	48	52	N. W.	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.	29.70	32	38	W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.66	22	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	†
Erie, Pa.	30.06	40	62	W.	Rain	.24
Galveston, Tex.	30.10	54	64	N. W.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.50	36	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Green Bay, Wis.	29.52	32	38	W.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	30.20	40	48	S. W.	Fair	†
Huron, S. D.	30.08	10	30	N. W.	Clear	
Indianapolis, Ind.						
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.94	52	66	S. W.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.00	38	42	S. W.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.88	32	34	W.	Clear	.01
Knoxville, Tenn.						
La Crosse, Wis.	29.74	32	36	W.	Cl'udy	.08
Louisville, Ky.	29.80	40	42	W.	Rain	.01
Manistee, Mich.	29.48	34	36	N. W.	Snow	.01
Marquette, Mich.						
Memphis, Tenn.	30.04	38	48	W.	Clear	
Miles City	30.12	32	44	W.	Cl'udy	.02
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.60	36	40	W.	Cl'udy	†
Minnedosa	30.06	0	14	Calm	Cl'udy	
Montreal	30.20	54	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Moorhead, Minn.	30.00	4	18	N. W.	Clear	†
Nashville, Tenn.						
New Orleans, La.	30.02	50	54	W.	Clear	
New York City	30.30	58	62	S.	Clear	.46
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	38	44	N. W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	48	64	S. W.	Cl'udy	.42
Pensacola, Fla.						
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich.	29.20	40	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	1.18
Rapid City, S. D.	29.96	38	48	N. W.	Fair	0.1
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	34	40	W.	Cl'udy	†
St. Paul, Minn.	29.80	18	26	W.	Cl'udy	†
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.30	42	46	N. E.	Clear	
Sioux City, Ia.	29.98	28	40	N. W.	Clear	.01
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	34	38	W.	Cl'udy	.01
Springfield, Mo.	30.02	32	36	S. W.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	29.48	40	46	W.	Cl'udy	.46
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco						

†Inappreciable.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, above zero, 8 a. m., 43 degrees; 9 a. m., 43; 10 a. m., 43; 11 a. m., 43; 12 m., 44; 1 p. m., 46; 3 p. m., 45; 6 p. m., 45. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.05; 6 p. m., 29.15.

DEATHS.

Death notices five lines, or less, one insertion free.

BAILEY—Nov. 23, Thomas Bailey, son of John and Margaret Bailey and brother of Rose Lambert and Mrs. M. Malone, member of Court Fidelity, No. 37, I. O. F. Funeral from late residence, 1292 W. 18th-st., Thursday, Nov. 26, at 9 sharp, by cars via C., M. & St. P. to Calvary.

CROSBY—At the residence of John T. Sweetland, 6400 Myrtle-av., Woodlawn Park, Miss Rhoda Crosby, aged 83 years. Funeral private Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 11 a. m. Burial at Rosehill Cemetery. Cazenovia, N. Y., papers please copy.

CLARK—Nov. 23, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Gothard, 359 W. Congress-st., Mary E., relict of the late Dr. Thomas A. Clark. Funeral Wednesday at 1 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

COOK—Mary Cook, beloved wife of George W. Cook, aged 66 years. Funeral Wednesday, 10 a. m. sharp, from her daughter's (Mrs. Amanda Toussaint) residence, 92 N. Wells-st., by carriages to Calvary.

CURRAN—Suddenly, Monday evening, Nov. 23, at her residence, 4059 Lake-av., Mary Jane, wife of O. P. Curran. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRENCH—Nov. 23, 1891, Mrs. Cornelia G. French, beloved wife of W. L. French, aged 45 years 9 months and 23 days. Funeral from her late residence, No. 354 33d-st., Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 2 p. m., at Oakwoods Cemetery. Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

GOGERTY—Eddie, the beloved son of James and Maggie Gogerty, nee Murphy, aged 9 months 6 days. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30, from parents' residence, 159 Coventry-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

IBACH—Nov. 23, G. Frank Ibach, youngest son of Frank D. and Catherine Ibach, aged 9 months and 18 days. Burial from residence, 42 De Kalb-st., Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 1 p. m., to St. Boniface Cemetery.

LANDER—Nov. 21, Mrs. Harriett N. Lander, mother of Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. C. J. Hambleton, and Mrs. M. M. Dutton of Chicago. Funeral Wednesday at 11 o'clock at 4534 Greenwood-av. Burial private.

MADSEN—On Saturday, Nov. 21, Hansine, beloved wife of Anders Madsen, aged 42 years. Funeral Tuesday at 12:30 from the late residence, No. 293 Evergreen-av., to Wicker Park M. E. Church, corner Robey and Evergreen, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

O'HARA—Nov. 24, at his residence, No. 175 N. Franklin-st., James O'Hara, aged 53 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

SCHERMANN—Nov. 22, at 5 o'clock p. m., Mary Schermann, beloved wife of John Schermann, aged 22 years and 10 months. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 12:30 p. m., from the residence of her parents, No. 602 N. Ashland-av., to St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, corner Chicago-av. and Noble-st., thence by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. Friends are kindly requested to attend.

STEVENS—Mrs. Lucy L. Stevens, widow of Charles W. Stevens, at Thomasville, Nov. 20. Funeral from late residence, 145 Loomis-st., Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock.

TOMLINSON—At Jacksonville, Ill., Sunday evening, Edward Tomlinson, in his 34th year. Funeral this afternoon, 2 p. m.

TEED—Nov. 23, Capt. Robert Teed, beloved husband of Rosa Teed, nee Layse. Will be buried from his late residence, 175 24th-place, Wednesday, Nov. 25, by carriages to Rosehill.

THOMAS—The remains of Capt. Alex. Thomas will be taken from Rosehill vault and interred Wednesday, Nov. 25. Take 1 o'clock train at Northwestern Depot.

TERRY—Nov. 23, at 324 Center-av., Matthew Terry, aged 51 years. Funeral to La Salle, Ill., Wednesday, by 8:15 C., R. I. and P. train. Friends will please not send flowers.

WESSEL—Nov. 22, at 522 29th-st., Carrie, beloved wife of Theodor Wessel, nee Knapp, aged 20 years. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Waldheim Cemetery.

WAITT—Horace A. Waitt, Sunday, Nov. 22, at the Soldiers' Home, Quincy, Ill., aged 52 years. Mr. Waitt served through the war in the 28th Massachusetts Regiment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CONGREGATION B'NAI SHOLOM, 26th-st. and Indiana-av., will give a Fair beginning Nov. 26 and ending Dec. 9.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, ELEGANT, NEW DARK mink circular, muff, and sleeves; also a handsome black mantle and a large bear boa; will be sold at a sacrifice; party going South. Call Tuesday and Wednesday only at McCoy's Hotel, Parlor D.

THE AUDITORIUM.

GRAND OPERA

Season under the Direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.

Tomorrow Evening, Verdi's Opera..... RIGOLETTO. First appearance of the new tenor, Sig. Valero. Third appearance of Mme. Albani. Mmes. Albani, Bauermeister, Klein, and Scalchi; Sig. Camera, Vinche, Viviani, Vaschetti, Rinaldini, and Sig. Valero.

Thursday, Thanksgiving Night, Extra Performance, Gounod's Opera..... FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Scalchi; MM. Edouard De Reszke, Martapoura, and Jean De Reszke.

Friday, first appearance this season of Mme. Lili Lehman and Mr. Paul Kalisch. Bellini's Opera..... NORMA. Mmes. Lehman, Bauermeister, and Mlle. Pettigiani; Sig. Serbolini, Rinaldini, and Kalisch.

Saturday Afternoon, Flotow's Opera..... MARTHA. Mlle. Van Zandt, Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Valero, Carbone, and M. Edouard De Reszke.

PRICES—Seats, $3.00, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.00. General Admission, $1.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A Branch Office has been established in THE INTER-OCEAN BUILDING, where choice seats can be had at regular prices.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.

RACING RAIN OR SHINE.

5 RACES TODAY

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1891.

NINETEEN thousand pounds of butter were sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 20 cents.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 94⅝, which is equal to 73 3-16 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 6,504,077 bushels of wheat, 609,181 bushels of corn, 781,955 bushels of oats, 389,168 bushels of rye, and 372,172 bushels of barley. Total, 8,656,553 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 7,109,598 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 41,014,724 bushels of wheat, 1,950,520 bushels of corn, 4,645,449 bushels of oats, 2,505,858 bushels of rye, and 3,736,836 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 2,186,088 in wheat and 145,334 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 992,660 bushels.

BUSINESS was active at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday and prices advanced. The feature of the day was the covering of shorts in West Side Street railway stock. The New York market was strong and active, the West being heavy buyers of the granger stocks. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange continues at par to 12½ cents premium. There is an improvement in the demand for money in the local market, coming particularly from the grain receivers and the packers.—The leading Chicago markets were fairly active and unsettled. Wheat improved early, but lost the advance on the large visible supply. Corn was influenced by light stocks, and oats sympathized with corn. Provisions were easier on the large receipts of hogs. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed steady, May corn ¼ cent higher, May oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye 1 cent higher, barley steady, flax 1 cent higher, January pork 12½ cents lower, lard 10 cents lower, and ribs 10 cents lower.

ALD. BROOKMAN's ordinance provides:

> The offices of the respective city officers shall be open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and all employés of said several offices under the supervision of the several heads of departments shall be at the places of their respective employment, and shall within the hours above named actually perform eight hours of labor or service for the city.

This seems to be a sensible ordinance, which ought to be passed by the Council before the expiration of the present fiscal year. If it is passed within that time the number of city employés can be regulated accordingly, and there can be a much-needed annual saving of $250,000. The clerks and other employés of the City Hall—except in the Special Assessment Department—are now supposed to work only six hours per day. They begin at 9 o'clock and quit at 4. They take an hour for dinner. Usually the hour lengthens into two, and the work does not really commence in the morning at 9 o'clock. The working average is nearer to five hours than six. Those short hours necessitate the employment of more clerks than are necessary to do the work. If the same short-hour, extra-employés system should be adopted by any business house of Chicago it would lead to bankruptcy. The city should get back to business principles. The eight-hour day is short enough. If the clerks and employés are dissatisfied with it there will be no difficulty in filling their places. Fifty good men will apply for each place.

GOV. ALVIN P. HOVEY of Indiana died yesterday suddenly, after a long illness, contracted in the City of Mexico, from which it was hoped he would recover.

Of the seventy years of his life over half was spent in the service of the State or the Nation. Educated for the bar, he was elected a Circuit Judge in Indiana in 1851, and was in time raised to the Supreme Court Bench. When the war broke out he went to the front as a Colonel of a regiment and served with great gallantry to its close, coming out a Brevet Major-General. His valor and skill as a soldier appeared to the greatest advantage in the decisive battle of Champion Hills, which led up to the siege and surrender of Vicksburg.

After the war he was appointed Minister to Peru, was there for some years, resigned, and returned home. In 1886 he was sent to Congress, and three years ago was selected by the Republicans of Indiana as their candidate for Governor. He ran on the same ticket with President Harrison and his majority was but 192 votes smaller. As Governor he was confronted by a hostile Democratic Legislature, which endeavored to strip him of all the power it could, but despite this opposition he discharged the duties of his office ably and faithfully until stricken down by illness.

Gen. Hovey was not a man of commanding ability. His State has produced greater men. But he was honest and zealous in the discharge of his duties, whatever they might be, and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of Indiana, even of those who disagreed with him politically. His successor in office will be the Republican Lieutenant-Governor—Mr. Chase—who was elected on the same ticket with Gen. Hovey in 1888.

THE many who are obliged to be content with "standing seats" while traveling between the business center of this city and its suburbs may derive a grim consolation from the knowledge that New York people are in a worse predicament. The problem of suburban connection there is a highly vexatious one, and all the more so as the city is so much congested that little relief seems possible. The elevated roads are crowded to what appears to be their fullest capacity. The bridge cars are crowded, and during the rush hours the ferry-boats are literally jammed far beyond the limits of safety. The Manhattan Elevated carried more than 200,000,000 passengers during the year ending with last September, nearly 190,000,000 traveled on the railroads of Brooklyn and Long Island, and the North River ferries carried 80,000,000. Here is an average of 1,400,000 for every day in the year, without counting the millions who travel on the East River and Staten Island ferries and the surface lines or who enter and leave the city on the suburban trains centering in the Grand Central station. And, crowded as those avenues of travel are now, the demand on them for accommodation is increasing at the rate of fully 35,000,000 persons each year. It seems impossible to keep pace with the cry for more room by any improvement of facilities for communication with the broad end of Manhattan Island, and the only means of relief appears to lie in the erection of bridges to span the "rivers" that hem it in on its two principal sides. In view of all this it may be asked, "What *could* New York have done with the World's Fair?"

MINNEAPOLIS SECURES THE CONVENTION.

Seven cities entered into competition before the Republican National committee at Washington to secure the location of the next convention, to be held in 1892 for the purpose of placing candidates for President and Vice-President before the people. These cities were New York, Cincinnati, Omaha, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Detroit, and Pittsburg. As a matter of fact several of the places mentioned were not actively in the fight. When the seventh ballot was announced last evening it was found that Minneapolis had secured the prize.

The demoralized condition of the telegraph wires all over the East up to midnight prevented more than the meager details announcing the result from reaching the West. It was conceded from the start, however, that Minneapolis had a strong chance for winning, as it had been at work for months "laying the pipes," and went into the contest with a large delegation of its best men on the ground. The jealousy between the "Twin Cities" was also put in the background for the time, and representative citizens of St. Paul added their voices to swell the claims of their neighbors. The spirit of harmony was shown in an apt manner by THE TRIBUNE's correspondent in a recent dispatch, which stated:

> Bringing a St. Paul committee along proved a stroke of policy. The Minneapolis politicians did most of the talking, but they fell back on the St. Paul men as a moral argument, showing that their demand for the convention was not merely local. They called St. Paul "the other twin," and praised its hotel facilities, its enterprise, and its patriotism. "The other twin" responded by comparing Minneapolis with San Francisco, Omaha, Cincinnati, and New York to the detriment of them all. It was a genuine love-feast.

The Minneapolis delegation also sought to impress upon the Republican National committee that it did not come to Washington as bidders for a convention put up at auction, but directed the attention of the committee to the fact that the needed financial guarantee was there, and that this with the other points in favor of the Flour City must make its case without further efforts at dickering. The argument seems to have carried the day.

Chicago's dignified attitude is certain to win the commendation of the country. Recognizing fully what had been done for this city in the past its representatives went to Washington instructed to enter into no scramble for the honor, but prepared to pledge the handsome thing, should the choice come in this direction, in event that the National committee could not agree upon the claims of other contestants. It was evident from the beginning that the choice would be a Western city. That it is Minneapolis and not Chicago should cause no heartburnings, for Chicago, as stated, could not be looked upon as an active competitor at any stage of the proceedings.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS REPUDIATE ANARCHY.

The decisive action of the city authorities in putting a stop to the attempt of the Anarchists to call the workingmen "to arms" and to get "peaceful citizens" to embark in the perilous business of bomb-throwing has had one gratifying though unexpected result. It has impelled the Socialists of Chicago to cut loose formally and emphatically from anarchy and Anarchists, and to repudiate the abhorrent doctrines of men who are seeking to destroy all government and all law and to do it by force and violence. The Socialists of this city have perceived at last that they have been discredited and made odious by their association with the "unclean beasts," and they have put them away from them.

It is not likely that this disavowal of dynamite and bombs will gain many recruits for socialism. Its impracticable theories will still continue to strike the vast mass of mankind as unphilosophical and as contrary to experience and to human nature. It may seem inexpedient in the present state of things to grant even the most moderate demands of what is called State Socialism. But when the followers of any creed, no matter how absurd it may be, announce that "lawful agitation and political action" are the only means they intend using in the effort to secure what they consider social and economic reforms they have disarmed all bitter hostility, for they have accepted the fundamental principle of American government—the right of the majority to govern because it casts the most votes. The Anarchists think the minority should govern because it can cast the most bombs.

As long as socialism depends for success on getting the most votes, it stands on the same footing with the single-tax theory, or prohibitionism, or the Farmers' Alliance party. It is a heresy, but it can be fought in the American fashion, with facts and arguments. The Socialists want the State to take all the "means of production"—the farms, the manufactories, the railroads, and the machinery of all kinds—and run them for the "benefit of the people" generally. As they repudiate all intention of using force in doing this, there is no reason why they should not preach and teach to their heart's content. Until human nature has been radically changed they cannot get a majority of the voters of the United States on their side.

This disavowal of anarchy by the Socialists is not confined to Chicago. Since Mr. Weissmann's "fervid oratory" was heard here nearly all the Socialist newspapers in the country have felt called on to repudiate his revolutionary talk and to declare that they did not sympathize with his sentiments. They had to do it in self-defense. Socialism has an uphill road of it at the best in this free, self-governed country. It meets with but scant welcome from native-born Americans. In the South, where the foreign element is small, it cannot make a convert. Hence it is that the Southern papers without an exception were so prompt to praise the authorities for their prompt squelching of anarchism in Chicago. Nor does socialism make any headway among the powerful Irish element. It must look for its converts to the emigrants from Continental Europe, and almost exclusively to the non-Catholic element thereof. An alliance with Anarchists simply narrows it to the atheistic class of Continental Europe and mostly to the alien desperado class vomited upon our shores.

From the way in which the leading Chicago Socialists talked out in their meeting last Sunday it is probable that they will live up to their present intentions, and will root out all the cut-throats who have crawled in among them and sought to make their organization a nihilistic propaganda. If they will do that they can go their way with no fear of molestation from anybody and preach what economic doctrines they please with as much freedom as the supporters of the Ocala platform do their uneconomic fads and wild, impracticable schemes.

THE FIRST STEP OF THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL OBSTRUCTIVES.

At the first meeting of the Drainage Board held after the new members had taken their seats a resolution prepared by Mr. "Whaleback" Cooley was presented and passed. It calls on the Chief Engineer to furnish within sixteen days a "comprehensive report" giving all the data and estimates regarding the several routes—four in number—which have been considered in the past and rejected for the main channel between Chicago and Joliet.

This request for such a report within so short a time is evidence that Mr. Cooley does not measure other men by the standard of his own slowness and incapacity. Had he been called on while Chief Engineer for as detailed a report about all the proposed routes he would have hired a hundred men to work on it; he would have promised to have it in readiness in six months, and at the end of that time would have asked for a year more grace. Mr. Cooley must have a high opinion of Mr. Artingstall's ability to do in 16 days what he would complete in 18 months.

Under certain circumstances such a resolution as the one mentioned above would have been unobjectionable. If the board had not settled on a route before the time when the three new members took their seats it would be quite proper that they should be furnished with all the information collected on the subject of various routes, so as to enable them to vote intelligently. But a route has been selected. A great amount of preliminary work has been done in connection with it. Hence all the data which the new members need are those relating to the route already selected. Then they would have an idea of the situation as it is.

This request for information about the rejected routes is equivalent to a notice that there are members of the board who intend to press for the undoing of all that has been done and for the adoption of some other plan, with "ship canal" as its main object and drainage as its incident. One of the newly-elected Republican members voted for that resolution to delay work and put himself in opposition to the majority of his party colleagues and the majority of the members elected two years ago on the Citizens' ticket. It remains to be seen whether he will break loose completely from those who should be his natural associates and cast in his lot with those obstructionists and procrastinators who are chasing that will-o'-the-wisp of a "ship canal or bust."

That is what Cooley has been after all along and is after now. During the recent campaign he hypocritically changed his note in order to get elected. He had much to say about the necessity of drainage and sanitation and pure water. He descanted on the bad quality of the water supply, asserted that the rate of mortality was excessively high in Chicago, and alleged that it was due to the filthy water. Judging him by the speeches he made in October one would have concluded that the first thing he would do if elected would be to hasten the completion of the drainage channel so that 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute might be sent down the Illinois, and the purity of the drinking water of the people be assured. But after election he has nothing to say in favor of drainage or hurry, and his first official act is one in the direction of delay and "ship canal or bust." That has come to the front again and "pure water" is sent to the rear by him and his clique on the board. But that is not surprising. A non-resident is not expected to take much personal interest in the quality of the drinking water of Chicagoans or when they can have it pure.

After the report which has been called for is received a motion will be made by one of Cooley's tools on the board to refer the subject to a committee for investigation and report as to whether the best route has been selected. If such a motion is carried by Mr. Eckhart's vote he will assume a greater responsibility than he ever did in his life. He will delay—for how many years no one can tell—the prevention of the pollution of the water supply. He will commit the Drainage District to the costly schemes of impracticable, visionary theorists, and make those who elected him regret deeply that they ever gave him their ballots.

CARTER HARRISON LIKES SPRINGER'S TARIFF PROGRAM.

The Chicago *Times* under its new management has not been what would be called a "zealous" supporter of Mr. Springer for the Speakership, but it has shown clearly that it prefers him to the other candidates. One reason for this is his position on the tariff question, which naturally must be more pleasing to an old Henry Clay protection Whig than that of Mr. Mills, whose ultra free-trade notions must be very distressing to Mr. Harrison unless he has had a change of heart since he made his famous Iroquois club speech which so harrowed up the souls of the members of that free-trade organization.

Mr. Springer has assured the correspondent of the *Times* that his tariff reform policy is limited to the introduction of a few little separate bills to remove the duties on raw wool, on cotton ties, binding-twine, and lumber. Duties are collected on a thousand articles and Mr. Springer proposes to put four of them, or one in every 250, on the free list. This is so mild a "tariff reform" program that any protection Democrat can accept it. Mr. Carter H. Harrison does. He says:

> Mr. Springer's plan of attacking abuses of tariff taxation in detail is direct, practical, and promissory of results.

It is so direct and practical that if adhered to steadily the last protective duty will disappear from the statute books two and a half centuries hence. By that time "Our Carter" will be dead to the things of time and sense and will be singing psalms on the other side of Jordan instead of making Iroquois club speeches for protection, receiving more applause for the former, perhaps, than for the latter.

Mr. Springer's policy is to take the tariff question as a whole and send it to "No Man's Land" until after the Presidential election. He wants a committee appointed "to find out whether protection benefits any one—workingman, manufacturer, or farmer"—and until it has reported, which will not be for a year or two hence, he does not want the Democratic party to commit itself on the question. He wishes the fourteen million voters of the country to go to the polls next November for the sole purpose of saying whether cotton ties, lumber, wool, and binding twine shall remain dutiable or shall be placed on the free list. That and nothing more. Two months ago it was supposed that the Democrats would submit the more important question, "Shall all duties on protected competitive goods be repealed, and sugar, tea, and coffee be taxed instead?" Cleveland's argument is that all duties on competitive articles add the same amount to the cost of like domestic goods and should therefore be repealed.

It is evident from this cordial indorsement of Springer's policy that Mr. Carter Harrison will not denounce and repudiate the next Democratic platform if it has an "insinuation" in it to the effect that American labor must not be legislated against and cut down by reduction of protection. It is plain that he is for "tariff reform"—cropping off twigs—but not for free trade, which applies the ax to the tree. After he is more accustomed to his new position he will doubtless state his views on this interesting question more boldly and fully, so that they can be compared with those of other local Democratic organs.

A HERETIC'S DEFENSE.

Dr. Briggs in his sermon upon "The Bible and the Church," delivered in New York last Sunday, made a public definition of his position in the presence of an immense audience. Naturally a dispatch which gives only a summary of a closely connected argumentative discourse must be of an unsatisfactory character, as it leaves out many important links and sometimes the core of the argument, but a few points may be gathered from it that indicate with considerable clearness where the great heretic stands. It is certain, at least, that he tramples upon the Calvinistic creed and its dogmas.

The divine authority of the church is conceded, having its source in God, but dogmas are of human invention and introduction. As to inspiration he is no less clear:

> I do not doubt that some ideas in the last centuries and in this century have been inspirational. I do not deny this, but I do emphatically deny that God is a God of creeds, a God of dogmas, or a God of beliefs. He is a God of unity, a God for all, a God who looks only for purity of soul, nobility of heart, and moral and spiritual lives.

Dr. Briggs goes back of Calvin, back even of Christ: "The church is of God. The church was before Christ. The church, being of God, is not changeable. The church is today as in the time of Abraham." Taking this in connection with his declaration that God is not a God of creeds, dogmas, or beliefs, one thing becomes clear. Whatever else his position may be, it is not the position of Calvinism. In another utterance he substantially makes the same point:

> If the olden churchgoers exacted rules and regulations to suit the customs and the times of their living, that could not be the written history of God's church, but the people's church. God's church remains the same. Human beliefs are not eternal, but vacillating. If we introduce doctrines and theories and dogmas declaring them of divine authority and of God's church, then we rob the church and take away from it its crowned head, Christ, for Christ was liberal and without creed.
>
> When we preach doctrinal theology men turn away from us. They turn from these doctrinal fluctuations and take refuge in the eternal religion of Christ, which knows no doctrine. Let us stop the leaks of Protestantism and have one church and one godhead. Divine evidence gives men a surety that cannot be broken, changed, or evaded, and divine evidence is not of human creed. Divinity betrays itself to all alike.

Though the complete sermon will be necessary to ascertain Dr. Briggs' belief as to the Bible and inspiration, no doubt remains as to his views of dogmas and the real sources of the divine authority of the church. These views are in sympathy with reason, with the higher criticism, and with the progress of human knowledge. They will make a profound impression without doubt. They will spur on his prosecutors to greater zeal, and increase the *odium theologicum* with which he is regarded; but, as light and reflection do their perfect work, it cannot be doubted that he will carry the majority of the Presbyterians with him.

FAIR PLAY WANTED.

Should Gov. Fifer accept Mr. Hutchings' resignation as a member of the Illinois General Assembly and should Mr. Hutchings thereupon qualify as an Election Commissioner and take his seat as a member of the Election Board it will be his duty as the representative of the Republicans on the board to insist that his party shall have proper representation in the clerical force. There are now twenty-one clerks in the Election Commissioners' office. Seventeen are Democrats, three are women whose politics no one inquires about, and there is but *one* Republican. The intention of the law is that the election officers shall be fairly distributed between the principal parties. The Republicans are surely entitled to a third of the number of the clerks. This should be the minimum of Mr. Hutchings' demands, which should be made the first day he takes his seat on the Election Board. Mr. Schweisthal, the new Democratic Commissioner, who is said to be a fair-minded man, will no doubt agree to the justice and fairness of conceding what Mr. Hutchings will ask for in this respect. The County Judge is also on record as conceding the justice of such a claim. But then the County Judge has an active capacity for shifting his position, and Mr. Hutchings had better not rely on him for assistance. There has been some doubt about the new Commissioner's Republicanism. By insisting on a fair representation among the election officers for his party he may clear up all doubts as to his political standing. His course will be watched with some eagerness. Will he prove equal to the occasion?

INVESTIGATE THE ANARCHIST PAINTERS

Several councils and unions of the Trade and Labor Assembly at their meeting Sunday took up the question of the recent police raid upon the Painters' Union at Greif's Hall in search of Anarchists and in their consideration of the subject not only severely denounced the police but appointed committees to wait upon the Council and secure the punishment of all concerned in their raid for Anarchists. To state the matter mildly, the labor people or that small part of them represented in this meeting are pushing this matter to a ridiculous extreme. They could hardly go further were they Anarchists themselves.

There is no objection to their bringing this business to the attention of the Council. That body, indeed, has an important duty before it. It is imperative that it shall make a thorough and impartial investigation of the alleged fact that *these same painters turned out on a street march as Anarchists;* that they marched under the Anarchists' red flag to the Twelfth Street Turner Hall; that they went to an Anarchists' meeting and applauded the violent, incendiary, and infamous utterances of Anarchist agitators, and that they met subsequently at Greif's Hall.

They went to the Turner Hall meeting with Anarchists and as Anarchists in pursuance of a call from the Anarchists' organ, the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, which read: "All men interested in the progress of the *revolutionary* and trades-union *movement* are invited to be present."

This is plain English. It can only have one meaning—namely: That they went there as Anarchists, for only Anarchists were invited. Hence the police were justified in believing that they met at Greif's Hall as Anarchists.

The law-abiding people of this city will now insist that the Council shall take cognizance of the fact that these fellows who are making such a clatter over their alleged grievances are not Socialists or labor men but *Anarchists*, and that they shall be denounced as such. They have just been expelled from all association or fellowship with Socialists and legitimate labor unions, and it is now time for the Council to rebuke their insolence and brand them for what they are—namely: pestiferous Anarchists who have no right to come forward and insolently demand protection under the laws which they are seeking to throttle and from society which they are conspiring to destroy. The Council must have honesty and courage enough to put an end to this business. The people of this city will not tolerate any compromise with these pests.

Crawfished from a Ship to a Nine-Foot Whaleback Channel.

Drainage Trustee Cooley announced last week that it was a case of "ship canal or bust" with him. This must have sounded rather strangely to some of those who voted for him because of the speeches he made during the campaign, in which he said he was for "drainage and pure water," with the ship canal as a mere incident. Having secured his position and a salary of $3,000 a year, he has no more to say about "pure water" except as a possible incident of the cutting of a "ship" canal at the expense of Chicago.

It is fair to say, however, that his ideas on the subject of a "great waterway to the gulf" have shrunk considerably during the last six months. There was a recent time when he wanted a channel with a minimum of *eighteen feet* of water in it from the Chicago harbor to the gulf, up and down which the largest lake propellers might plow their way. It may be that some one has explained to him that the surplus revenues at the disposal of the General Government are not what they were, and that not all the log-rolling possible can get through Congress the appropriations of hundreds of millions which would be needed to make for one week the "ship" channel he talked about.

Hence he has caved down his aquatic projects a half and has given up the propellers. He asks now for but nine feet of water from Chicago to the gulf, and he will be satisfied with a channel navigable by barges and "whaleback" steamers. He will have to cut another link off the dog's tail, however. As will be explained hereafter, the ten millions needed to make and preserve a nine-foot channel from Joliet to Cairo cannot be coaxed out of the General Government. Under no circumstances will more than six or seven feet of navigable water be furnished for that distance, and therefore the double depth and capacity rock cut between Lemont and Joliet which Cooley thrust into the Drainage law is a wasteful, unnecessary piece of work—a sheer throwing away of ten millions of Chicago taxes. It is indefensible, and its original advocates are beginning to see it. They will see it clearer as they come to face the music.

LIEUT.-GOV. JONES of New York has two whole days in which to make up his mind whether he has anything to be thankful for this year or not.

THE "normal" temperature of the Hon. Charley Thornton is now considerably over 100.

IN an obscure place on an inside page of an esteemed afternoon organ there appeared yesterday a dispatch from Baltimore announcing that a hurricane had been raging in and about Washington all day, that all the wires connecting the capital city with the outside world were down, and that it was a physical impossibility to get any news from there. This dispatch doubtless would have appeared on the first page of the esteemed afternoon organ had it not been crowded out by a column of "Washington dispatches" that came just ahead of it and contained news of vital importance.

COLDER weather is promised today. There will be time for quite a freeze-up before the regular rain next Sunday.

SINCE the Czar of Russia issued his ukase a fear has been expressed by several Board of Trade men that the Emperor of Germany may retaliate with a Sweitzer-kase.

THE time is now at hand when it devolves upon Governor-Senator Hill to put away one of his offices and give that poor hyphen a rest.

THE great horse show being over, the New York *Advertiser* now clamors for a cat show. Paws, rash man, paws!

MAX O'RELL had an audience of only 300 persons when he lectured in Buffalo, N. Y., and in his latest book he speaks of the Buffalonians in a somewhat sneering way. Unless all the precedents are at fault, therefore, he will have an overflowing house the next time he visits Buffalo.

BE still, sad heart, and cease repining. The dear old *Congressional Record* will soon be coming regularly again.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Then What?

Longway—"I am weary of life."
Bencher—"Try *Judge*."

Preparing for It.

Mr. Billus (calling down the stairway)—"Maria, have the children gone to school?"
Mrs. Billus—"Yes."
"This is the girl's day out, isn't it?"
"Yes. She's gone."
"This is not the minister's day to call, is it?"
"No."
"Any of the neighbors likely to drop in during the next hour or so?"
"I think not."
"You're alone, are you?"
"Yes. What do you——"
"Then put some cotton in your ears, Maria. I am going to shave myself with that new razor you gave me the other day."

PERSONALS.

John B. Stevens of Dover, N. H., died last week, aged 94. In his boyhood he attended the school taught by Daniel Webster in Cornish, Me. He was the last surviving pupil of Mr. Webster.

Gen. John H. Rice, the father of the Alliance party in Kansas, has grown very tired of the practices of that organization, and is writing letters denouncing the recklessness of its managers.

The private library belonging to the late Gordon L. Ford of Brooklyn is a remarkably fine one and represents a value of $500,000. Besides this there is a collection of autograph letters said to be worth $100,000.

Mayor Grant of New York is in England, but he need not be uneasy. His colleagues and dependents will manage to get away with the appropriations just as industriously as if he was around bossing the job.

The resemblance of Sir Edwin Arnold to Charles Dickens attracts general attention among New-Yorkers who have the opportunity of comparing the appearance of these distinguished Englishmen whose visits are a generation apart.

Congressman Baker of Kansas has a daughter who does a man's work about the homestead farm, and can handle a plow and turn a furrow with the best of them. And she does it because she likes the work and finds good health in its labors.

A Mrs. Jenkins of Sydney has written to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to say that the real Sir Roger Tichborne is well, but in the Sydney lunatic asylum under the name of William Creswell. He has all the marks of Sir Roger, including his height.

The Duke of Leinster's country house is said to have passed into the ownership of an Irish farmer who was formerly his tenant, under the operation of the new Irish land laws. This is the building after which the White House at Washington was modeled.

Mrs. Mary McVay of Braddock, Pa., has now been fasting 142 days, her sole refreshment being a pint of buttermilk per day. As Mrs. McVay is 70 years old and has no desire to figure in a dime museum, it can hardly be claimed that she is starving herself for sensational purposes.

One thing the Kaiser will not tolerate is gambling. He says no man can either win or lose money on a quiet game and be an officer of his, and he speaks by the card, too. He has already had several officers dropped for the offense, and the games are now quieter than ever, among the officers.

Prof. Charles B. Young, the Chief of the Emerson Institute in Washington, bears so striking a resemblance to Mr. Blaine that he is frequently mistaken for the Secretary. Once while he was calling at Mr. Blaine's house Mrs. Blaine entered the reception-room where he was seated and greeted him in the belief that he was her husband's brother, who was then in Washington.

It has come to light that an attempt was made to assassinate the Prince of Naples in Monza, Italy, a few weeks ago. As the Prince was riding in a carriage along a lonely way, a man suddenly tried to shoot him with a revolver. The man was intoxicated, however, and fell under the Prince's wagon. The villain was arrested, and proved to be a policeman in civilian's clothes.

Of late Walt Whitman has refused to see the visitors who come in numbers to call on him. He has been obliged to take this precaution in self-defense against the idle curiosity which brings them to his doors. "What do they want?" he said recently; "some my autograph, others a portrait, and the rest want to read their bad poetry to me. Why should I see every one who chooses to knock at my door?"

A Puff for "Our Carter."

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The Anarchists of Chicago most heartily approve the course of the *Times* newspaper in denouncing the police for interfering with their festive gatherings. Editor Harrison may make votes for himself by his course, if it is votes he is after, but he should remember that Anarchists are not often able to read anything, least of all English, and make haste to send somebody around to define his position for him in the various imported tongues of the unwashed agitators.

THE CZAR'S UKASE.

Kansas City *Times:* The wheat-growers of America ought to make a generous contribution for the relief of Russia's starving hosts. If the Czar had been subsidized he could not have worked things better for the benefit of this country.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* It will not have so pronounced an effect on our markets as it would have done but for the fact that it had been anticipated, but it is a strong bull argument, and will tend to advance prices, both of stocks and of grain.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* A rumor in foreign countries that the export of horses to neighboring countries will soon be prohibited leads to the impression that some sinister motive rather than one of humanity lies at the base of the recent imperial edicts. The belief is gaining ground that Russia's plans for a grand coup are nearing completion.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The edict has already had a temporary influence as a stimulant to speculation, and has caused a slight advance in prices in the markets of this country and in Europe, and it may be of further service to the speculators. It would seem, however, that its effect should have already been well discounted by the general foreknowledge of a situation demanding its promulgation.

Albany *Journal:* Today's action on the part of the Czar officially confirms the doleful reports of short crops and famine throughout most of the Russian provinces and removes the Russian competition from the grain markets of Europe, thus insuring to the American farmer a practical monopoly. India, the only other competitor of the United States, has already exported about all the wheat which her people can spare, unless attracted by the magnet of high prices.

New York *Tribune:* The prohibition, which does not seem to have been expected in Western Europe, proves that the failure of the harvest in Russia has been more serious than has been generally apprehended, and that immense areas of the empire are deprived of their ordinary food supplies. One country's loss is another's gain under nature's system of compensations. The export of American food products during the next six months promises to be unprecedented.

New York *World:* The expected edict against the exportation of wheat has been issued by the Czar of Russia. The ukase will help the American farmer and has already advanced the price of American securities in London. But it certainly will not help the Russian peasant or abate the horrors of the Russian famine. There is always famine somewhere in Russia, but this year it covers a tract of land longer than would be bounded by a line drawn from Cape Cod to the Pacific and of half the average breadth of the United States. This vast territory is inhabited by 40,000,000 of people, and, though one of the granaries of the world, has this year less than half the amount of food needed to support the population.

CURRENT NOTES.

An upstart is a man who has been more successful than the man who tells you about him.—*Elmira Gazette.*

Every man has a serious rival in the ideal man a woman likes to sit and dream about.—*Atchison Globe.*

"Have you heard the 8-year-old German boy violinist?" "O, yes; twelve years ago, in Berlin."—*Musical Courier.*

Mabel—"So their elopement was a failure, was it?" Sinnick—"Yes; they got away, and were married."—*Town Topics.*

A man in Kansas City lighted a cigar, commenced smoking it, and then shot himself. The brand of the cigar is not stated.—*Indianapolis News.*

The man who is playing second fiddle in an orchestra or a political party must be suppressed when he makes more noise than the leader.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Biggs—"I'm glad to hear you playing some new pieces this year." Baggs—"No; they're the same ones I played last year, only I've had my piano tuned."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Mrs. Brown—"It's foolish for your father to sleep during the sermon." Little Johnnie—"No, it ain't, ma. It's only foolish for him to wake up when the basket is going around."—*The Epoch.*

Conductor—"We have missed the connection, and you will have to wait at this station six hours." Old Lady (who is a little nervous on the railroad)—"Well, I'm safe for six hours anyway."—*New York Weekly.*

Canning—"I suppose your boy knows more than you do since you started him at college?" Gunning—"Knows more than I do? Why, he even knows more than I did when I was his age."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

He (despairingly)—"It doesn't matter if I have got lots of money, I cannot forget that my grandfather was a stage-driver." She (sweetly)—"That is all right. You can refer to your ancestral hauls without going into particulars."—*Sparks.*

ALL SORTS.

If the dispatch sent by Gen. Forrest to announce the capture of Fort Pillow is a true bill it should be embalmed in history along with Cæsar's "Veni, vidi, vici," and the hardly less famous message of the British general: "Peccavi—I have Scinde." Gen. Forrest is alleged to have written after the fort was taken: "We busted the fort at ninerclock and scatered the niggers. The men is still a cillanem in the woods." "Niner-clock" explains itself and "cillanem" is interpreted to read "killing them."

It is a thousand pities that death cut short the completion of the Florence memoirs. The great comedian whose life went out in Philadelphia had been for a year or more past intent on arranging the material which forty years of an active and successful dramatic and social career had enabled him to collect. The first few chapters had even been dictated and an interesting series of scrapbooks indexed for ready reference. The great success of the Jefferson memoirs in the *Century* was supposed by the friends of his brother comedian to augur brilliantly for the public reception of the Florence memoirs.

When the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen made their first visit to America some years ago they had an original experience with a folding-bed in a Chicago hotel. It was the first contrivance of the kind they had ever seen and a servant explained its mysteries to the Countess. During the night, however, their bell rang a long call for assistance and a chambermaid who was dispatched to the suite of rooms occupied by the lordly pair found the noble Earl, clad in a hastily donned dressing-gown, frantically endeavoring to extricate the fair Countess from the jaws of the bed, which had closed on her unexpectedly. The Earl regarded the episode as a good joke, and afterward sent to Chicago for a dozen similar beds for Aberdeen Castle.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is in Washington looking exceedingly well. To a correspondent of a Boston paper he said: "I am not only enjoying the full pleasures of the inalienable rights of American citizenship, untrammeled by the servitude of public station, but I am in better health than I have been for a long time. I find that the latitude of South Carolina is best suited to the health of Mrs. Edmunds and my daughter, and therefore there we shall pass most of the winter and possibly all of it. The rigorous climate of Vermont is too trying in winter, but we cannot say too much in its favor in summer. I am not giving much attention to politics just now and do not know whether I shall again. Our public men permit themselves to be too much absorbed by their public duties to the exclusion of their obligations to have some regard for their bodily comforts of recreation and health."

Democratic View of Pensions.

Henry Watterson professes himself so much of an optimist that he "isn't going to lie awake nights because Bill Jones' pension is increased from $1 to $1.50 a week." But would not the fact that the cost of the pension list has mounted from $50,000,000 to $150,000,000 within the last ten years, and is now greater than the expense of maintaining two of the great standing armies of Europe, disturb any except an after-dinner optimist? Bill Jones is not alarming, but when Bill is multiplied by 130,000 in a single year, and there are 530,000 of him on the waiting list, he becomes a very formidable menace to the Treasury.—*N. Y. World.*

Reciprocity Means Annexation.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The long and short of it is that reciprocity with Canada means annexation. The products of the two countries are to a great extent identical and duties upon them by any sort of treaty must correspond. To maintain such a treaty Canada would have to enter into a joint tariff against Europe and in this arrangement could not get along very well with England, we are assured.

Thanks.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The thin crust upon which Chicago stands is still furnishing a theme for New York papers. They are all afraid Chicago will eventually go down into the soup. Still, if the crust of Chicago were as thick as the hide of New York, the West would be more ashamed of her.

Prescription by Dr. Dana.

New York *Evening Sun:* Let the sufferer from cold drink hot lemonade and bathe his feet in mustard and warm water, and get his doctor to give him quinine or cough mixture; but if he is wise, let him not play with antipyrine.

Latest Fad in New York.

New York *Recorder:* Picking up old nails for luck pieces is the latest fad. It's all right if you pick them up with your hand, but if you use the tender part of your foot in the operation look out for lockjaw.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

At 8:45 o'clock the curtain had not gone up on the returned "Sindbad" at the Chicago Opera-House, and the big crowd present began to get impatient. Stage Manager Parry came before the curtain and explained that the company had been brought to town from Denver at 4 p. m. instead of at an earlier hour, as contracted for by the railroad. Delay was a thing unprecedented in the history of the theater. Would the audience be indulgent another quarter of an hour. The neat apology was accepted with the proverbial good humor of an American audience.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock a jovial, red-faced man in the parquet encouraged the gallery to join him in clapping a march tune. He ceased at the request of an usher. A robust man in another aisle—he was of foreign appearance—manifested his impatience by shouting and waving his umbrella.

"It is 9:15," he cried, and the galleries yelled for a speech, and when he tried to make one they squelched him with noise. He went out and demanded his money, which was given him. The only ugliness shown by the crowd was when the usher remonstrated with the demonstrative stranger. The taking of the thing seriously by an employé of the house—indeed his interference at all—was injudicious; for to manifest impatience is as much the right of a play-goer as it is to applaud, although Americans are so considerate of the presence of women as to leave in abeyance the expression of disapproval. The crowd grew restless after these peculiar incidents; but at 9:17 the curtain went up, and the burlesque went with its old-time snap and glitter.

Among the added features since "Sindbad" made its triumphal tour of the Pacific coast are a new song by Dan Hart, "I Haven't Got It Now"; also new songs rendered by Edwin Foy and the Wedding Quartet; a pas-de-deux by Frl. Inler and Mlle. Rosche; a new ballet ensemble, composed by Sig. Marchetti, and a marine gavotte by the chorus on deck of the Roc.

The brilliant spectacle is assured a month of large patronage.

* *

Novelties are very few and far between at the local playhouses and there is nothing new to be found at any of the down-town theaters. Everything offered is of the lightest possible quality, and those who sigh for "the palmy days" will find little to satisfy their yearnings. There are three farce comedies with the Hoyt trademark at as many places of amusement. Of these "A Texas Steer" is much the best, and this clever burlesque of politics continues to attract large audiences to the Grand Opera-House. Mr. Hoyt has never done anything to equal the prologue and the first act of "A Texas Steer." In fact these scenes are the only examples of this author's ability in which writing takes the place of knock-about fun and stale pantomime tricks. There are bright and original fancies in this farce and much of the dialogue is capital American humor. After the first act the author goes back to his familiar and boisterous methods, but audiences find amusing matter throughout the entire piece. Tim Murphy as the Texas Congressman, and Flora Walsh as "Bossy," are the cleverest of the performers.

"A Hole in the Ground" was recently offered at the Grand Opera-House and it has been transferred to Havlin's, where it will remain throughout the week with a special matinée Thanksgiving day. Although by no means equal to the brightest of Mr. Hoyt's farces, there are humorous incidents as well as plenty of broad fun in dialogue and caricature. The most conspicuous members of the company are Hattie Harvey, Mary Curtis, Charles Cowles, Frank Lawton, and Barry Maxwell.

* *

The members of Primrose and West's minstrels in their "floral first part" resemble a set of black and white chess-men. The comedians are of Ethiopian hue and dressed in black; the singers in white livery and without war paint. The program calls particular attention to the overture, which is simply a plagiarism from Adam Itzel's "Tar and Tartar" medley, except that it concludes with "Home, Sweet Home," and, according to the program, "our bewildered senses take refuge in the old familiar song." The ballad singing is not below the average, though the taste of singing hymns in a minstrel performance is to be questioned. With the exception of the costuming, the first part is conventional.

Among the comedians Emerson and Primrose lead. Both introduce jokes of various geological periods, including some that are up to date. Emerson is one of the few clever men in the minstrel business. Mr. West is a song-and-dance man, but otherwise he does not scintillate.

Two moderately amusing sketches are "Tell It to Him; He's Never Heard It" and "Log Cabin Neighbors." The "March of the Red Hussars" is the spectacular effect of the performance. The Borani brothers give a remarkable acrobatic exhibition.

The entertainment concludes with "Trouble in Blackville," a sketch by the original "Big Four." There was an audience of good size at the Columbia last evening and those present apparently enjoyed the jests, songs, and specialties offered.

* *

For several years Evans and Hoey have been threatening to produce a musical farce which they are said to have purchased from a Philadelphia writer, but the perennial popularity of "A Parlor Match" seems to keep "The Reign of Terror" in abeyance for an unconscionably long time. The admirers of these two comedians do not ask to see them in anything new. That is demonstrated by the size of the audiences at the Haymarket, where they are playing this venerable piece during the present week. Evans and Hoey are enterprising in obtaining new features which are added to their farce, and their company is a capable one for this sort of entertainment. Hoey as Old Hoss leads his partner and his company in the favor of audiences. Minnie French has returned to the cast and plays her former part. The Levy sisters' talent is purely a matter of form, and Mr. Evans is as lively as ever as the book agent, despite the attack of rheumatism that threatened to keep him from the stage this year.

* *

The present is the last week but one of Mr. Stoddard's interesting lectures at Central Music Hall. These instructive discourses have lost nothing of their popularity, and audiences have been uniformly large for three weeks past. The subject of the current lecture is "Jerusalem and the Holy Land," one of the most attractive in the Stoddard series. It was heard last evening by a large audience, who listened to Mr. Stoddard's clear descriptions and viewed his artistic pictures with apparent delight. A considerable portion of the lecture was devoted to the story of the Hebrew race, which was narrated with graphic impressiveness. The lecturer paid an eloquent tribute to the Jews and stated that he found their native land was being rapidly repeopled by them. Next week will witness the last series of lectures to be given by Mr. Stoddard for two years. "Egypt and the Nile" will be the theme.

"Cruiskeen Lawn," a comedy drama dealing with peasant life in Ireland, is offered at the Clark Street Theater this week. The piece was recently presented at another playhouse. It contains most of the familiar features of such plays. A peculiarity of dramas of Irish life is found in their titles. A playwright usually tries to find a clear and straightforward name for a drama, but when an Irish play is written the author seems to cast about him for a mystifying title. Perhaps the writers of these pieces follow in the footsteps of Boucicault, who began with "Arrah-na-Pogue." "Cruiskeen Lawn" is a shade less perplexing than many of its kind, signifying as it does a jug used to hold the household supply of "potheen." Incidental to the play are some stereopticon views of Ireland's picturesque places.

"The Country Circus" has begun the third week of its engagement at McVicker's with an increase rather than a diminution in the interest of theater-goers. One hears much favorable comment upon the spectacular features of the production. The circus parade is ingeniously arranged and the circus itself is a good one. There are not many features, but all are entertaining. The attractive Meers sisters introduced their double equestrian act last evening for the first time on the stage, and William Conrad has added some new tricks for his canine comedians.

The first pupils' recital of the year at the Conservatory of Music in Evanston was given last evening in the chapel of the Woman's College. The pupils taking part were Miss Helen Sears, Miss May Hilliard, Miss Minnie Beckitt, Miss Fannie Grafton, Miss Mary Stanford, Miss Anna Cushing, Miss Christine Dale, and Miss Edna Kinsey.

"Go-Won-Go Mohawk," a dusky young woman who claims the distinction of being the only Indian actress, is performing at the Criterion this week in her melodrama, "The Indian Mail Carrier." Miss Mohawk and her play were recently seen at a West Side theater.

Manager Glover has put on at the Casino a "second edition" of "The Devil's Parlor," a farce comedy. Mlle. Conchita, a soubrette, assumes the leading rôle, and introduces a number of songs.

The Japanese troupe remains at the Casino for another week, the performance including some remarkable feats by "Little Six Dollars," who is more diminutive than the once famous "Little All-Right."

Put 'Em Out.

Kansas City *Times:* Chicago should turn the Anarchists over to the Fire Department instead of troubling the police. They mostly need wetting or sobering up. A hose pipe is a [illegible] remedy in either case.

PROVINCES IN RUINS.

SIXTY-THREE HUNDRED EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN JAPAN.

Forty Thousand Houses Demolished, One Hundred and Sixty Thousand People Homeless, Forty Thousand Dead and Dying—Earth-Cracks from Which Boiling Mud and Ashes Issue—Wounded Cremated in Terrible Conflagrations—A Story of Wreck and Ruin.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Nov. 9.—A severe and prolonged shock of earthquake occurred here Oct. 28, a few minutes before 11 o'clock. It was the most severe experienced since the terrible catastrophe of '55 and must be ranked as a national calamity. The greatest damage to buildings and loss of life occurred in the Prefectures of Achy and Gifu, in which nearly 4,000 people were killed outright and 4,000 seriously wounded. In those two prefectures there were 42,000 houses totally destroyed. The number of provinces throughout which the disturbances were strongly felt are thirty-one. The center seems to have been in Mino and Owari, but even as far south as Higo and Rikushu in the north the disturbance was seriously felt. The destruction of 40,000 houses means 200,000 people rendered homeless.

Up to Nov. 5 earthquakes still continued to be felt, but the intervals between them gradually increased and the intensity of the shocks diminished from the commencement of the disturbance up to that date. It is estimated that 6,600 shocks, or more than one every two minutes, have been felt.

The Town of Gifu, on the Tokaido railway, with a population of 15,000 people, was almost entirely destroyed; 3,500 out of a total of 4,400 houses in the town were overthrown or burned; 747 people were killed. In the Town of Kane 600 houses were overthrown and 100 people were killed. In the Town of Ogaki 3,500 houses were overthrown and 2,000 houses burned. Seven hundred people were crushed to death. Thirteen hundred were injured in the Town of Tokogahama and nearly 600 houses were overthrown and a like number burned. Over 100 people were killed. In the Town of Kitagatinachi 84 people were killed. The entire village of Entakatomi was destroyed and 80 people killed. These towns are all in three provinces, Ezozi, Mino, and Ovari, and represent a total of 3,400 killed and nearly 43,000 houses totally destroyed. Communication has not been opened up to all outlying points, but it is now known that the total number of deaths will exceed 5,000.

Up and down trains on the Tokaido railway were just meeting at Gifu station, the center of the seismic disturbance, when the first shock occurred. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling, and the movement was so violent that passengers slipped from their seats. They were thrown into a state of great alarm, believing a collision had taken place. From windows, however, they beheld the station in ruins and the water in the neighboring pond being dashed violently from side to side. The rumbling movement continued, and large cracks from two to three feet wide were observed opening and closing in all directions, volcanic mud and ashes being thrown from some of them. So numerous were these fissures that a step in any direction threatened destruction, and passengers feared to leave the train.

Passengers who made their way into Gifu found immense heaps of ruins of fallen houses, while others were so dislocated that each succeeding tremor threw some of them down. They fell as if crushed by a descending weight. In almost every house some unfortunates had been buried, and their chances of escape were greatly diminished by conflagrations which broke out in many places.

It was ascertained that the railway line had been too much damaged in both directions to allow of the further progress of trains, and passengers were accordingly compelled to make their way on foot to the neighboring towns. The roads were almost impassable by reason of fissures and landslides, and no conveyances were to be had.

Fearful Damage in Kano.

Proceeding from Gifu to Kano the latter place was found wholly in ruins, not a house remaining upright. The Town of Kasamatsu fared like Kano, every dwelling being a mass of débris. Everywhere survivors were to be found digging out dead and wounded and fighting against conflagrations that broke out on all sides. Many survivors were so utterly confounded and terror-stricken that they could only stand vacantly staring at the scene of destruction. At Ichinomya and Kiyosu people had managed to save a few mats, and were preparing to pass the night in the open fields, both villages being wasted by fallen houses, which the flames were rapidly devouring.

Bringing in the Wounded and Dead.

Throughout the day and night the work of carrying the wounded to Nagoya proceeded. A continual stream of bearers passed along the railway, which was the only available route. The inhabitants of the ruined towns described the shock as conveying the impression that the houses were first raised and then suddenly lowered through a space of from two to three feet. The fact that there was a marked subsidence of the earth's surface for a considerable area about Gifu indicated that the latter town was the center of the disturbance.

Shortly after the shock had leveled thousands of houses in the town, and while hundreds of people were lying buried in the débris, flames burst from the ruins of the silk factory in Gifu, and in a short time spread to such an extent that citizens were compelled to desist in their work of digging out the wounded and dying. The conflagration burned out in one direction, but three other fires immediately broke out, and joining into one swept from street to street, being fanned by a strong northwest wind which began to blow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By 8 o'clock in the evening almost every part of the Town of Gifu was wrapped in fire and the inhabitants, abandoning all hope of staying the conflagration, saved what few articles they were able and fled the town, taking refuge in the woods and on the hillsides. The police, aided by the normal school and eighty prisoners from the jail, fought the fire throughout the night, but it was not subdued until the forenoon of Oct. 28, when it had been burning for twenty-eight hours and almost the whole town had been burned over.

Porcelain Manufactories Demolished.

Potteries in the prefectures of Owari and Mino, the great centers of porcelain manufacture in Japan, at Seto, and other towns, were almost entirely destroyed, and there is reported to be no prospect of resuming the industry during the present year.

The shock experienced at Ogaki was so severe that scarcely a sound house was left standing with the exception of the castle, which despite its 400 years stood the shock remarkably well. Gobo Temple, belonging to the Shin sect of Buddhists, was crowded with worshipers, it being the anniversary of the death of Shinran, founder of the sect. The temple fell, burying at least fifty people. The ruins took fire and the shrieking victims were consumed by the flames before the eyes of the horrified onlookers.

Methodist Missionaries Seriously Injured.

The Town of Enagerio escaped lightly in comparison with the region west of there, embracing Gifu, Ogaki, and Kicto. A slight shock was felt at Nagerio on the night of Sunday, Oct. 25. On Wednesday morning forty Christians were assembled in one building of the Methodist Protestant school when a sound of distant rumbling arose and the building began to totter. The worshipers fled to the doors. One Christian and his wife were killed by falling bricks and tiles and two other Japanese were so badly injured that they have since died. Of eight foreigners in the building Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke, missionaries conducting the meetings, together with one other person, were dangerously hurt. Out of doors the city was in an uproar. Wild shrieks, shouts, and innumerable noises filled the air, while every few moments came terrible thunder from the angry earth. Many of the streets were blocked with fallen houses and others were choked with people rushing to and fro. The chimneys of the Normal School went crushing through the roof and the building presented the appearance of having been bombarded. One story of the postoffice was ruined. The railway station was destroyed and the Owari Thread factory, large brick buildings, crashed in, killing hundreds of people. The old castle stood firm, but many gateways were demolished and the brick court-house, for the military, was wrecked. Fires started in several portions of the city, but were subdued. The loss of life in three towns which go to make up the City of Nagoya is variously estimated at from 750 to 1,000. Up to the morning of Friday, Oct. 30, 368 distinct shocks were recorded as following the one of Wednesday.

Narrating the Horrowing Details.

As the wounded were brought into the city from surrounding towns, the reports continued to come of lives lost, damage done, and of stirring incidents. Fissures two feet wide and several feet deep were formed, the railway rails were twisted, iron bridges broken, river embankments sunk or crumbled, and fields flooded.

A lake 600 yards long and sixty yards wide was formed at the foot of Hakussn, a mountain in Gifu Prefecture. Big rocks beside Gongen Hill, Inaba Hill, and several other hills in Gifu gave way. Water sprang from cracks in the ground. The water in wells was changed to a brownish color and rendered unfit for drinking. The embankments of Nagara, Kiso, Shouai, Gojo, and Niko Rivers were broken. It is estimated that one-half of 350 miles of embankment damaged in Gifu Prefecture will have to be wholly rebuilt.

The general appearance of the Mizushima division of Motosu District underwent a complete transformation, and at Nogo, in Ono District, marked subsidence of the earth's surface has taken place throughout an area of two and a half miles in diameter. The bed of the River Neo, in the vicinity of Mizutomura, was raised about six feet, and the rumbling of the mountain in that vicinity was heard at frequent intervals. Out of 700 temples in Gifu Prefecture more than one-third are totally destroyed.

Geysers of Boiling Mud Formed.

Anything like a heavy rainfall would cause nearly the whole of Gifu to be flooded, and many months will be required to repair the river embankments. In some parts of the town soiling mud spouted out of the fissures to the height of ten feet. A majority of these geysers continued spouting over two hours at Osaka, which town also suffered greatly from earthquake. The Demso cotton mill was reported as having collapsed and over twenty-five were killed and wounded. The Matsushima cotton mill also sufferd, and several deaths were reported, while the Naniwa cotton mill at Osaka, a three-story brick building costing $125,000, was partially crushed down by the ground flood, causing a loss of twenty-three lives.

Charity Aiding the Sufferers.

The total sum of money distributed for the relief of the sufferers up to Nov. 5 was $11,000, while a quantity of rice was also distributed. The Emperor and Empress made donations of $26,000 from the privy purse.

The condition of the devastated sections is such that a large number of inhabitants left those prefectures to obtain work elsewhere to support themselves. One hundred and fifty-eight thousand persons in one prefecture alone applied for assistance.

Sacred Mountain Damaged.

The top of the Sacred Mountain of Fusiyama has been rent asunder for a distance of 1,200 feet in width and 600 feet in depth. Much destruction to houses is attributed to the poor material entering into the construction of brick and stone buildings and the excessive weight of roofs. Well-built wooden buildings suffered but little except to plastering and tiled roofs.

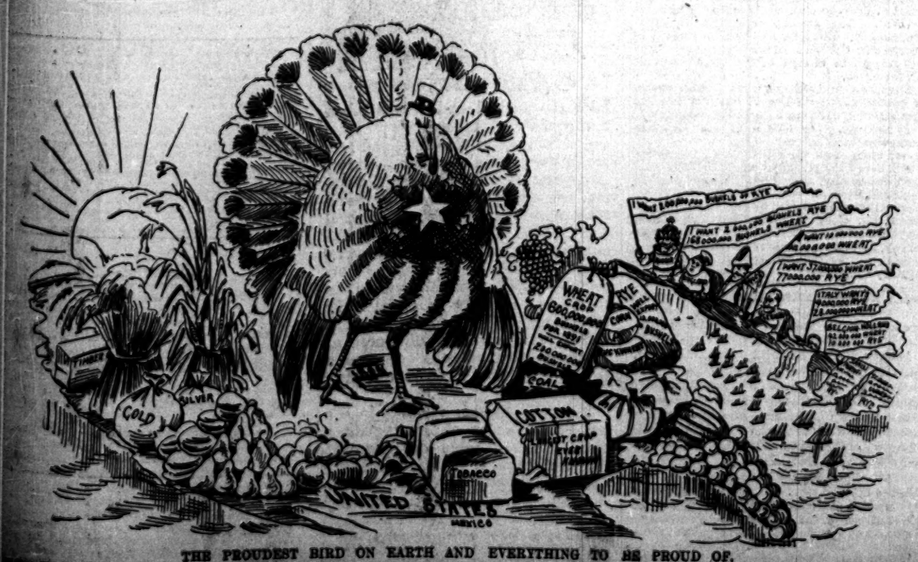
LIGHT WHEAT RECEIPTS AT DULUTH.

Recent Storms Cause a Slight Decrease During the Week.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—While the movement of wheat for the last week, both in receipts and shipments, was good, it was not so large as for the previous week. The falling off was on account of storms in the interior and on the lakes. Duluth and Minneapolis together received 4,386,750 bushels, against 4,800,781 for the previous week, and 3,028,175 for the corresponding week in 1890. Of these receipts Duluth got 2,489,490 bushels, or 540,000 bushels less than during the previous week and 1,312,000 bushels more than last year. Minneapolis increased her receipts for the week 117,000 bushels, and they were 141,000 bushels more than last year. Shipments from the two points for the week were 2,595,000 bushels, of which Duluth's share was 2,169,648 bushels. This was a falling off from the previous week of 627,000 bushels, but was 1,251,000 bushels more than the corresponding shipments last week. About 15,000,000 bushels were loaded out yesterday and today, which have not yet been reported as shipped. These were the two busiest day's loading ever known here. If the weather permits 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels more will go out by lake, which will bring the total for the season up to about 33,000,000 bushels, or 14,000,000 bushels than ever before. Charters were made running to Dec. 5, and it is possible a few more may be made. The going rate out of here is 9½ cents, an advance of 2 cents in a week. One agent says he has placed two boats at 10 cents from Port Arthur and that 12 cents have been paid. Duluth had in store this morning 4,384,451 bushels of wheat and 22,500 bushels of other grain. Duluth and Minneapolis stocks together were 9,352,337 bushels. The movement from the country is not quite so free as it was, partly on account of the near close of navigation, partly because of bad weather, and partly from other causes.

Oberlin College Receives a Big Bequest.

OBERLIN, O., Nov. 21.—[Special.]—Oberlin College has received a bequest of $91,618.03, left by William B. Spooner of Boston. The courses in English literature and philosophy and the work in political economy and sociology have been greatly extended. A new scientific course has also been added. Oberlin has nearly 1,300 students this term.



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NOT AT THE INQUEST.

NORTH SIDE CABLE ROAD OFFICIALS SHUN THE CORONER.

In Consequence Inquiry Into the Snell Death Has to Be Postponed—Deputy Monaghan Instructed to Make a Searching Investigation—Several Witnesses Examined—Testimony of Passengers Who Were Blocked in the Tunnel—How Cars Are Overcrowded.

The taking of the testimony by the Coroner's jury in the case of George Snell of No. 115 Locust street, who was killed by a cable train collision in the La Salle street tunnel last Thursday night, was commenced at No. 354 East Division street yesterday afternoon. The inquest was to have been held in the morning, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining a jury it was postponed until the afternoon.

One of the singular features of the inquest was the absence of any one connected with the road. A representative of the company was present at 10 a. m. but he did not reappear in the afternoon. Deputy Monaghan believed several of the street-car people had been subpœnaed, but as they did not appear he continued the case for several hours. The afternoon session was adjourned for the same reason and today an effort will be made to force the attendance of some one who knows something of the accident.

When Deputy Monaghan started to hold the inquest yesterday morning he had special instructions from Coroner Hertz to get at the bottom of the matter. "There is too much of this business going on," he said. "I want a thorough investigation. If there is reason to suppose that the company is to blame and that carelessness caused the accident I want this fact incorporated in the verdict, and I will see that it reaches the proper authorities."

This disposition of the Coroner's office may characterize today's inquiry, which will begin at 1 o'clock. A special request is made by the Coroner that any one who saw the accident volunteer as a witness.

Several Witnesses Examined.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but the Deputy Coroner despaired of obtaining such evidence as would throw any light on the case. The first witness examined was an uncle of Snell, who identified the body. The next witness was G. F. Betz of No. 69 Galt place. He testified that he was in the middle of a much-crowded Clybourn avenue car when it started to back down the incline from the north end of the La Salle street tunnel and crushed into some car in the rear. He did not know any one was hurt by his own knowledge, but heard there had been. He saw the grip-man of his train apply the brakes and attempt to stop without success.

Officer Walter Glennon of the Central Detail testified to having seen the body of the injured boy being carried along Kinzie street. Officer James E. Dougherty of the Central Detail, whose post of duty is at the south end of the tunnel, testified that the blockades there for the last two years had averaged at least five a week; that it was a constant thing for the cars to be overcrowded, and that there had been many accidents in consequence thereof.

Barnett Frossen of No. 1125 Wellington street testified to being on the front end of a Lincoln avenue car drawn by grip-car No. 409, and that he was leaning against the safety-gate when the grip-car of his train was struck by the train in front of it. There were fifteen or sixteen people on the front end of the car he was on, and he did not see any one fall off, but heard some one cry out that a man had been thrown under the wheels. The train was struck with terrific force, and, although the witness braced himself, he was nearly thrown off the car.

Arthur Abramson of No. 292 Sedgwick street said: "I was on the front part of a Lincoln avenue car when our train stopped about half way up the north incline. I saw them pulling the train ahead of us out of the tunnel with horses, and presently they came for our grip-car with horses. One of Mr. Yerkes' men came to the front end of the car I was on and pulled out the coupling pin, separating the grip-car from us. He at the same time told us to put on the brake. This we did. Two men helped me and we put it on as tight as we could. I then jumped off and saw the car run into a Clybourn avenue grip-car. I did not see the injured man, but I understood a man was injured."

The Conductor Was Collecting Fares.

"Where was the conductor?" asked the Deputy Coroner.

"I think he was in the center of the car collecting fares, but he may have been out on the ground. I know he was nowhere in the vicinity of the brakes."

In relation to the crowded condition of the cars the witness said he was a daily passenger, and that cars were always overcrowded along about 6 o'clock in the evening, and that the conductors invariably collected fares in the tunnel and paid no attention to the brakes; that only once in two years he had been warned by an employé of the company that the cars were overcrowded, and that was when a gripman warned him not to get on the grip-car.

Dr. J. W. Oswald, one of the attending physicians at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, testified that Snell came to his death from the shock and injuries caused by the accident. George L. Reed of No. 664 Sheffield avenue testified to the blockade and the crowded condition of the cars, but could throw no light on the accident. Otto Spankuch testified to seeing a young man who was injured carried while in the tunnel, but he did not know where he came from. He was a passenger on the Lincoln avenue grip-car when it was struck and is positive that the grip-car ran over the man, as he saw the trainmen take the headlight off the car on which he was standing and throw the light under the car and heard some one say that there were two men under the car.

Another Break Down.

Passengers on the North Chicago street cable road were delayed for half an hour last evening. At 8 o'clock Lincoln avenue grip No. 428 rounded the curve at Randolph and La Salle streets. The car had just entered the tunnel when the "shank" of the grip broke. The wrecking crew was called and after a wait of thirty minutes the grip was freed of its entangling alliances and pushed out of the tunnel and into the switch at Illinois and Wells streets. Here it was attached to a Wells street grip and taken to the barn for repairs. Trains were stalled from the tunnel to Dearborn and Monroe streets.

Fatally Injured by an Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—George Lauffer and an unknown German were fatally injured today by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at a gas well near North Washington, Westmoreland County. The men had placed a hot bit in a cooling tube to temper it. By some means the glycerine had leaked out of a can into the tube and when it came in contact with the hot iron exploded. The men were badly mangled. The report of the explosion was heard ten miles.

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KILLED BY HIS INJURED FATHER-IN-LAW

William Kaska Meets His End in a Quarrel with the Old Man.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—William Kaska was shot and killed this morning by his wife's father, August Kaelpin. This morning the son-in-law and father-in-law indulged in a quarrel and Kaska determined to move his family and what belonged to him from the house. With this object in view he came to the city and engaged two expressmen, Kaska returning with them. The men began removing the furniture when the father-in-law came out and interfered. Kaska and, it is said, the two men joined with him in an assault on Kaelpan. The son-in-law had a hammer in his hand raised to strike Kaelpin when Mrs. Kaska came on the scene. William dealt the old man a blow on the top of his head with the hammer. Kaelpin ran into the house and returned with a double-barreled shotgun. He discharged the weapon at Kaska, the charge tearing away the left side of his face and the top of his head blown off. Death was instantaneous. Kaeplin was arrested. He is 57 years of age and cannot speak a word of English. On the back of his head is a bruise inflicted by the hammer. William Kaska, the victim, was 28 years of age. The two expressmen engaged with Kaska in attempting to move the goods of the latter are to be arrested as participants in the assault which led to the fatal results.

Live-Stock Case Thrown from Court.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Judge Alden of the District Court has thrown out the second suit of the American Live-Stock Commission company against the Kansas City Live-Stock Exchange on a demurrer. The suit was brought to enjoin the exchange from expelling the American. The alleged reason for expelling the American was that it had refused to obey certain rules which it held to be illegal and monopolistic. Judge Alden, in his decision sustaining the demurrer, states that courts of equity would not assist a person or corporation to retain membership in an association which that association declared to be organized for illegal objects and purposes.

Would Have Been Lynched if Not Absent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Jesse Frieson, the negro whose sentence to hang in January next the Supreme Court confirmed today, shot without any provocation Policeman D. C. Musgrove Dec. 19, 1890. He was removed to Knoxville for fear he would be lynched. A crowd assembled about the jail and demanded Frieson. The Sheriff informed them that he was not in jail. A committee was appointed to go through the jail, but they failed to find their man.

Bemoaning.

A retail grocer was bemoaning his failure to get along prosperously in business, and seemed to think it was not his fault. The gentleman to whom he was talking was an ex-grocer who had retired with a snug fortune made out of the business. The ex-grocer, in order to illustrate one of the reasons why a better trade was lacking, called for a bottle of Dr. Price's Flavoring Extract of Vanilla. "I do not keep it." said the grocer, "but I have an extract just as good which I can sell at a less price." Here was a convincing proof that there were very good reasons why trade was poor. The ex-grocer says, "I was successful because I kept the best and finest goods and sold them at a fair profit. Poor goods, no matter at what price sold, will help to make your trade dwindle. The acquisition or loss of trade goes on silently and steadily in proportion as the grocer sells goods that please those who patronize him. I always sold Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, as my customers did not want cheapness at the expense of quality."

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DR. M'FARLAND DEAD.

THE NOTED PHYSICIAN FOUND HANGING TO A TRANSOM.

Oak Lawn Retreat, Near Jacksonville, the Scene of His Rash Act—Bloomington's National Protection Society Order to Quit—Continued Shortage of Cars Causes Alarm in South Dakota—Trouble in the Ranks of the Minnesota Guards—Other News from the Northwest.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Jacksonville and the State of Illinois have lost one of the most eminent gentlemen of the medical profession that ever lived within their limits in Dr. Andrew McFarland, who committed suicide last night at Oak Lawn Retreat, a private institution of his own which he had managed for upwards of twenty years.

The act was a great shock both to his family and the community, for the deed was wholly unexpected. For some time the doctor had been greatly depressed in spirits owing to mental difficulties. Some years since Oak Lawn Retreat was burned and in his heroic efforts to save the unfortunate inmates he was injured by a piece of timber which fell upon his head, since which time he has suffered more or less with a trouble of the brain, and as old age came on it became more greatly aggravated. For several months past he had been obliged to wholly give up the care of the institution which he managed so long, since which time his son, Dr. George C. McFarland, and a daughter, Dr. Annette McFarland, a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago, have been in charge.

For the last few weeks Dr. McFarland had been more than ordinarily ill, and had been very closely guarded by his friends, who felt that he might possibly do something rash, but during the last few days he seemed decidedly better and much like his former self, and attention was somewhat relaxed.

Saturday he left his room and walked about considerably, and seemed to enjoy the fresh air a great deal, and Sunday he was so well that they remarked he was becoming much like his former self. After supper he left the table, saying he was going to call and spend the evening with one of the inmates of the institution, who had been there a long time and had become cured but preferred to remain there as a boarder to going home. It was not thought necessary to send an attendant with him, and he was permitted to go alone, as nothing at all wrong was suspected. But when they went to look after him during the night, to see that all was right, they were surprised at not finding him in his room and at once instituted a search and found him in an unoccupied room hanging by the neck, dead. He had made a rope out of a sheet, stepped into a room, shut the door, tied one end of the rope to the cross-bar over the transom, fastened the other around his neck, and jumped off the chair and thus ended his life.

His friends were immediately notified and the body properly cared for, and the Coroner went out today and held an inquest, returning a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Dr. McFarland was born in Concord, N. H., in the year 1817 and was the son of Andrew McFarland, D. D., for a long time a very prominent clergyman of New England. During his early years Presidents, Governors, and noted men visited his father's house and he was intimately acquainted with many of the leading men of the Nation. He attended school in his native city and graduated at an early age, going thence to Dartmouth College at Hanover, where he graduated with honors and later at Jeffersonian Medical College in Philadelphia also. For his eminent learning the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater.

In 1854 he was tendered the management of the Illinois Institution for the Insane in this city and founded years before from the efforts of Miss Dix. He at once entered with zeal upon the discharge of his duties and performed them with satisfaction to all concerned.

In 1870 he resigned the superintendency of the insane asylum and began the erection of a private institution of his own, which he named "Oak Lawn Retreat." It is situated on a beautiful spot of ground, laid out with walks and drives and dotted with evergreen and other large trees and commanding an excellent view.

In early life he was married to Miss Anna Peasley of New Hampshire, who died about fifteen years ago. He was the father of two sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him and reside in this city.

THEIR DREAM OF WEALTH EXPLODED

An Association Which Insured Riches for Its Members Ousted.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Some months ago there was organized in this city a mutual association for pecuniary profit which was unlike anything ever before organized in the West. It was named the National Protection Society, and was a regularly incorporated association. Its constitution provided for the members of the society to pay into a certain fund monthly sums, and when the money in the treasury amounted to $1,000 this sum should be drawn out and received by the person holding the lowest numbered membership certificate. The person holding certificate No. 1 should receive the first $1,000 and the one holding certificate No. 2 the second $1,000 and so on. The association met with favor and the membership was increased to upward of 200. Certificate No. 1, which was held by the President, Charles Lamp, matured, and he received $1,000. A few months ago Attorney-General Hunt cited the officers to appear in court and show cause why the association should not be barred from doing business, he alleging that it was operated in violation of the laws under which it was organized. The case was reached for trial in the Circuit Court here today and a judgment of ouster was rendered against the society. Orders for an appeal were taken by the association, but it is understood that it will not be appealed and that those who joined it expecting to find a short cut to wealth will be disappointed.

UNABLE TO HANDLE THE CROP.

South Dakota Farmers Still Suffering from the Car Famine.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—E. W. Jordan, traveling freight agent for the Milwaukee road, returned tonight from a trip through the grain-blockaded portion of the State. He reports that the railroads are unable to handle the enormous crop in the James River Valley from McPherson County to Yankton County. The crop is enormous beyond imagination. In the village of Eureka 25,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in one day last week and the crop has not yet begun to move. In the corn belt more than 50 per cent of the corn is still in the field, and thousands of bushels have already gone to market. In some parts of the State the farmers haul their grain sixty miles to the elevators of the large towns. Extra trains with every available car are continuously at work. The trouble is an insufficient number of cars and locomotives to do the work.

DIPHTHERIA CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS.

Hundreds of Persons Stricken with the Dread Disease at Belleville, Ill.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 23.—Diphtheria has been raging in this section since September, and a large number of deaths have occurred. It has assumed such alarming proportions that a large number of citizens have withdrawn their children from the public and private schools. It is estimated that in its various stages there are between 200 and 300 cases in Belleville and vicinity. The citizens are very much excited and a meeting was held today to take action toward checking the spread of the disease.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Company K of the Minnesota Guards Asks to Be Mustered Out.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—There is trouble in the ranks of the National Guard of this city. Company K has long been the crack company of the Second Regiment of Minnesota. Lately a new regiment, the Third, was organized, the companies of which mainly come from the smaller cities of the northern and western portions of the State. A week ago Adjutant-General Mullen issued an order transferring Company K from the Second to the Third Regiment. The members of the company made a vigorous protest, which was without result. Thereupon the Captain, Henri Dewitt, sent in his resignation and asked for its immediate acceptance. No answer having been received to the resignation, the company today held a meeting and by a unanimous vote asked to be mustered out of service. They will probably reorganize as an independent company.

Tried to Kill His Father-in-Law.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Waveland, in the southern part of Montgomery County, was the scene of a tragedy last night. Thomas Doss, an old and prominent citizen, was probably fatally wounded by his son-in-law, Joseph Straughn. Straughn, who is a well-to-do farmer, was in town and under the influence of liquor. His father-in-law heard of it and started out to find him. Nothing was seen of Doss again until about an hour later, when he staggered into the office of Dr. Strong. Upon approaching Straughn he had been attacked with a knife and cut in a dozen places. Straughn has not been arrested.

Taught School Without a License.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—There was a sensation in educational circles here today when it was learned that two of the teachers in the public schools of this city were teaching without a license as the law requires. The teachers have been engaged in the schools here for some time, one having taught twenty terms. The exposure places the school trustees in a bad light, and the removal of these two teachers will be publicly demanded.

To Test Land Filing by Mail.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—John H. Knight has given bonds for the appearance of ex-Chief of Police Hayes at the United States Circuit Court next week to answer the charge of perjury. A great amount of interest is at stake on the outcome of this test case, as it will not only affect Mr. Hayes' title to a valued quarter section of pine lands, but hundreds of others who, at the recent opening of the Omaha lands, made their filing by mail.

Beat and Robbed a Chicago Man.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—E. J. Chapin, a traveling salesman from Chicago, was robbed on Main street here early this morning. He was badly beaten, and lies in an unconscious condition with only slight hopes of recovery.

Northwest Notes.

The Lansing Theater at Lincoln, Neb., was forally opened last night.

Four jurors were accepted in the Stacy murder case at Jacksonville, Ill., yesterday.

William Weatherford, colored, was fatally shot by "Sandy" Williams at Oskaloosa, Ia., yesterday.

Henry Heckman was mysteriously murdered on his farm in Jackson Township, near Columbus, Ind., yesterday.

Scarlet fever is raging in Independence, Ia., two deaths having occurred in one family. The public schools have been closed.

C. H. Flynn and Charles Kelly of Washburn, Wis., quarreled over a game of cards yesterday, when the former shot Kelly, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

The Indiana Fuel Gas company was organized at Connersville, Ind., yesterday with a capital stock of $30,000. It will manufacture three different kinds of gas.

Mrs. Harvey Nutting was blown across the room by an explosion of natural gas at Connersville, Ind., yesterday and sustained injuries which will cripple her for life.

Lewis Murray, under $500 bonds for giving false testimony in the Doll-Will suit at Columbus, Ind., and who had left that city, was arrested at Carlisle, Pa., yesterday.

At Burlington, Ia., Judge Casey appointed ex-Gov. John H. Gear receiver for the McCosh Iron and Steel company, his bond being fixed at $50,000. The plant will probably resume.

At Jacksonville, Ill., a Coroner's jury held Engineer A. W. Beck responsible for the death of Charles Hairgrove, the engineer who was killed in a wreck on the Jacksonville Southeastern line Sunday, charging him with criminal carelessness.

The Moultrie County (Illinois) grand jury has returned true bills against John Earp for murder and Brewer Russell as an accessory; Newton Grant, aged 13 years, horse-stealing; Frank Gotham, George Smith, and John Stively, burglary; Leon Snyder, Jerry Laskey, and James W. Duke, larceny, and Jerry Guy and George Chadoen, horse-stealing.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON INSTALLED.

Judge Kirk Hawes Selected to Be Chief Justice—Other Court Matters.

Judge Jonas Hutchinson began his duties as Superior Court Judge yesterday morning. Seventy-five members of the bar and friends of the new magistrate heard Judge Anthony introduce him.

"The amount of judicial business has become such," said the senior Judge, "that any diminution of the judicial force affords great obstruction and inconvenience to suitors and lawyers. Such has been the fortune of the Superior Court that one Judge has been in ill health for a year, another has been assigned to the Criminal Court, and by the resignation of Judge Altgeld we have been deprived so far this year of his services.

"By the almost unanimous vote of the people of this county it has fallen on your friend and associate, Judge Hutchinson, to preside over one section of this court. It has been my fortune to know Mr. Hutchinson both as a member of the bar and as a practitioner before me. He has had large experience in public affairs, and his ability and devotion to the law will win your utmost respect."

Judge Anthony then introduced his new associate.

"By fairness and dispatch of business," said the new Judge, "I hope to merit the approval of the people. I am impressed with the responsibility of a Judge in this commercial and populous center. Questions to be settled are important not only to pecuniary relations but to the personal rights and liberties of the people. In this position I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish."

A handsome arch of roses sprung across the Judge's desk. It was sent in by Owen Murray, J. W. Richards, W. E. Crosset, Martin Hayes, W. C. McClure, and W. J. Cowan. S. B. Weston is clerk of the new court and John Dwyer and J. J. Douglass are the bailiffs.

Yesterday Judge Kettelle resumed the call of his calendar, interrupted some months ago by the Judge's sickness.

Judges of the Superior Court met in Judge Anthony's room yesterday afternoon and selected a Chief Justice. By law the office falls to the magistrate whose term is shortest. In this way Judge Brentano succeeded Judge Altgeld, but the former's term expired yesterday. There being four Judges, Shepard, Hawes, Hutchinson, and Anthony, whose terms expire at the same time a selection among them was nececessary. The choice fell upon Judge Kirk Hawes.

Masters in Chancery were chosen as follows: John T. Noyes, P. L. Sherman, Alexander F. Stevenson, Jacob R. Custer, George M. Stevens to succeed themselves; Joseph H. Fitch to succeed Lawrence P. Boyle, resigned; and Hiram Barber to succeed Harry Hammer.

WAR IN UNCLE SAM'S BUILDING.

Quarrel Over the Possession of the Second Floor of the Government Building.

War will soon be declared between the department officials of the first and second floors of the Postoffice Building. The attacking party is the Postmaster and his legions, and Collector Clark and Collector Mamer on the second floor are on the defensive. The fight is over the possession of a large portion of the second floor which the two Collectors largely possess and which the Postmaster covets. The Postmaster has been greatly crowded for room for his different divisions and has repeatedly urged upon the custodian that a large portion of the second floor be turned over to him. Inasmuch as Collectors Clark and Mamer handle most of the money that pays the salaries of officials the custodian declined to oust them. Postoffice-Inspector Stuart, who is the aggressive one in the effort to get additional postoffice facilities, went to Washington last week determined to bring the matter to an issue. Capt. Stuart will urge that this functionary remove Collector Clark or Collector Mamer and give the offices to the use of the Postmaster. Capt. Stuart says the Postoffice must have the quarters demanded, and that until Uncle Sam builds a new postoffice the Collector of the Port and Collector Mamer can transact their business in rented quarters. Both, however, decline to move.

J. J. Crowley, special agent of the Treasury Department in this district, was yesterday appointed special agent of the Treasury with headquarters at St. Paul. Mr. Crowley will have Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho under his supervision. His duties will consist mainly in suppressing opium and Chinese smuggling and guarding against the starting up of illicit distilleries.

Special Treasury Agent Loenghen arrived home yesterday from an extended trip along the Canadian border in search of smugglers. Mr. Loenghen denies the report telegraphed from the border that he went to the Turtle Mountains in search of Tascott and barely escaped being devoured by wolves.

Valuable Monopoly.

Fifty million florins has been offered for the monopoly of making the famous Chartreuse cordial.

ITS COST TOO GREAT.

THE NORTH SIDE SEWER ORDINANCE VETOED.

Mayor Washburne and Commissioner Aldrich Do Not Think the City Can Afford to Build It—Ald. Cullerton's Canal Street Bridge Scheme—Permanent World's Fair Committee Suggested—Wabash Avenue Asphalt Objectors Win—South Side Loop Ordinance Deferred.

At the meeting of the Council last evening Mayor Washburne submitted a veto of the order passed at the preceeding meeting for the construction of a brick sewer along the lake shore from the northern city limits to the Fullerton avenue conduit, the cost to be paid out of sums not otherwise appropriated.

The veto message was accompanied by a letter from Supt. Cheney of the Sewer Department to Commissioner Aldrich stating that the cost of such sewer is estimated at $424,550, and stating he did not believe the sewer should be built until the Drainage Trustees have built their main channel, as it would pollute the North Branch till it is as bad as the South Branch at the Stock-Yards. Commissioner Aldrich added his opinion that he doubted if funds could be advantageously taken from this year's appropriation, or that of next year, for this purpose, and that it would be a bad precedent, leading to further demands of a like nature. The Mayor's veto is as follows:

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago: In the matter of the order passed by your honorable body at your last meeting, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to put in a brick sewer from the city limits on the north, along the lake shore, and ending with an emptying into the Fullerton avenue conduit, I beg to say that the Commissioner of Public Works has furnished me with a communication from himself and the report from the Superintendent of Sewers of the cost of such required sewer, which I beg herewith to submit. From these communications it appears that the cost of this sewer would be over $400,000. The order in question requires that the cost be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated. The city has not the funds for this purpose, and under the present régime the cost of constructing sewers is not paid by special assessment. Under these circumstances I do not think the city ought to undertake the construction of this sewer under this order; and I therefore beg to return this order without my approval, and respectfully ask your honorable body to concur.
HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor.

Ald. Haynes moved the reconsideration of the vote by which this order was passed and its reference to the Finance committee, which was done.

A Canal Street Bridge Scheme.

Ald. Cullerton presented an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to submit an estimate of the cost of removing and storing the Canal street bridge, taking out the center pier and erecting a jackknife bridge at the point. It was passed, notwithstanding the objections of Ald. Wall, after Ald. Cullerton had explained that the whole thing would not cost $25,000, whereas to proceed with the bridge on the Cregier plan would cost $50,000.

Ald. McGillen asked an incidental question: "Would not the United States Government pay for improvements on the river over which it had assumed jurisdiction?"

Ald. Cullerton—It ought. I am with you in that.

Ald. Sexton introduced the following order, which was passed unanimously:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to open the gates in the water-mains at Halsted street and Fullerton avenue, and that he cause said gates to be kept and remain open until further order of this Council, and that he also cause the pumping works at Chicago avenue and at Sulzer street to be run and operated at their utmost capacity until the further order of this Council.

Ald. Roth introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights:

Sec. 1. That the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized to issue permits for the holding of crude petroleum, to be used for fuel purposes only, under such restrictions as he may impose.

Sec. 2. That in all cases where such permits are issued each tank, well, or receptacle for the holding of such petroleum shall be of the dimensions or capacity prescribed or approved by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Sec. 3. That no person, firm, or corporation shall keep, convey, or use crude petroleum for fuel purposes within the City of Chicago without a permit from the Commissioner of Public Works under this ordinance; and any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $200 for each and every offense; and every day during which crude petroleum shall be kept in violation of the terms of this ordinance shall constitute a distinct and separate offense.

Permanent World's Fair Committee.

Ald. William J. O'Brien introduced the following resolutions. They were referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

WHEREAS, There will be in the near future many matters arising in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition in which the city will be interested and requiring official action in order that the city may be properly represented and its interests protected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of this Council consisting of nine members be appointed by the Chair, to be known as the Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition, and to whom shall be referred all subjects relating to said Exposition, except the issue of bonds, which matter is now in the hands of the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Dorman's South Side loop ordinance, printed in THE TRIBUNE Saturday, was presented and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. It provides for a loop on Lake, Market, and Van Buren streets.

Ald. Eisfeldt introduced an ordinance providing that all persons desiring to build sidewalks must secure permits from the Street Department, the permits to give the grade of the street, so that uniformity in the width and height of sidewalks might be secured. The ordinance was sent to the Judiciary committee.

Ald. O'Brien introduced an order requiring the Corporation Counsel to instruct the West Chicago Street railway company to run its cars on West Taylor street at intervals of not more than three minutes between the hours of 6:30 and 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 and 7 o'clock p. m., according to its ordinance. The order was passed.

Wants the Law Complied With.

Ald. Wall introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads:

WHEREAS, The opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the City of Chicago vs. George Regan, filed in Ottawa Oct. 31, 1891, holds that the ordinance for widening Archer avenue, between Bushnell and Sanger streets, and the filling of Ogden Slip is illegal and void; therefore, ordered, that the Chicago, Madison and Northern railway company be and it is hereby ordered and directed to replace said street and said slip in accordance with law as declared in the said opinion of the Supreme Court.

At the instance of Ald. Goldzier the ordinance turning over Union Park place to the West Park Commissioners was called up. An opinion from Mr. Miller saying that it could be done was read and the ordinance was passed.

Some amusement was created by the introduction of a petition asking that the name of Goose Island be changed to Ogden Island. An eloquent protest accompanied it. The remonstrance set forth that Goose Island was a name immortal in the classics of Chicago, as "never-dying as the Lake-Front, the Haymarket, Conley's Patch, Kansas, and Whisky Point." It should "never, never be changed." Ald. McGillen ridiculed the whole thing. He said: "We may change the names of streets and alleys, but not of districts, regions, or islands."

"No, though we may be of the ruling race," put in Ald. Noble.

The whole matter was then referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North.

Object to the Irving Place Park.

A petition signed by J. R. Wheeler, J. M. Race, H. Henry Sheldon, and others against the establishment of a public park in Irving Park at a cost of $30,000, to be paid by special assessment, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

Ald. Dorman introduced orders directing the West Division company to establish waiting-rooms within the sidewalk space at Ogden avenue and Twelfth street and at Millard avenue and Twelfth street.

Louis R. Townsend, a San Francisco architect, wanted to make the plans and specifications for the Rosenberg Fountain. His communication was referred to the Rosenberg committee on that question.

Ald. Brookman's eight hour ordinance for city employés, published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, was read. He said it would save the city $250,000 annually. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Brookman said the city ought not to be conducted as a charitable institution.

The quarterly report of the House of Correction was submitted, showing that June 1, 1891, there had been 953 prisoners there, 887 men and 66 women; that from that date to Sept. 30 2,444 more prisoners were received, 2,197 men and 247 women, and 2,473 discharged, 2,246 men and 227 women, leaving 928 prisoners, 838 men and 87 women.

EXTENSION OF WATER MAINS.

A Conference Held by City Officials Regarding the Ordinance.

Mayor Washburne and Controller May had a conference with several Aldermen yesterday in reference to a compromise ordinance regarding the ordinance passed several weeks ago providing that there should be no further extension of water mains except in cases where the money was advanced by property-owners.

Mr. May said after the conference that an amendatory ordinance providing that the property-owners should be repaid within two years and that 6 per cent should be allowed upon the money advanced was practically agreed upon on condition that the repealing ordinance now pending be placed on file.

Ald. Roth and Ald. Dorman, who were both present, seemed to have a different understanding. Ald. Roth said no conclusion was reached. It is understood that some of the Aldermen wanted a provision included in the amendatory ordinance giving the property owner the right to let the contract for the extensions. Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich, when asked about this, said: "I could not agree to that. While I think that the city might save a little money by having pipes laid by contract we will not do it, and I am sure we will not consent to private citizens letting contracts. This matter of laying water pipes is a class of work we want done right."

The ordinance to repeal the original ordinance was made a special order for last evening's meeting of the Council, but was not considered.

LOOP ORDINANCE ACTION DEFERRED.

A Belief That the Company Will Consent to Build Cross-Town Lines.

When the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South met yesterday afternoon Ald. Kelly, Chairman of the sub-committee on the cross-town lines of the Chicago City railway company and the loop ordinance, made a report, but, it being announced that the company was likely to make some concessions, action was deferred on the recommendation of the subcommittee. Following is the report:

The subcommittee to which was referred the matter of the granting to the Chicago City railway company of a right to construct and operate a loop in connection with its present railway on Madison street, Michigan avenue, Washington street, and Wabash avenue respectfully submit the following report:

This committee Oct. 23 submitted to the Chicago City railway company a proposition to the effect that should the Chicago City railway company construct and operate street railways on the following streets: Thirty-fifth street, Ullman street to California avenue; Fifty-seventh street, Cloud court to Western avenue; fifty-first street, State street to Western avenue; Seventy-fifth street, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway to Illinois Central railway; Seventy-ninth street, Halsted to Pan-Handle tracks; Forty-seventh street, Ashland avenue to Western avenue; Forty-seventh street, State street to Cottage Grove avenue; Seventy-first street, Pan-Handle to Grand Trunk tracks; Halsted street, Sixty-ninth to Seventy-ninth streets; that this committee would report favorably to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division as to granting the Chicago City railway company the right to construct and operate the above described loop. Further, this committee Nov. 14, 1891, received a communication from the President of the Chicago City railway company which neither declined nor accepted the proposition made by this committee, which will more fully appear from a copy of the communication which is attached hereto.

This committee, however, is unofficially informed and believes that the Chicago City railway company may upon a further consideration of the matter accede to the proposition made to it by this committee Oct. 23, 1891, and respectfully recommends that the action of the Committee of Streets and Alleys of the South Division relative to the ordinance providing for the above described loop be deferred until the next meeting of your committee, to be held two weeks from today.
THOMAS KELLY,
E. J. NOBLE,
THOMAS GAHAN,
JOHN F. KENNY.

What the Aldermen Said.

Ald. O'Neill thought the proposition ought to include in its stipulations the operation of the South Chicago avenue line between Seventy-first and Seventy-fifth streets. "I have no opposition to the South Side railway," said he, "but I'll never vote for the loop until the company puts cars on that line. This company, under the present management, with G. H. Wheeler at the head, would never put in a loop unless it was for its interests to do so. It doesn't care how many cars it has. All it cares for is the nickels. Go to Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, Forty-seventh, or Sixty-third street and see women with children in their arms tumbled out into the rain or heat, and see how much this company cares for the public. That company will give you no extra cars or lines if you do give it a loop."

Ald. Kelly, explaining his recommendation to defer action, said: "When I asked to defer this matter I did not want to be hasty and file the ordinance right away, but I don't believe in giving the company a loop until it agrees to build cross-town lines. I believe that the company regrets giving this answer to the subcommittee, and I am in favor of giving it a chance to reconsider that communication."

Ald. Cremer wanted to file the letter of Mr. Wheeler and make the company come before the Council committee later and tell precisely what it would do to get a loop. Ald. Noble wanted to defer action, though he declared he would never vote for the proposed loop via Michigan avenue.

Said Ald. Gahan: "I'm friendly to the loop if the company will care for the wants of the citizens."

The opening of Ninety-fifth street across the Pan-Handle tracks was discussed at length and it was decided to recommend to the Council that the Corporation Counsel be ordered to accept the railroad company's offer upon terms of safety to the city. The committee also decided to recommend that the Commissioner of Public Works be ordered to remove the obstruction over the alley in the rear of the Tuley Building, formerly the Beaurivage apartment house, Van Buren street and Michigan avenue. It is claimed that Mr. McCormick built on a public alley without authority or even a building permit.

WABASH AVENUE PAVING CONTRACT.

Judge Sherwood Decides in Favor of the Objectors to Asphalt.

After successfully withstanding attacks in Council committees and in the entire body the Wabash avenue paving ordinance went down yesterday before Judge Sherwood. He heard legal arguments on the motion to confirm the assessment-roll and sustained the point of uncertainty made against the ordinance. He therefore refused to confirm and ordered the roll annulled.

The ordinance in question provided for paving with asphalt Wabash avenue from Twenty-second to Thirty-fifth street. Some property-owners preferred cedar-block paving, and the fight was against the improvement.

In making his decision the court held that the first section of the ordinance was indefinite, and rendered the ordinance void on the ground that it should have specified what curbstones now in the street were in good condition; that where new curbstones were called for by the ordinance the provision was void unless it specified in detail what stones were in good condition. The court also held that the Common Council cannot delegate its power to the Commissioner of Public Works to determine these questions.

Judge Sherwood's decision caused a good deal of comment. It is not often the city is beaten on a question of public improvement. "If Judge Scales," said one of the interested persons, "should continue to hold in this manner hundreds of ordinances for street improvements will be defeated and the assessments for work done cannot be collected."

Considered Finances.

The County Board held a short session yesterday and passed the reports of the Finance and Public Service committees. Supt. Lane submitted his report of the expenditures from Sept. 29 to Nov. 23, which was $199,862. Among the bills presented to the board and referred to the Finance committee was one for $144 from the Sheriff. It was the price of carriage hire since Judge Horton forsook the Criminal Court Building. "We can't afford to run the risk of walking the prisoners back and forth," explained the Sheriff. "Some one will have to pay the bills and I think it would be cheaper in the long run to fix up the building."

Officials from Other Cities.

Commissioner of Public Works John N. Schroth, C. R. Barnes, Chairman of the Electric Board, and Ald. S. D. W. Cleveland of Rochester, N. Y., were at the City Hall yesterday examining Chicago's method of conducting public business. The committee is looking especially into the matter of electric conduits. The officials are accompanied by Pierre Purcell of the *Union and Advertiser*. Ald. Langley of Detroit, who is the guest of A. F. Links, was also a vistor at the City Hall yesterday.

FAILED IN ITS DUTY.

THE ELECTION BOARD DID NOT ENFORCE THE LAW.

Important Provisions Utterly Ignored—Slipshod Manner in Which the Records of Votes Were Kept by the Judges and Clerks—What Commissioner English Says—Mr. Hutchings' Bond Filed—His Resignation Returned to Him by the Secretary of State—Other Matters.

The fact has come to light that the Board of Election Commissioners and the Canvassing Board at the recent election either utterly failed to carry out or enforced in the most slipshod manner two of the most important provisions of the Australian ballot law. These provisions are in reference to the printing of the ballots, their distribution, and the record of ballots. Among other things it is provided:

The officers charged with the distribution of the ballots shall cause to be delivered to the judges of election at the polling place of each precinct or district, not less than twelve hours before the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls therein, 100 ballots of the kind to be voted in such precinct or district for every fifty votes cast therein at the last preceding election for State officers; such ballots shall be put up in separate sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the polling place for which they are intended and the number of ballots enclosed, and receipt therefor shall be given by the judges of election to whom they are delivered, which receipt shall be preserved by the officer charged with the printing of the ballots.

It is further provided that:

No ballot without the official indorsement shall be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not counted shall be marked "defective" on the back thereof, and ballots to which objection has been made by either of the judges or challengers shall be marked "objected to" on the back thereof, and a memorandum signed by the judges stating how it was counted shall be written upon the back of each ballot so marked, and all ballots marked defective or objected to shall be enclosed in an envelope securely sealed and so marked and indorsed as to clearly disclose its contents. All such ballots not voted, and all that have been spoiled by voters while attempting to vote, shall be returned by the judges of election to the officer or authorities charged with the printing and distribution of the ballots and a receipt taken therefor, and shall be preserved six months; such officer shall keep a record of the number of ballots delivered for each polling place, the name of the person to whom and when delivered, and he shall also enter upon such record the number and character of ballots returned, with the time when and the person by whom they are returned.

Purpose of the Provisions.

The manifest purpose of these provisions of the law is to guard against fraud, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that records such as is required by the law should be kept. The number of ballots voted, together with the number of spoiled ballots and receipted ballots, ought to correspond exactly with the number distributed and receipted for by the judges. It is the evident intention of the law that such a check be kept on judges and clerks of election to prevent the forgery of ballots and other methods of perpetrating frauds.

Both the Election Board and the Canvassing Board made no proper provision for carrying out the provisions referred to. Some attempt was made, however, though in a slipshod way, to keep a record of the number of tickets distributed to the judges. In the case of 80 per cent of the precincts no attempt has been made to keep a record of the number of spoiled ballots or of ballots returned. There has, therefore, been no check on the judges.

A scarcely legible receipt-book for returned ballots was shown yesterday at the Election Commissioners' office. In one or two precincts out of each ward a haphazard guess is made at the number of ballots returned. There is hardly any record made of the spoiled ballots. The other items are loosely kept. There has been no attempt at checking or comparison with the number sent out. In most instances the blank where the number of returned ballots should be entered is filled out with the words "in box." This is the way in which the records are kept. The words are supposed to mean that the unused ballots have been put into the box without counting. It is known, however, that in numerous instances the unused ballots have never been returned. They were destroyed or scattered around. Thus one object of the law was defeated. There never has been a protest by the Commissioners or by their ex-officio chief, the County Judge.

Judges and Clerks of Election Blamed.

The clerks at the Election Commissioners' office, of course, blame the judges and clerks of election. "They ought on returning the ballots to give the facts and figures the law called for. They failed to do so. The Election Commissioners' office was not to blame. The judges and clerks ought to know better. If they furnished the facts the clerks at the central office would have done their duty." This is the way the Democratic functionaries at the Election Commissioners' office talked. They forgot that the judges were appointed by the Election Commissioners. They forgot also that it was the duty of the Election Commissioners to have instructed the judges and clerks as to the method of making their returns and as to the importance of the checks. But the Election Commissioners did not select competent judges, nor did they instruct the judges selected as to their duties under the law.

Election Commissioner English, when his attention was called to the matter, first indicated that he was not aware of the meaning of the provision of the law. He said the envelopes could not be opened so as to ascertain the numbers, forgetting that the numbers should have been written by the judges on the outside of the envelopes and the character of the ballots set forth. Then he thought a record was kept. He next shifted his ground and said it was of no consequence in this election anyway, as there was no contest. But when the envelopes were returned there was much talk of a contest.

Mr. Hutchings Files His Bond.

Mr. Hutchings, acting on the advice of Judge Scales, filed his bond as Election Commissioner and qualified yesterday. The bond, which is in the sum of $10,000, is signed by William Loeb and E. A. Otis. Mr. Hutchings maintains that, having signed a letter resigning his position as Representative and having sent it to the Secretary of State, he is eligible for Election Commissioner under the law. Judge Scales agrees with him. Mr. Schweisthal has not yet qualified. There are some doubts as to whether he will qualify. He is rather reluctant to take the place. He says he knows nothing about the law at present and he does not care to spend the time requisite to obtain the necessary acquaintance with it.

A peculiar feature of Mr. Hutchings' resignation as told in a Springfield dispatch is that he forwarded the document to the Secretary of State. That official returned it to him yesterday, with the information that the statute provides such resignation shall be forwarded to the Governor.

Mr. Lane did not enter on his duties as Superintendent of Schools yesterday, as was expected. Mr. Bright does not want to relinquish his position as principal of the Englewood High School until a new principal is appointed. The appointment will be made Wednesday. But Mr. Bright will remain in charge till the end of the week. Mr. Lane will remain in charge of the county schools till then also.

The new County Board will not take charge of county affairs till Dec. 7, which will be the first Monday of the month, and one week from next Monday. The caucus of the Commissioners to select officers is likely to be postponed until some time next week therefore. But some of the principal officers have already been practically agreed on. George W. Deal will be Warden of the Hospital. Dr. Noble Medical Superintendent of the Dunning institution, Dr. Coey is mentioned for County Physician, John A. Henry will be County Attorney, and ex-Commissioner Williams or Mr. Chapek will be County Agent. There will be a pretty clean sweep of the present officers.

WILL REMAIN NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR

Such Is Hill's Declaration to Lieut.-Gov. Jones in an Interview.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill and Lieut.-Gov. Jones met this afternoon for the first time since the late campaign opened. Gen. Jones is very much disposed to occupy the Chief Executive's chair and lets nothing stand in the way of his ambition. He recently asked a State officer to use his endeavors to have Gov. Hill retire from the Governorship when Congress assembles. But Hill has no such idea. He feels that if Jones gets into the chair for even three weeks he will call an extra session of the Legislature and fill all the offices in which there are officers now holding over. There are a great many of them. Jones could agree with the Republicans on the nominees. Jones' object today was to ask Hill what he intended doing after Congress met. Hill turned a cold shoulder on him, replying curtly, "Going to remain Governor until my term is out." The interview was no longer, Gen. Jones retiring and refusing to talk with any one, especially newspaper reporters.

THINKS CHICAGO SHOULD HAVE IT.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reid Talks of Sir Monier Williams' Collection of Books.

Another collection of books is for sale. Sir Monier Williams, K. C. G. E., D. C. L., LL. D., for many years Professor of Sanscrit Literature in Oxford University, is in failing health and has determined to sell his library of nearly 3,000 volumes.

Mrs. Elizabeth A Reid of No. 21 Seeley avenue, who is known in connection with Hindoo literature, speaking of Prof. Williams' collection yesterday, said:

"Prof. Williams is one of the foremost scholars in Europe. Fifty years of his life have been devoted to literature. He is the author of eighteen or twenty standard volumes, among them the great Sanscrit English Lexicon, which is nearly as large as Webster's Dictionary. He is in failing health and obliged to retire from active work. I have corresponded with him for years. He now writes from his home in the Isle of Wight that he desires to dispose of his rare books. These books have been collected during the fifty years of the great scholar's active life. Some of them cannot be duplicated.

"It is a working library and ought to form a part of the Chicago University or Newberry collection. It would be a credit to either. Dr. Harper of the university would like to have the collection if the necessary funds for its purchase were at his disposal. Mr. Poole of the Newberry Library has asked for a catalogue of the collection, but is otherwise noncommittal. Dr. Arthur Edwards says Chicago ought to have the library if it is never opened, and Bishop Fallows thinks the library should come here by all means. Chicago is to the front in all things commercial and ought now to devote some time and a portion of its ample means to literature."

WILSON IS ON HIS STATE TOUR.

Illinois' Treasurer on a Patient Search for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Ed S. Wilson, State Treasurer, with W. H. Heinrichsen of Quincy and W. B. Brinton of Tuscola, members of the State Democratic Central committee, was in Decatur today in conference with the Chairman and Secretary of the County Central committee and such local statesmen as could be got together on short notice. Wilson's mission was to convince Decatur politicians of his faith that he is the strongest man in the Democratic ranks to make the race for Governor, in which opinion the party here is not in harmony with the Egyptian. Many believe that with Altgeld of Chicago and A. J. Hunter of Edgar County Wilson will "not be in it" when the convention meets. A divided delegation will probably go from Macon County. Heinrichsen also advanced his claims for Secretary of State. He and Wilson will visit nearly all of the counties this winter. Brinton wants to be State Auditor.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—At the special Congressional election here to fill a vacancy Houk (Rep.) beat Williams (Dem.) by a little over 7,000 votes.

TO NAVIGATE TILL STOPPED BY ICE.

Indications for Lake Commerce—Miscellaneous Marine News.

The fleet to winter in Chicago will not be unusually large, after all the calculations of marine men to the contrary. The high rates prevailing from Duluth are taking a big fleet in that direction, and boats which were at Buffalo yesterday were chartered for wheat from the head of Lake Superior at 9½ cents. It is quite possible that ice will close Lake Superior navigation before these boats can get down, but in any event they are certain of high rates even if they are frozen up at Sault Ste. Marie for the winter. The steamer Josephine was chartered here to carry wheat from Fort William at 10 cents a bushel. There is much more money in these figures than in storing grain in Chicago during the winter. Indications now point to the continuance of navigation until closed by ice.

James Miller, first mate of the schooner Hattie Estelle, which was lost at Manistee a week ago, arrived here yesterday. He severely censures the life-saving crew at Manistee for not saving the life of Capt. Estelle.

A special meeting of the Seamen's Union has been called for tomorrow to advance sailors' wages to $3 a day for the remainder of the season.

A new line of steamers, comprising the Lora and Ossifrage, will be put on the route between Chicago, St. Joseph, and Benton Harbor next season. The Ossifrage is being lengthened thirty feet, and compound engines are being put in both boats to increase their speed.

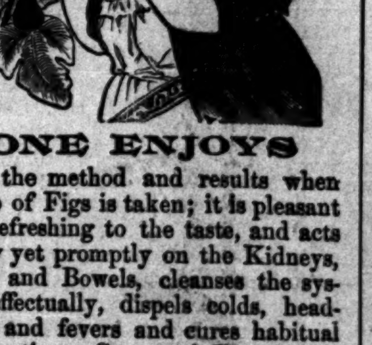
Captains of steamers arriving yesterday loudly complained that the lightships were off the dangerous places in the Straits of Mackinac. Similar complaints are being made at all lake ports. The trouble is over, however, as Commander Nicoll Ludlow, Inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse District, announced yesterday that the lightships were replaced on Simmons Reef, White Shoal, and Gray's Reef last Sunday. What will give still more satisfaction to navigators is that Commander Ludlow has ordered the lightships to remain, if possible, until Dec. 5.

Although vesselmen tried hard to secure 4¾ cents for carrying a bushel of wheat to Buffalo yesterday they were compelled to accept 4½ cents for wheat and 4¼ cents for corn. Shippers did not want many boats, and the supply was limited. Charters were: To Buffalo—Inter-Ocean, St. Louis, Champion, Delaware, corn; Potomac, oats. To Erie—Argonaut, corn at 4¼ cents. To Ogdensburg—Rugee, oats; Denver, corn. Totals: Corn, 233,000 bushels; oats, 130,000 bushels.

Judge Blodgett rendered an interesting decision yesterday in the libel suits of two mariners against the tug Stanwood for wages. The Stanwood was also sued for libel for collision by another boat, and the two mariners at the same time began an action to recover wages alleged to be due for the seasons of 1889 and 1890. The court declined to allow the claim for services performed previous to 1890 and held that the prior claims were "stale" and that they could not be forced beyond the last season. He said that the New York maritime laws had been held to mean that claims of a similar nature could not be forced after three months, and many other courts had similarly decided. The claims of the men were therefore allowed for the season of 1890 only. The case was appealed, and the question will be settled in the upper court.

Immersed in the Cold Lake.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Yesterday four young ladies were baptized in the cold water of the lake, according to the rites of the Plymouth Brethren. The service was conducted by Mr. Slouman, the converted Jew. After a short prayer the candidates walked out in the water and the Jew immersed them.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



A pressing engagement—may be pleasant, or it may be the opposite. If you suffer from general debility of the body, you should consider it a pressing engagement to get thoroughly acquainted with the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

Your system may be debilitated, or you may experience physical weakness, without being ill.

You have no positive disease just now, nor will not have until your weakness has produced those irregularities or disturbances of the body which endanger your very life. To tear away this weakness, to put you into possession of a vital activity, which is the pleasure of a glorious man or womanhood, is the mission of the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It strengthens the organs of nutrition, the whole train of the digestive organs—reanimates the whole vital process. It is an excellent table beverage. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, 6 Barclay street, New York. Be sure to obtain the "genuine" article which must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle.

The Late EMPEROR FREDERICK extensively patronized the Soden Mineral Pastilles and found great relief in them.

Dr. Klemmer, the well-known Dresden Physician, writes: "Having myself used the Soden Mineral Pastilles for an obstinate bronchial catarrh with the utmost benefit, I shall be obliged if you will kindly forward me another six boxes by return of post."

Beware of imitations. The genuine imported article must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," Sole Agents, New York, around each box.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S WHITE BORAX SOAP.

Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.

Ask your Grocer for it.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER

LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR.

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

CATARRH PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD

By permission we refer to the following well-known persons of St. Louis who have tried our treatment and recommend it:
G. S. Tyler, Gen'l Agt. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. Co., cor. 3d and Chestnut-sts.
C. H. Davis, Treas. Commercial Printing Co.
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Will J. Hughes, Dowler & Hughes, 404 N. Main-st.
Our St. Louis office has been established nearly ten years; our Chicago office recently.
The treatment is mild and agreeable; is based upon scientific principles. Catarrhal diseases are based upon some taint in the organism, and it is by eradicating it that *we cure Catarrh*. Patients at a distance treated as successfully as those who visit the office. Send for symptom blank, references, and testimonials. Examination and consultation FREE. Special attention given to Diseases of the Ear.

DRS. BRANDON & GREENE.
DR. J. D. BRANDON, Room 518 Inter-Ocean Building, Chicago.
DR. T. S. GREENE, 2818 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

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Or, the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, 88 S. Clark-st., DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, and ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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We invite any one whose health is impaired to call and investigate the wonderful and rapid treatment given by the MONARCH MEDICINE CO. for regaining health. We positively guarantee a cure. Write for circular, or call at our private parlors. MONARCH MEDICINE CO., Room 21, 88 State-st., Chicago.

RULED OFF FOR FRAUD

GEMOETS AND ST. ALBANS BARRED FROM GARFIELD PARK.

Louis Ezell Told to Leave with All His Horses at Once—No More of His Entries Will Be Accepted—Six Races on a Track of Sticky Mud—Three Favorites Land Prizes—Good Things Go Wrong and Large Bundles of Money Dropped—Turf and General Sporting News.

After the racing was over at Garfield Park yesterday Col. M. Lewis Clark announced that the boy Gemoets and the bay gelding St. Albans were ruled off for fraud in the race which Little Midget won Saturday and on which bets were declared off. Louis Ezell, the owner of St. Albans and Iago, over whose win Friday a knowing few won heavily, was told to leave the track with all his horses at once. No more Ezell entries will be accepted. Other parties interested in what Col. Clark told Ezell was "as rotten a race as I have ever seen" are yet to receive attention. The finding in their cases will be announced today. Certainly Gemoets did not pull St. Albans without temptation, and the manipulators behind the boy must be reached before a good reason for declaring bets off on the race is given. St. Albans raced without being pulled yesterday, and very commonly, too.

Six races were run on a track of sticky mud in lumps. Three favorites won—Gunshot (Madison), 2½ to 1; Atticus (Doggett), 6 to 5; and Glenoid (Burns), 11 to 5. The other winners were: Neva C. (Mooney), 7 to 1; Bon Ton (Doggett), 6 to 1; and Unlucky (Thompson), 2½ to 1. The going was fearfully hard and there was little or no hope for horses out of the first flight from the post. It was a day of good things going wrong, big bundles of money being dropped on Invercauld, Rouser, Eugenie, Nellie D., and Sull Ross, all beaten easily. A crowd of 2,000 was out.

After Hunley S., 12 to 1, had made all the running in the first race, a selling affair at five furlongs, Gunshot, the 2½ to 1 favorite, ran over him and won, pulled up, by seven lengths, Hunley S. lasting long enough to beat Enterprise, 5 to 1, a half length. It cost Gunshot's stable $105 to retain him.

Invercauld Heavily Backed.

A half mile spin for 2-year-olds followed, and Glenoid, the 11 to 5 favorite, won as he chose by three lengths from Niantic, 15 to 1, who beat Bush McDuff, 10 to 1, a neck for the place. Invercauld, 2½ to 1, the heaviest played starter, was off badly and never prominent.

For the six furlong race under selling weights Rouser, with Doggett up, was played as if he only had to canter the route to win. He was odds-on nearly all through the betting and never better than evens. Neva C., 7 and 8 to 1, raced away with the money, beating Rouser easily by three lengths, Woodpecker, six lengths away, third.

Atticus, on whom Doggett finished with a broken stirrup-strap Saturday, was the natural favorite for the mile handicap at light welter-weights. Atticus was at 9 to 10 until the Eugenie money forced the mare's price down from 2 to 1 to 11 to 5 and Atticus' rose in sympathy to 6 to 5. Eugenie led into the backstretch, where Atticus headed her, and she cut it, the old horse winning by six lengths from Chimes, 8 to 1, who was three lengths before Eugenie, St. Albans a head back.

Nellie D., a sister to Jim Dunn, who ran in Tom O'Hara's colors, was plunged on as a "cinch" for the fifth race at three-quarters, her price falling from 4 to 2½ to 1. She got off badly, Bon Ton and Doggett, 6 to 1, winning after a hard drive from the sixteenth-pole, with Sir Bevys, 4 to 1, second, he twelve lengths before Maggie Jordan, 8 to 1.

A heavy plunge on Sull Ross made him a 2 to 1 favorite for the last race, another three-quarter selling dash. As much money almost went on Unlucky, whose price fell from 4 to 2½ to 1. Unlucky and Kismet, 5 to 1, raced together well out from the others into the stretch, where Unlucky drew away and won easily by two lengths, Gamorra, 12 to 1, second, eight lengths before Clarion, 4 to 1, Sull Ross a bad fourth. The racing summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling and beaten allowances, five furlongs—Gunshot, 104 pounds (Madison), 4 to 1, won; Hunley S., 92 (Arnold), 12 to 1, second; Enterprise, 104 (Thompson), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. Ed Finn, 102 pounds (Mooney), 6 to 1; Fred Knox, 102 (Burns), 6 to 1; Ivanhoe II, 99 (Easley), 8 to 1; Eddie R., 107 (Doggett), 4 to 1, and Dyer, 104 (Pascoe), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, non-winning and maiden allowances, half-mile—Glenoid, 111 pounds (Burns), 11 to 5, won; Niantic, 106 (Kieth), 15 to 1, second; Bush McDuff, 111 (Roche), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:00. Bob Francis, 106 (Easley), 15 to 1; Lulu R., 99 (G. Williams), 20 to 1; Mont Clair, 102 (Thompson), 10 to 1; Queen Isabella, 108 (Mooney), 8 to 1; Invercauld, 108 (Kuhn), 2½ to 1, and Big Man, 115 (Butler), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Neva C., 100 pounds (Mooney), 7 to 1, won; Rouser, 107 (Doggett), 4 to 5, second; Woodpecker, 109 (Burns), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:25. Joe Woolman, 94 (H. Williams), 10 to 1; Doc Nick, 109 (Thompson), 4 to 1; O'Keeta, 100 (Easley), 10 to 1; and The Scalper, 101 (J. Woolman), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, free light welter-weight handicap, $10 each, $500 added, one mile—Atticus, 125 pounds (Doggett), 6 to 5, won; Chimes, 130 (Monahan), 8 to 1, second; Eugenie, 109 (Burns), 11 to 1, third. Time, 2:06. St. Albans, 116 (J. Porter), 3½ to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, for maidens of all ages, six furlongs—Bon Ton, 110 (Doggett), 6 to 1, won; Sir Bevys, 110 (Thompson), 4 to 1, second; Maggie Jordan, 107 (Mooney), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:26. Viola Guild, 107 (Butler), 12 to 1; Gov. Wheeler, 110 (Ranson), 15 to 1; Nellie D., 107 (J. Porter), 2½ to 1; and Piccalilli, 97 (Keith), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Unlucky, 103 pounds (Thompson), 2½ to 1, won; Gamorra, 107 (Ranson), 12 to 1, second; Clarion, 107 (Porter), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¼. Sull Ross, 112 (Rowe), 2 to 1; Kismet, 109 (Doggett), 5 to 1; Jim Dunn, 109 (Easley), 15 to 1; and Gaylord, 110 (Morgan), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Program for Today.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Red Stone, 88 pounds; Enterprise, 94; Mary H., 94; Jack Brady, 96; Annie Clark, 97; One Dime, 97; Fred Knox, 101; Crispino, 105; McMurtry, 108; Sunny Brook, 108; Shiloh, 108.

Second race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, ten pounds below the scale, seven furlongs—Sister Linda, 104 pounds; Miss Gilkey, 104; Annie Brown, 104; Katie J., 104; Blue Banner, 107; The Dealer, 112; Starter Caldwell, 112; Good Bye, 112; Lemon, 112; Buckthorn, 112.

Third race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—J. J., 91 pounds; Iowa, 97; Clarion, 99; Nellie O., 100; Costa Rica, 101; Duster, 105; Dr. Iceman, 109; Spectator, 111.

Fourth race, same conditions as first race, six furlongs—Plunger, 91 pounds; Little Midget, 97; Norwood, 99; J. J., 100; Gunshot, 102; Clarion, 102; Starter Caldwell, 105; Speedwest, 105; Gamorra, 108; Costa Rica, 108.

Fifth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, five furlongs—Red Prince, 97 pounds; Fly Leaf, 99; Lizzie K., 99; Pow Wow, 102; Cornelius, 102; Dan H., 102; Alva, 104; King Punster, 112; Profligate, 112; Bob Wade, 112; Gilford, 112.

Salvator's Birthplace Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Daniel Swigert of this city sold this afternoon to C. J. Enright, Louisville, Ky., the famous Elmendorf stud farm, the birthplace of Salvator, 1:35½, the fastest horse in the world. The farm contains 544 acres and the price was $65,000 cash. Mr. Enright will use it for the purpose of breeding thoroughbreds and will send to England for a stallion.

Turf Notes.

J. B., Aurora—His Highness' exact winnings this season were $107,900.

The rumor that Garfield would close down this week was officially denied yesterday.

The fast gray pacer Guy, 2:11¾, whom Gel Curry won so handsomely with in the Southwest, is owned by a Mississippi minister.

Jim Brown, accounted as having designs on Guttenberg the coming winter, is expected in today with half a dozen horses for a preliminary campaign at Garfield.

When Monroe Salisbury reached California with his pacing champion Direct he found that Orrin Hickok was not ready to go on with the proposed Adonis-Direct match.

Fossil arguments about the equality of records made on kite and oval tracks are receiving too much notice. The same arguments might be applied against tool and general track improvements.

John A. Logan Jr. and Chauncey Andrews have sent a man to Italy to pay $40,000 or more for Atlantic, 2:18½, bought five years ago from J. Davis of West Williamsfield, O., by Andy Welch for $2,400 and sold to Italians by Welch for $15,000.

"Pomp" Brodie seems to have the whip hand of Mike Dwyer in his fight. He has proved so far that he was not ruled off in connection with the Rowdy Boy fraud in 1885, and Mr. Dwyer must furnish more proof. In the meantime Brodie and his partner, F. K. English, hold Manassett, the Dwyer colt bought out of the Guttenberg selling race last week.

TO SHOOT IN MILWAUKEE.

Cream City Trap Shots and the Fort Dearborns to Contest Today.

The return shoot between the Milwaukee Trap club and the Fort Dearborn club of Chicago will be contested today at Milwaukee. The match is to be at live birds, twelve men to a team, fifty birds to a man, under American Association rules. The first match was shot here and resulted in a victory for the Fort Dearborns. The Chicago team left for Milwaukee last night on a late train. Among those who went were: F. O. Griffin, Abe Klemmann, A. C. Anson, A. C. Thomas, H. W. Loveday, H. D. Nichols, C. D. Gammon, C. B. Decks, C. H. Orreck, George T. Farmer, Henry Oehiers, George J. Maillett, E. R. Eagle, P. F. Stone. The team will be selected this morning.

Wednesday, at Burnside, there will be a sweepstake shoot between A. C. Anson, W. P. Mussey, J. L. Wilcox, J. W. Budd, and C. B. Decks. The conditions will be fifty birds to a man and $25 a corner.

The match shoot at 100 live birds between Jim Elliott and A. E. Thomas of this city will take place next week at Grand Crossing.

California League Season Closed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 23.—The baseball season of the California League, comprising San Jose, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Oakland clubs, closed yesterday. The San Jose club won the championship pennant of the league, with San Francisco in second place. A series of twenty-one games will be played between the San Jose and the Portland (Ore.) team, winners of the Northwest pennant, to decide the Pacific coast championship. Games will be played in this and neighboring cities and the series will commence with a game Thanksgiving day.

Ives and Schaefer Back.

Frank Ives and Jake Schaefer are back from their Southern trip, which was a failure financially. Schaefer and Carter left again Sunday night for Kansas City to give exhibitions, but Ives remains here and will try to arrange a handicap tournament with Thatcher, Moulds, Dunlop, Rhines, himself, and some others in it. He will offer a purse for the winner. Ives says he will endeavor to get a match with Slosson after the latter's game with Schaefer.

Hall Rapidly Recovering.

"Parson" Davies has received a letter from Jim Hall, who is at Beloit, stating that he has almost entirely recovered from his recent sickness and will commence light work again this week. Davies stated yesterday that he was still prepared to match Hall against Peter Maher at 170 pounds to a finish, or would allow Hall to spar him at catch weights for a limited number of rounds.

Football at Lake Forest.

The junior class team of Lake Forest College defeated the senior class team of the same college yesterday afternoon in a hard-fought game of football, the features of which were the good guarding of the junior backs and the tackling of the junior ends. Score, 24 to nothing. The juniors will now play the freshmen, who recently defeated the sophomores.

Baseball Notes.

McKean, the Cleveland shortstop, weighs 208 pounds now.

St. Louis has signed Newell, the third baseman, tried and found wanting by Pittsburg.

Tony Hellman, the old-time professional, is now employed in the Cincinnati Coffin company.

Billy Earle, the Sioux City catcher, has, it is said, signed with Washington. Anson was after him.

McPhee has signed with Cincinnati, and the team is complete with the exception of Jack Boyle.

Al Johnson will transport the old Cleveland Brotherhood stands to East Liverpool, O., next season.

There is talk of Mutrie being relieved by New York. He promises to be on his good behavior.

Jim Keenan, Billy Earle, Will Hart, and other ball-players have received offers to go to Cuba this winter.

Mike Kelly says he would have to play ball every day in the year to get enough money to keep him alive in England.

President Packard of the Denver club is figuring on a Colorado league with Denver, Cheyenne, Leadville, Aspen, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Trinidad as a circuit.

Indoor Baseball Notes.

Anderson will play his first game with the Ashlands tonight.

The Schultz & Hisch club will meet the Fort Dearborns at Curran's Hall tonight.

The Second Regiments made a total of 122 bases in their recent game with the fat men.

Wilce and Eagle, two of the original La Salle team, will play in the Ashland-La Salle game tonight.

Tonight at St. Jarlath's Hall the St. Elizabeths and St. Jarlaths will meet in a regular scheduled game.

A game has been arranged between the Kenwoods and St. Jarlaths, to be played at Kenwood Friday next.

Although Seymour is proposed as a Harvard club member he will not be allowed to play with the team from Englewood.

The Shandon Bells want to hear from all first-class uniformed clubs. Address Shandon Bells, care James S. Kirk & Co.

Games with Catholic Young Men's league teams can be arranged by addressing R. L. Pettinger, Room 26, 116 La Salle street.

The Idlewilds are the pride of the Evanston college students. At every game a large part of the audience is made up of these jolly fellows.

The Manual Training School defeated the West Division High School by a score of 19 to 8. The batteries were Phelan and Chamberlain and Price and Fuller.

Games scheduled for tonight are the Ashlands and La Salles at the Ashland club, the Lincoln Cyclings at La Grange, the Illinois Cyclings and Oakleys at the Princess Rink.

Lyle Turner has returned to the city from his recent hunting trip and will participate in the Carleton games from now on. His clever playing will make the Carletons stronger.

The Our Boys defeated the Bowmanvilles by a score of 16 to 13. The batteries were Banghardt and Johnson for the Our Boys and Todd, Jackson, and Leadsley for the Bowmanvilles.

It is not the regular playing season of the Midwinter League that closes Jan. 19, but it is the second series of games that is concluded on that date. The regular season will not end until the latter part of February.

The Ashland-La Salle game of tonight is the subject of much comment. The two clubs are great rivals, and as it is the first regular midwinter league game in the new hall of the Ashland club the event is a very important one. Preparations have been made for a large number of spectators.

The meeting of the Midwinter League will be held in the Grand Pacific Hotel today at 12:30 o'clock to decide the Ashland-Carleton protested game. The point of decision has been the subject of much comment, as the rule governing the particular play is not explicit enough. It is likely that the league will revise the rule.

General Sporting Notes.

Boxer, a celebrated Boston fighting dog, is dead. He had a long list of victories.

George Soto was whipped by George Lavigne at the Pacific club in San Francisco Friday night.

Chappie Moran and Eddie Avery of Brooklyn are matched to fight at 105 pounds near New York Dec. 4.

Ted Pritchard has signified his willingness to fight Bob Fitzsimmons for the £1,000 purse offered in London.

Paddy Ryan's benefit takes place tomorrow night at the Pacific club in San Francisco. Ryan and Sullivan will wind up.

TAKING POLANDERS OUT OF THE MINES.

Indiana Owners Agree to Send Away the Disturbing Element.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The managers of the Sullivan County mines where Polanders had been introduced, Messrs. Harder and Seifert of Chicago, today met the Sheriff at the county seat and this evening agreed to take the Polanders out of the county, the Sheriff to provide protection while this is being done. The trouble at these mines, whose product goes to Chicago, has not been part of the general strike in the State, but has been due to the angry protest of citizens. In the neighborhood of the mines large meetings have been held and notice served on the mine managers that if the Polanders were put to work they would be driven out of the county. The Polanders have for a week been huddled together in the company's stores armed to the teeth, and afraid of an attack at any hour. The general strike situation is unchanged, and awaits the action of the miners' convention here Wednesday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The Hon. Ben Terrell, one of the committeemen to select the place of meeting of the Confederation of Labor July 22, expressed himself in an interview today in favor of Louisville if proper rates could be secured. He is one of three to decide the question.

HARPER COUNTY IS RESPONSIBLE.

That Portion of Kansas Must Redeem Bonds Amounting to $56,000.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 23.—J. L. Lapham, William Moore, and Alexander Ferrell, Commissioners of Harper County, were in the city today to answer mandamus proceedings brought in the United States Circuit Court to compel them to make a levy to pay outstanding bonds amounting, with interest, to $56,000. The county fought the payment of these bonds through all the courts to the United States Supreme Court, but was defeated. The bonds were issued to build a court-house and make other improvements before the county was organized. The bonds were signed in regular form by the State Auditor and fell into the hands of innocent purchasers. The court-house was never built nor the improvements made, but the courts held that the innocent purchasers should not be held responsible.

AFTER RARE PLANTS.

CHIEF THORPE TO GET SOME FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Some of the People He Will Apply To for Exhibits—Bids for the Illinois Building Considered by the State Commission, but No Contract Let—Decorations Suggested for the Dedicatory Ceremonies—Excursions from England Planned—Other Columbian Exposition News.

Chief Thorpe of the Bureau of Floriculture left for the East last night to be absent ten days in securing rare plants, such as tree ferns and palms, for the Exposition. Mr. Thorpe will visit the private conservatories of the East, and some of the public ones, and hopes before he returns to secure either the donation or loan of $100,000 worth of plants.

He will visit Jay Gould and ask for the loan of a number of big palms, which it appears have almost outgrown their quarters in Mr. Gould's conservatory. Some of them are forty feet high and have a spread of from twenty to thirty feet.

J. B. Colgate, the soap manufacturer, will also be visited. He has a fine collection of sage palms, and Chief Thorpe thinks he will be able to secure the loan of a number of them.

Mrs. Stevens of Castle Point will be asked also to contribute a number of tropical plants.

At Boston ex-Gov. Ames of Massachusetts will be invited to loan varieties of ornamental foliage plants.

Walter Honeywell has a collection of curious plants of East Indian countries and Mr. Thorpe will not forget to pay him a visit in the interest of the Exposition.

George W. Childs of Philadelphia will be asked for specimens of the historical palms which were on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial. Some of these palms, it is understood, are now forty feet high and have outgrown their present quarters.

When Mr. Thorpe reaches Albany, N. Y., he will make an effort to secure from Erastus Corning an exhibit of Japanese bamboos.

Robert Garrett of Baltimore will be invited also to make a loan of some rare plants which he has in his private conservatory. Altogether, Chief Thorpe expects to gather for the Exposition, and without cost, a rare collection of plants. He has for some time been figuring upon this, and was commissioned yesterday to carry out the work he has suggested.

BIDS ON THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

They Are Considered by the State Board of Fair Commissioners.

The meeting of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners yesterday was decidedly lively. The Committee on Construction had tabulated the bids on the construction of the Illinois State Building, and in its report to the board made no recommendation. Two firms had bid on the entire work, William Harley and the Northwestern Construction company. Harley's figure was $195,800, and that of the Northwestern company $248,960.

In the natural course of events Harley, being the lowest bidder, would have been awarded the contract; but it was stated that he had been rather intimately connected with the old boodle board of Cook County, and this claim, it is said, caused all the trouble. Then contractors who had bid on portions of the work appeared before the board. They alleged that bids on the entire structure should not be considered, as they did not conform with the specifications. These claims did not have any noticeable effect on the members. They simply consumed time and worried the board.

At 2:30 p. m. the board went into executive session. Harley's bid was found to be $3,600 lower than the aggregate of low bids on separate items. The board wasn't ready to award the contract, and the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

John Reynolds, Director-in-Chief, said last night:

"Harley's alleged connection with the old boodle board wasn't taken into consideration. His bid was the lowest and he had a perfect right to bid on the entire work. The contract will be awarded tomorrow morning, but to whom I am unable to say."

PLANNING DECORATIONS FOR 1892.

Suggestions for the Arrangements for the Dedicatory Ceremonies.

Features of decoration are now beginning to engage the attention of the Committee on Ceremonies in relation to the dedicatory arrangements. John Thorpe, Chief of the Bureau of Floriculture, suggested yesterday a number of decorations for the Manufactures Building, in which the dedicatory speeches will be made. Mr. Thorpe, in response to a request by Col. E. C. Culp of the Committee on Ceremonies, suggested that there be in the Manufactures Building a background of forest trees. It is estimated that the speakers' stand will be in the north end of the building, and that 25,000 auditors will be accommodated in the structure. This, it appears, will occupy but a bagatelle of space so far as the whole structure is concerned. The idea of Mr. Thorpe is to expend $15,000 in placing trees forty feet high in the south end of the building. These, he suggests, should be cut six weeks before needed. The foliage at the time the trees were used, he thought, would be sufficiently dried to indicate the character of autumn foliage. He also suggested that there be rockeries representing the native building stones of the various States. Flowers are to be liberally distributed throughout the building.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FAIR PLANNED.

Arrangements Made by a London Company to Send People to Chicago.

The managing committee of the Polytechnic Institute, London, is now perfecting the details of a series of special trips to the Columbian Exposition. This program of Transatlantic journeys is intended particularly for workingmen and others whose means will not permit their visiting the United States under ordinary circumstances.

The Polytechnic committee has already entered into a contract by which those who participate in these excursions will leave Liverpool weekly during the months of June, July, and August by the steamers City of Paris, City of New York, City of Chicago, and City of Berlin, and traveling by these fast vessels the whole tour will be accomplished within one month.

The proposed arrangements are that two days shall be spent in New York. A visit to Philadelphia and Washington will also be made, the parties proceeding thence to Chicago, where each party will be located for six or seven days. Already applications have been made for half the places.

HOURS MEN WORK EACH DAY.

Chief Burnham Makes a Report to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Chief of Construction Burnham made to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday a partial report on the observance of the eight-year day by the various contractors who have work on the various buildings at Jackson Park.

According to what Mr. Burnham said yesterday the eight-hour day is being generally observed. The exception, so far as he noted, exists among the contractors for the iron work. These contractors, Mr. Burnham said, he discovered upon investigation were working their men ten hours a day instead of eight. He also announced that the workmen were being paid time and a half for the extra two hours. The average rate of wages for architectural ironworkers, it appears, is 30 cents an hour, so that the Jackson Park laborers, according to Mr. Burnham, are paid 45 cents an hour for whatever work they may perform beyond the eight-hour limit.

So far as the carpentry work is concerned Mr. Burnham reported few violations of the eight-hour day agreement.

Last week Robert Swallow, a representative of the labor organizations of the city, went before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and complained that workmen in Jackson Park were forced by contractors to labor ten instead of eight hours a day. The committee promised an investigation, and Mr. Burnham's partial report yesterday is the beginning of the end in this matter. According to Chairman L. J. Gage of the committee the eight-hour day will be observed. The reason given by the contractors for the iron work for employing their men over time is that they are behind with the work and were forced to push it.

In denial of the statement made by Mr. Geraldine of the World's Fair that he did not order Robert Swallow of the Carpenters' Union from the grounds, Mr. Swallow has made a sworn affidavit before a notary public asserting that Mr. Geraldine refused to honor his pass.

Transportation by Water.

Traffic Manager E. E. Jaycox visited the Exposition grounds yesterday with Capt. Smalley of the steamer City of Milwaukee. Their visit was for the purpose of further examining the steamboat pier, so as to determine what facilities it affords for landing passengers from the steamboat fleet which will carry visitors to the Exposition. Mr. Jaycox and Capt. Smalley agree that the breakwater and pier, as at present planned, will be inadequate for the landing of passengers in any great numbers, but the necessary changes can be made by allowing more room, at least 200 feet, between the outer breakwater and the pier proper, so that steamboats plying from the heart of the city may head in from the south, unload, and return north without backing or turning, thus saving much time.

Capt. Calvin Cone, general manager of the Toledo Steamboat company, wants to place in the World's Fair fleet the City of Toledo, capable of carrying 2,000 passengers.

Will Leave Today.

Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan will leave the city over the Michigan Central at noon today for New York, from which place he will sail Nov. 28 on the steamer La Gascogne for Paris. Mr. Bryan is thus far the only one appointed of the three members of the commission which is to visit Southern Europe in the interests of the World's Fair. The office of Mr. Bryan was thronged all day yesterday with people who bade him farewell. He will be absent about three months.

Testing Fireproof Paint.

There was a test made of fireproof paint at Jackson Park yesterday, which did not prove satisfactory. Five different buildings coated inside and out with fireproof paint and an additional one with no paint were set on fire. It was reported that the one with no paint burned down one minute sooner than the other five with fireproof paint. The paint men for some reason thought they did not have a fair show. All the buildings before the test were liberally sprinkled with petroleum.

Exposition Notes.

A contract was given Armington & Sims of Providence, R. I., for a 21x18-inch high speed automatic engine.

The State Supreme Court of California yesterday rendered a decision declaring the law appropriating $300,000 for a California exhibit at the World's Fair valid.

The Elgin Board of Trade yesterday voted to urge the selection of H. B. Gurler of De Kalb as Superintendent of the dairy manufacturing branch of the World's Fair.

Secretary Noble of the Interior Department writes the Exposition authorities that everything that can possibly be done by that department to advance the interests or promote the practical work of the World's Fair may be depended upon.

Chief Fearn yesterday received news from Commissioner Payne in Mexico announcing the establishment of a separate department under the administration of the Mexican Bureau of Promotion and Public Works, which is to be devoted exclusively to the Columbian Exposition arrangements.

Resident Commissioner R. S. McCormick, at London, in a personal letter to Secretary Butterworth says: "Every day we continue to see and feel the good results of the work accomplished by the commission to Europe. The interest and coöperation of the continental nations are clearly attributable to it."

James F. Love writes to Maj. Handy from Alexandria, Egypt, that he has presented to the Khedive and his Ministers all the credentials, printed matter, and illustrations in reference to the Exposition forwarded to him. His Highness the Khedive manifests keen personal interest in the Exposition, and has decided to send his sons to Chicago.

California is coming to the Fair at all hazards. The State appropriation of $300,000 is tied up, awaiting a decision as to its validity by the Supreme Court, but meanwhile the counties all over the State are forming special organizations, and in Southern California have already plants, citrons, and other tropical plants, with a view of transporting them to Chicago.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings at its meeting yesterday received a proposition from the Water Palace company for the erection on the Lake-Front of the building which has been proposed. The matter was referred to Director Edwin Walker, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation. There was a doubt, it is said, as to whether the committee has any right to give space on the Lake-Front to a private corporation which intended charging an admission fee to the building which they proposed to erect.

JONES VS. LATHAM AN AMUSING CASE.

How an Evanston Collector Tried to Suppress One of the Students There.

"Town and gown" have again come into conflict in Evanston. Yesterday a suit before Justice J. P. Boutell was the result. A man named Jones, a collector for C. M. Prior, brought Carl Latham, a university student, before the Justice to obtain satisfaction for abusive language which he alleges Latham used toward him.

It seems that Jones had attempted to collect a bill from Latham. It amounted to $8 and had been paid already by a draft on the Fort Dearborn National Bank. The plaintiff alleged that Latham was abusive in his language when the bill was presented a second time.

The jury-room was packed with smooth-faced students and townspeople. Though there is considerable bad blood between students and citizens, the latter, except Jones, seemed to side with the students in this case. Every point made against the collector was vigorously applauded, and the Justice maintained order only with the greatest difficulty.

Frank W. Hemenway, the manager of the football team, was counsel for Latham, while Jones was plaintiff and attorney combined.

In the evidence it was shown that Latham had called at the home of the collector to inform him that the bill had been paid, when the latter became abusive and threatened to throw the boy down stairs. A lively battle of words resulted, in which Jones did most of the talking, Latham confining his remarks to well-timed sarcastic thrusts, which greatly enraged Jones. Finally the collector informed Latham that if he were to die that day, he (Jones) would not even go to his funeral. Latham, it was said, laughingly replied that he would not want the occasion desecrated by Jones' presence. This was too much for Jones and he swore out a warrant for Latham.

George P. Hills, William T. Alden, and Mrs. Prior were among the witnesses. Two hours were devoted to hearing the case. Ten minutes after retiring the jury returned with a verdict exonerating Latham and assessing the cost of the trial to Jones, the plaintiff.

The trial has created a decided stir among the students, who attribute Latham's arrest entirely to the chronic hatred of students, which Jones is said to have lost no opportunity in exhibiting in the past.

SERVICES GROWING IN INTEREST.

Mr. Mills' Sermon at the Third Presbyterian Church.

Interest in the revival services in progress at the Third Presbyterian Church increases as the time for the departure of Mr. Mills draws near. Mr. Greenwood held a service of song for half an hour last night before the arrival of Mr. Mills, when prayer was offered by Dr. Post of the Third Presbyterian Church. After singing the hymn "Though your sins are as scarlet they shall be white as snow," Mr. Mills announced as the subject of his discourse, "He That Covereth His Sins Shall Not Prosper."

Mr. Mills said: "If the penalty of sin came immediately upon its completion it would make it easier, but it is the fear of the penalty that troubles a man. In order to ease their minds of the penalty men try to cover their sins, sometimes by taking liberty with the divine law. Man looks at the outward appearance of sin, but God looks at the inward heart. We are not only to be judged for what we have done but by that which we have left undone. The money spent in selfishness, the wasted life are sins of omission which shall be counted in the sight of God. We live in the mercy of the Lord. How did I find it out? Not in any school, not in chemistry, not in geology, not in astronomy, nor in history, but by the spirit of God in me. How do you know anything about the forgiveness of God? The light of the world went out with the crucifixion of Christ. Again, men cover their sins by setting up false standards of action. God also judges us by the opportunities and the light he has given us. Some men say that God judges us by our consciences. Conscience is the most delicate thing in the world. It is like a watch, not to be played with. A conscience is right if the machinery is right, if it is set right and it is clean, if it is regulated by the holy spirit."

One Man's Discoveries.

A lake of ink, a mountain of sulphur, and two streams of lime water, milky white, have been discovered, all by one man, in Lower California.

THEY MUST TESTIFY.

SUMMONS SERVED UPON A NUMBER OF RAILWAY MEN.

The Federal Grand Jury at Omaha Wants to Find Out What They Know About the Rate Cutting by Jay Gould's Road—Bail Furnished by the Swifts—Improvement in East-Bound Business—Flour Rates to Baltimore Reduced—Other Railway Information—Notes.

United States Marshal Hitchcock received yesterday subpœnas from the United States District Court at Omaha for J. W. Midgley, J. N. Faithorn, G. Carman, and D. C. Bridges to appear before the Federal grand jury at Omaha Nov. 30. None of these railroad men are now stationed at Chicago with the exception of Chairman Midgley of the Western Traffic Association. He was the only one served with the subpœna.

The subpœna directs Chairman Midgley to bring the records of the weights of stone shipped by Hugh Murphy from Lyons, Colo., to Omaha and South Omaha, and to bring all reports, records of billing, documents, and letters and papers pertaining to shipments from South Omaha and Nebraska City showing the contents of these shipments from pickled hams to ox tongues. Chairman Midgley is also required to bring all the figures of the tariffs in effect covering the shipments from these points on the Missouri Pacific road from Jan. 1, 1890, to Nov. 16, 1891. In addition to this the Chairman is commanded to bring any further records that apply more especially to the same subject, and also the way bills of March 19 and 25 and April 1, 2, and 3 of this year.

The Missouri Pacific is Jay Gould's line, and the Omaha grand jury is evidently after the Wizard with a sharp stick, inasmuch as the subpœna is sweeping in its nature, calling for records that cover a period of twenty-three months' business.

This is the second time Chairman Midgley has been served with a subpœna to go to Omaha, but yesterday he did not declare that the second summons was illegal, as he did the first.

Edwin C. Swift, Lewis F. Swift, Augustus F. Swift, and D. Edwin Hartwell, comprising the firm of Swift & Co., the packers, who were indicted by the Federal grand jury, gave bail yesterday before Judge Blodgett. Albert H. Veeder, attorney for the Swifts, became the surety, the bail being fixed at $2,500 in each case.

EAST-BOUND BUSINESS BETTER.

Freight Business Picking Up as the Navigation Season Closes.

The east-bound roads from Chicago are beginning to feel the effect of the impending close of navigation and their business of the last week shows quite an improvement. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 42,450 tons, against 33,541 tons for the week previous and 39,514 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 2,764 tons, against 2,159 tons last year; grain, 30,180 tons, against 24,075 tons; provisions, 9,506 tons, against 13,280 tons.

The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 27.7; Michigan Central, 19.7; Lake Shore, 10.7; Fort Wayne, 12.6; Pan-Handle, 2.7; Baltimore and Ohio, 8.2; Nickel-Plate, 18.4.

It will be noticed that the Grand Trunk's business has nearly doubled during the last week, which shows that the shippers appreciate the action of that road in absorbing switching charges at Chicago, thereby placing them on an equal footing with those shipping by lines leading around Chicago.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight except live stock from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound lines during last week amounted to 76,849 tons, against 67,199 tons for the week previous and 78,810 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 10,678 tons; Wabash, 4,910 tons; Lake Shore, 10,558 tons; Fort Wayne, 7,546 tons; Pan-Handle, 8,279 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,223 tons; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 10,973 tons; Nickel-Plate, 9,181 tons; and Chicago and Erie, 9,506 tons.

The total shipments by lake lines from Chicago during last week amounted to 86,987 tons.

LOWER FLOUR RATES TO BALTIMORE.

A Reduction in Tariff to Meet the Competition of Outside Lines.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association has sent a communication to Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight committee informing him that the Freight committee at its last meeting had under consideration amendment No. 13 to tariff issued by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road, making the proportional rate on flour, carloads, for export, from Rock Island to Baltimore, 21 cents each 100 pounds, the same rate having been authorized by this association on flour from St. Louis to Baltimore to meet the rate of the Cumberland Gap Despatch. It was decided that the committee of conference, appointed at the New York meeting to consider the question of divisions with Western roads, be also requested to agree, if possible, upon a uniform rate as to the application of St. Louis rates from all Mississippi River crossings, both on traffic originating at St. Louis and on traffic coming from points west thereof, the conditions in some cases being dissimilar.

Chairman Midgley in a circular to members of his association asks that consideration be given to the above matter as one of the subjects to be discussed when the conference is held. He also states that another letter was received from Chairman Blanchard yesterday proposing that the conference be held in Chicago Thursday, Dec. 10. That date was named because the Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association will meet in monthly session Dec. 8, and it was believed that the members of the conference committee could be induced to remain over until Dec. 10, to meet with the Western committee, rather than require members living elsewhere to come to Chicago especially to attend the conference.

Mr. Blanchard has been informed that the Northwestern lines expected to have a meeting in New York Dec. 9 with New England lines, which would require the attendance of six members who had been appointed on behalf of the association. If, however, the New York meeting should be postponed by reason of securing an advance in the tariff from the seaboard to St. Paul to a reasonable basis without the intervention of a conference there would then seem to be no objection to meeting with the Central Traffic lines Dec. 10, 1891.

East-Bound Freight Problems.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association will be held at Chairman Shaw's office in the Rookery today at 10:30 a. m. for the consideration of the following subjects:

Rates on sand from Millington and other points on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad to points in the Central Traffic Association territory; receipting for property at industries off the track of the eastern line taking freight; through rates and proportions accruing to roads east of Chicago on pig-iron from Ashland, Wis.; return pass for man in charge of live-stock shipments; classification of dressed beef, mutton, provisions, etc., loaded in the same car; rates on iron-ore, carloads, from Chicago, Ill., to Terre Haute and Brazil, Ind.; communication from Railroad committee of the Live-Stock Exchange in regard to bills of lading on live stock.

Lake Erie and Western Dividend Declared.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The directors of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad today declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock. The last dividend on the preferred stock was paid in 1884, when the company paid 6 per cent.

Earnings of Nettleton's Road.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 23.—The annual report of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis road, made to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, shows total earnings from operation, $4,708,141; operating expenses, $3,227,289; income from operation, $1,475,852. The deductions for interest, taxes, and miscellaneous expenses amounted to $1,218,971, leaving a net income of $256,880, from which a dividend of 2½ per cent on preferred stock was declared. The Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield, a branch of the same line, which has a short extension in Kansas, shows a deficit from operation after paying interest and taxes of $37,296. The report of the Kansas City Belt railway was also received, and shows a deficit for the line of $11,722. This road has a capital stock of $100,000 and a bonded debt of $1,940,000.

An Alabama Road in Trouble.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—A Florence, Ala., special says: A suit was filed Saturday in the Circuit Court involving $164,352.86. A. G. Negley, assignee of the North Alabama Construction company, has sued the Florence Northern railroad for the money on the ground of non-performance of contract. The survey has been completed to Linden, Tenn., a distance of seventy miles, and the roadbed graded to a point twenty-seven miles north, and the ties and trestles furnished and ready for the laying of rails. The terms of the contract are that the Florence Northern railroad was to pay $50,000 per mile for the roadbed completed. No part of the consideration has ever been paid, and the assignee asserts that one-fifth of the work is completed. The suit has created quite a stir.

Railway Notes.

The freight officials of the St. Paul and Northwestern roads are in St. Paul attending a conference with a committee of the Board of Trade of that city regarding grain rates from points west of St. Paul to Duluth. The St. Paul people declare that the railroads are discriminating in favor of Duluth.

A meeting of Presidents and General Managers of Central Traffic Association roads will be held at Chairman Blanchard's office in "The Rookery" today to consider the east-bound freight rate situation and try to effect a settlement of the switching troubles at Chicago. An effort will also be made to bring about a reorganization of the east-bound freight rate committee.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has agreed to make a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip for students of colleges, seminaries, and universities going home for Christmas vacation, tickets to be sold only on certificate of the principal officer of such institution, good for continuous passage going, and the return limit to cover the vacation period, but in no case later than Jan. 11, 1892. This rate is to be local in its character, and not to be used as basing rate by lines in the territory of this association to points beyond its territory.

INMATES OF A HOTEL BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Fire at Jamestown, N. Y.—Destructive Blazes Elsewhere.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Fire broke out in the kitchen of the Old Homestead Hotel at an early hour this morning and the whole building was soon in a blaze. This is a three story brick structure. The firemen worked like heroes, their efforts being redoubled when it was rumored that several persons were in the burning building. As the fire was driven back, the firemen penetrated into the structure, and as they reached the second story they found at the foot of the stairs leading to the floor above the burned body of Maggie Wilson, a waitress. She had been here but a few months, and had relatives living in Derrick City, Pa.

Shortly after the firemen penetrated to the room on the floor above, where the unfortunate girl had been sleeping with other employés of the hotel. A woman's body was found lying across a trunk with a little boy in her arms. This was Mrs. Buchanan, pastry cook, with her little son. She came here from the Riddle House, Bradford, Pa. Mrs. Marsh, a dishwasher, was found in bed in the same room, evidently never having awakened. She came here from Warren, Pa. All three bodies in this room were untouched by fire, death being caused by suffocation. Several other inmates escaped from the hotel in their night clothes, not having time to dress. Loss about $6,000, with $3,000 insurance.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 23.—Yesterday afternoon fire at Belle Plaine destroyed Marshall's barber-shop, Dodds' harness-shop, William Hanson's jewelry and stove store. Powder and cartridges exploded. Some persons were badly injured while assisting in extinguishing the flames. The damage is estimated at $40,000.

COPPEROPOLIS, Cal., Nov. 23.—The hoisting works on No. 2 shaft, owned by the Union Copper Mining company at this place, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Forty men were in the shaft at the time. All escaped through the north shaft. The calm night saved the town from total destruction. Timbers in the shaft are now burning, but the underground works are said to have been saved. Supt. Ross estimates the loss at about $30,000, partially insured.

PARAGOULD, Ark., Nov. 23.—Fire broke out at a late hour last night in the Bertig Block, destroying Bertig Bros.' dry goods and clothing store, Dr. Hicks' drug store, Gallamore's saloon, J. H. Bryant's saloon, M. G. Newsome's grocery store, and H. Goldman's dry goods store. There was a heavy snowstorm at the time, which probably saved the town from destruction. It took heroic efforts to save the postoffice and opera house blocks. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

ELGIN WATCH CO. OWNS THE PATENT.

Dueber Watch Case Company Sued for Watch-Winding Infringement.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Royal E. Robbins of Boston and Thomas M. Avery of Chicago, trustees, filed a bill of complaint in the United States Circuit Court Monday against the Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing company of Canton. The complainants, as trustees of the Elgin National Watch company of Chicago, allege that the defendants have infringed letters patent on a new and useful improvement in stemwinding watches invented in February, 1883, by Caleb K. Colby of Brooklyn. Colby assigned the patent to the Elgin company and its trustees Aug. 8, 1885, licensed the Dueber company to use it, but the license is now broken and terminated according to bill of complaint.

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- 20 cents for White Crockery Ham Platters.
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- 20 cents for White Crockery Pudding Pans.

THANKSGIVING GLASSWARE.
- 17 cents for Crystal Glass Celery Vase.
- 25 cents for 12 Crystal Glass Water Tumblers.

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- $2.00 set of Stag Handles, Knife, Fork and Steel, *very* best quality.

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- $1.45—6 Rogers Dinner Knives.

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Handel Brothers

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Blaine has been invited to address the Boston Merchants' Association on Reciprocity at their 7th of January banquet. There was a time when the Boston people turned up their noses at Mr. Blaine, but that time is past. So true is it that a man's acts are his best vindications, and all that he needs to do is to wait patiently for the wheel to turn and it will bring him to the top. This is true not only of men but of things. A remedy of known excellence like Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure will establish itself if it be given a fair trial. It is the best thing for bronchial and throat troubles in the world. The fact that it contains no opiates or noxious ingredients is a still further recommendation in its favor. In these respects it has no equal. Ask your druggist for it and insist upon his getting it for you.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO DENVER

4 Trains Daily.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark St.

IT'S THANKSGIVING!

DON'T YOU NEED SOMETHING?

We have an immense stock of LAMPS and must move them.

PRICES AND VARIETY WILL DO IT.

Piano Lamps, Table Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Kerosene Chandeliers, Vase Lamps, Metal Lamps, Lamp Trimmings of all kinds at Lowest Prices.



BANQUET LAMP ALL COMPLETE, As Per Cut, ONLY 98c EACH.

This Lamp is well finished in brass, and the biggest genuine drive ever offered.

BANQUET LAMP ONLY 98c EACH.

LOOK HERE!



SPECIAL OFFER! English Printed Dinner Set, 101 Pieces, only $5.00

SPECIAL! For Thanksgiving a Beautiful English Hand-Decorated, Gold-Edge (guaranteed best quality) Dinner Set, 143 Pieces, ONLY $20.00

IN DINNER WARE

We have 50 stock patterns, so you can select just what pieces you want.

SPECIAL! DECORATED TURKEY PLATTERS, 60c Each. 75c Each. $1.08 Each.

Decorated Odd Covered Dishes only 50c each. Decorated Odd Sauce Tureens, complete, only 50c each.

We have lots of cheap things in GLASSWARE—Tumblers, 30c doz.; Goblets, 48c doz. Fruit and Nut Bowls, Pitchers, full lines of French Flint Glassware, Cut Glass Bowls, Etc.

NEW GOODS AND PLENTY OF THEM!

You can save money by simply examining the stock, PRICES, and QUALITY of our Wares before purchasing elsewhere.

OUR ENTRANCE IS DIRECT ON ADAMS STREET.

Goods all on the Main Floor. No Stairs to climb, no Elevators to crush into. Wide Aisles and plenty of room. We are fixed for business. No more dust or dirt to inconvenience. Everyone should see for themselves.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP DEPARTMENTS.

THE FAIR

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

Chenille Curtains, Turkish Couches, ROCKERS.

A SPECIAL OCCASION—Fourth Floor.

We direct attention to the following lines, upon which SHARP REDUCTIONS have been made:

75 pairs best quality Chenille Curtains (plain colors), with 16-inch Valance Fringe, at ..... $10.00 PAIR.

60 pairs best quality Chenille Curtains, handsome Dado and wide Valance Fringe, at ..... $10.00 PAIR.

Both the above lines have been reduced from $15.00 pair.

100 pairs Chenille Curtains, plain colors, reduced from $8.00 to ..... $5.75 PAIR.

25 pairs French Flax Velour Curtains, reduced from $50.00 to ..... $35.00 PAIR.

TURKISH COUCHES.

50 of them (our own manufacture). Spring edge, covered with reversible tapestry couch covers, fringed all round (10 colors), or in Bagdad coverings, Reduced from $18.00 to $12.75

ROCKERS.

100 Hardwood Rockers, upholstered in Silk Tapestry, Plush, or Leather, at ..... $2.75 EACH.

HOLIDAY WANTS COULD BE WELL SUPPLIED DURING THIS SALE.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

ANOTHER FUROR IN OUR

BLANKET DEPT.

Still Lower Prices.

THE GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING LAST WEEK'S SALE WARRANTS US OFFERING STILL ANOTHER LOT AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY SMALL MARGIN OVER MILL PRICES.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK:

3 CASES 10-4 WOOL BLANKETS, For Hotel and Boarding House Purposes ..... $3.75 (Actual value Five Dollars.)

2 CASES 12-4 SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA BLANKETS (Extra Size and Weight) $5.95

3 CASES 11-4 "SANTA PAULA" CALIFORNIA BLANKETS ..... $7.50 (Very fine; would be cheap at $9.50.)

WE OFFER IN SAME DEPARTMENT AN ELEGANT LINE (JUST IN) OF—

Down Comforts,

IN SATEENS AND SILKS,

From $5.00 Upwards.

THE FAIR

CARPETS TO . . . . UNLOAD.

All Beautiful—All New.

WE WERE HEAVY BUYERS AT THE GREAT CARPET AUCTION IN NEW YORK NOV. 10.

THE PRICES PAID WERE RIDICULOUSLY SMALL.

HENCE OUR IMMENSE PURCHASE.

NOW TO UNLOAD.

Alexander Smith & Son's MOQUETTES, Best Quality, New Designs, With Borders, 95c

Alexander Smith & Son's VELVETS, 90c Choice Colorings.

Alexander Smith & Son's Tapestry Brussels, Best Quality, 65c Second Grade, 45c.

Moquette Rugs.

36x72 ..... $4.50

27x63 ..... $2.75

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

. . . TODAY'S . . .

GLOVE SALE.

Winter Gloves { *For Ladies.* *For Gentlemen.* *For Children.* AT *HALF PRICE.*

Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves and Mittens Plain and Fur Top (value $2.00), pair $1.00

Gentlemen's Lined Kid Gloves— (value $2.00), pair $1.00

Children's Lined Kid Mittens— (value $1.00), pair 50c

A Special Lot of 100 doz. Ladies' 8-inch Suede Mousquetaire Gloves (value $1.75), pair $1.00

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

DO NOT FORGET TODAY,

AT 10 A. M.,

At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,

For Account of Fire Underwriters,

At Public Auction,

The Salvage of H. SOLOMON & SONS, Savannah, Ga., Consisting of 3,500 cases Groceries. 400 bags Coffee. 50 half-chests Tea.

Balance of Salvage of DAVID NICHOLSON, St. Louis, Mo., Consisting of 100 brls. Finest Old Whiskies. 20 brls. Imported Whisky and Gin. 2,500 cases Bottled Whisky, in fine brands. 100 brls. Bass' Ale, Ginger Ale, etc.

Goods left on our hands by BARON S. DE MIHALKA, consisting of 1,000 cases Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Sauternes, etc.

Also Salvage of TWO RETAIL DRUG STORES, Consisting of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Soap, etc.

Also Salvage of WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Chicago, Proprietors of Remington Typewriter, consisting of 300 Reams Stenographers' Paper. 30,000 Stenographers' Note Books. Also Book and Print Paper.

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 27, AT 10 A. M., Salvage of DENNIS LEAHY & CO., 146 5th-av., city. Consisting of 500 pcs. Fancy Cassimeres, Beavers, Cheviots, Kerseys, Overcoatings, Linings, &c.

All in fine condition and especially adapted to the merchant tailor trade. Also, Large quantity of Clothing.

Goods on exhibition tomorrow. Stocks arranged for sale by SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, REGULAR AUCTION SALE.

Chamber Sets, Full Line of New and Second-Hand Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Folding-Beds, and General Household Goods.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the Optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. KAPLAN, Optician, 66 Madison-st., Tribune Building. The Old Reliable

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Black Goods.

Every new weave--every staple make--every desirable quality, in Black Goods, is represented in our department almost as quickly as it leaves the maker's looms. We believe no similar stock in America shows as complete an assortment of *trustworthy* Black Goods as is displayed in our department—in south west corner of 2nd floor. **A special feature of the department, and one which we desire to make very prominent, is--"Its extremely low prices,"** of which the following are characteristic examples:

Fine Camel's Hair, in fancy weaves— reduced from $4 and $5 to $1.50 and $2.50 yd.

Plain Camel's Hair—47 inches wide— usual $1.50 quality, at $1.25 yd. usual $1.25 quality, at $1.00 yd.

Foule Cloth—50 inches wide, reduced from $1.50 to $1.00 yd.

Ecroyd's Silk-warp Henrietta—38 inch, at 75c. yd.

Ecroyd's Silk-warp Cashmerino—42 inch, at $1.25 yd.

Handsome embroidered Robes, ... at *half price.*

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

A Glut in "Evening Silks."

Lyons Novelty Silks break to Novelty Crepe " " " } 98c

Broche " " " Fancy Stripe " " " } 79c

Ombre " " " Crepon " " " } 48c

"And Silk Day Tuesday

G! ock of them. TY nquet nging liers, Lamp owest R! 5.00 orated, ces, DO select S, nplete, c doz. Wares Aisles Every- NTS. 0. desir- n our s the k in worthy south the very which 50 yd. 25 yd. 00 yd. 00 yd. lf price. " S. 98c 79c 48c sday.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

ARGUMENT IN THE M'FETRIDGE AND HARSHAW CASE,

Interest on the Trust Fund Gradually Reduced from Seven to Four Per Cent—Treasurers Were Handicapped by a High Rate of Interest—Charges That the Fund Was Transferred for Personal Gain—R. M. Bashford Opens Argument for the State—Others to Follow.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Argument has begun in the Treasury cases against McFetridge and Harshaw. The testimony was completed this morning, and it consisted largely of odds and ends thus far forgotten. Every attorney engaged on the case, with the possible exception of Mr. Pinney, has put the strongest work of his life into the preparation of his argument in this suit and, as a result, the discussion will be comprehensive of the entire law of trustee or bailee and custodian. It will go into the history of the financial affairs of Wisconsin, treating exhaustively of the customs and general interpretation of the duties of the Treasurers. The liability of the bondsmen in these cases is to be particularly referred to. To cover all these points will require all the time from now until after Thanksgiving.

One Charge Proven Without Foundation.

One of the principal points in the complaint of the State in the case against Harshaw has been proven to be without foundation. The complaint charges that the Commissioners of Public Lands conspired together to prevent the investment of the trust funds of the State in order that the State Treasurer might deposit the funds in banks and place the interest in his own pocket. The Senate and Assembly journals since 1869 were brought into court this morning for the purpose of showing the history of legislation and attempted legislation relating to the loaning of trust funds and the deposit of public moneys in banks. It appeared that ex-Attorney-General C. E. Estabrook, as early as 1883, when he was a member of the Legislature, introduced a bill providing for the reduction of the minimum rate of interest on the trust funds from 7 to 5 per cent. The defendant's testimony has brought out the fact distinctly that a considerable amount of the trust funds remain unloaned, for the reason that the rate of interest was too high and no loans could be secured.

When Estabrook became Attorney-General in 1886 and also a member of the Commission of Public Lands he and the other Commissioners (Secretary Timme and Treasurer Harshaw) again went before the Legislature and urged the passage of a measure similar to the one introduced by Mr. Estabrook in 1883. The bill was introduced and was amended by the Finance committee, reducing the minimum rate of interest on the trust funds from 7 to 6 per cent, instead of 5 as urged by the Commissioners.

Six Per Cent Proved Too High.

This legislation partly removed the barrier in the path leading to the loaning of the trust funds, but it did not go far enough. The municipalities and public corporations whose funds could be purchased by law with trust funds could yet in many instances secure money at a cheaper rate than 6 per cent, and it naturally followed that a considerable amount of trust funds remained idle. When the Legislature met in 1889 the Commissioners of Public Lands again caused a bill to be introduced to reduce the minimum rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. This bill was amended reducing the rate to 5 per cent instead of 4 per cent as requested. The measure passed both Houses.

The Legislature of 1891 reduced the minimum rate to 4 per cent in the bill providing for State depositories, a measure similar to the one recommended many years before by the Commissioners of Public Lands. These facts prove that Gov. Hoard was right when he testified that the ex-Treasurers were handicapped by legislation that was all right at the time it was passed, but did not meet the exigencies that arose in late years.

Ex-Treasurer McFetridge Goes on the Stand

Ex-Treasurer McFetridge was called to the stand by the defense. He testified to the fact that during his term of office there were constant overdrafts of the trust funds. The amount of the overdrafts were made good by the receipts coming to the State on account of those funds. His predecessor in office turned over to him when he succeeded the funds of the State in warrants as vouchers which he received as cash. The receipts of the Treasury during his term of office were in drafts, checks, etc., to the extent of 95 per cent, while the remainder was received in cash. The former amount was returned to the banks as deposits, while the cash was kept in the Treasury. Witness further testified that the income from the trust funds in 1882 exceeded the income from that source in former years. In that year considerable of the 7 per cent loans matured, and there were two borrowers in the market such as could by law use trust funds to take the money at 7 per cent. McFetridge also testified that he made several investments in government bonds during his term. Minnesota refunding bonds were also in the market during his term of office, but the Commissioners of Public Lands were unable to get those bonds on account of the high rate of interest.

McFetridge turned the public funds to his successor, H. B. Harshaw, in unpaid warrants and some currency.

Argument Opened for the State.

When the court convened in the afternoon R. M. Bashford opened argument for the State. He said that there was but one question in the suit and that is the right of the ex-State Treasurers to the interest money. He assumed that if the State was entitled to recover the action would not be thrown out of court on some technicality in pleadings, because the pleadings have not been demurred to. The first disputed question of fact in the McFetridge case arising upon the proofs is as to the nature of these loans or deposits. The contention on behalf of the State is that the interest is a part of the fund which has earned the interest, and that point will be discussed as a question of law. "We insist," said he, "that the court must find as a question of fact that the public funds were placed and kept on deposit in the banks by the State Treasurers in pursuance of a previous understanding or arrangement that interest should be paid for their use at a fixed rate for definite periods. The circumstances under which the deposits were made demonstrate an agreement, express or implied, to pay interest."

At this time he referred to the deposits made by McFetridge in the Beaver Dam bank, of which he was a partial owner, and the deposits in the Viroqua, Kenosha, and Appleton banks. The change of the active account from the First National Bank of Milwaukee to the Marshall and Ilsley Bank and the express agreement under which such change was made was considered, and the memorandum of L. S. Hanks written when the change was made. Mr. Bashford insisted that in every instance where changes were made during McFetridge's last term of office—the only one considered in this action—a higher rater of interest was secured, thus evidencing the fact that the deposit was made for his own personal advantage. In all these cases there was one active working bank, the money in the others being allowed to remain unbroken in amount. "Had Mr. McFetridge been making a personal agreement," said Mr. Bashford, "he would not have made it more strong than the Hanks memoranda declares it to have been between him and the Marshall and Ilsley Bank. It covers the rate of interest which was to be paid, and the use of this bank was to check against McFetridge, who was a member of the legislative committee which passed upon the revision of the statutes and thus approved section 4,418, which makes it a penal offense for a Treasurer to deposit funds.

Considers the Case Against Harshaw.

The Harshaw case was then taken up and the pleadings discussed, including the answer of Schreiber, who was charged with being [illegible]. Mr. Felker interrupted Mr. Bashford [illegible] that the defense had no intention of [illegible] any technical objection to the plaint[illegible] pleading; Harshaw had testified that he [illegible] know he was receiving interest except [illegible]. He thought knowledge of a custom [illegible] be more than the mere whisperings [illegible] conventions or talk in bankers' se[illegible] interested in securing public moneys for use. The State insisted that the court must find here, as in the McFetridge case, that public funds were deposited by the Treasurer for personal benefit.

Mr. Bashford contended that the Treasurer was a common law trustee and as such was responsible for the funds in his hands. He cited authorities to the effect that Treasurers of the State as well of the city and county are more than mere custodians or insurers of the funds. Particularly is this true of the trust funds, which they were by law required to loan and the gains therefrom to go to the fund.

ADDRESS ON THE KEELEY CURE.

C. S. Clark Tells Milwaukee Ministers of Its Value.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—An address on the Keeley remedy for drunkenness was delivered before the Ministers' Association today by C. S. Clark, who recently underwent treatment in Dr. Keeley's institute at Dwight. Mr. Clark informed the ministers that the resolutions which they adopted at a recent meeting upon the subject of the bichloride of gold cure were read at a meeting of the club composed of Dr. Keeley's patients at Dwight, and said the members desired him to thank the Ministers' Association on their behalf. Mr. Clark said he was absolutely convinced of the power of the Keeley cure to eradicate the drunkard's appetite, and expressed confidence in the permanency of the cure. The men whom he found at the Keeley establishment he described as a brainy, generous-hearted lot of fellows, including lawyers, doctors, ministers, and business-men. The best of feeling prevailed among them, he said, and it broadened one's Christianity, humanity, and charity to go there. He expressed the belief that prohibition was useless as a means of preventing drunkenness, and said that the worst inebriates he saw at Dwight were from Iowa, Kansas, and other prohibition States. Railroad companies, he said, were coming to prefer Keeley "graduates" as employés because they could depend upon them not to get drunk. The ministers questioned Mr. Clark considerably about the cure.

George Bauach pleaded guilty today to having shot Mrs. Roguszka, and Judge Wallber sentenced him to three years in the House of Correction. Bauach is 18 years of age. He and three companions were ordered to leave the vicinity of Mrs. Roguszka's house, when one of the boys shot the woman, but not fatally. Bauach's companions were discharged.

The Presidents of the Advancement Association, the Real-Estate Board, and the other commercial organizations will hold a meeting Saturday night, with Mayor Somers and some of the other city officials, to discuss the question of the best World's Fair attraction for Milwaukee.

Since the men whom he implicated with him were found not guilty, District Attorney Brown today asked for the discharge of Patrick Toohey, who pleaded guilty to having shot Street-Car Driver Grothe. Judge Wallber decided to take the matter under advisement, and Toohey was sent back to jail.

John Phillips, a molder, was fatally injured this morning in Bayley & Son's foundry. He was moving a heavy casting when he fell, the casting rolling over on his neck. He died in the ambulance while being taken to the hospital.

The commission firm of Murray & Co. made an assignment today to D. C. Adams. The firm had been doing a small produce business in West Water street.

ITS POSITION FIXED.

The Presbytery Adopts the Stryker Resolutions.

Dr. Stryker's resolutions, consideration of which was deferred at the last meeting of the Chicago Presbytery, was passed at the meeting of that organization in the Fourth Presbyterian Church yesterday. The vote stood 53 to 18. The resolutions which will be sent to the General Assembly are declarative of the presbytery's position in the matter of creed revision and are as follows:

Resolved, That the Presbytery of Chicago, holding the present results of revision to be unsatisfactory and not believing that any practical results likely to be obtained under the present theory and process of revision will be satisfactory to the mind and heart of our church, does, therefore, hereby overture the General Assembly to turn entirely from the project of revising the Westminster Confession and take diligent steps to have proposed to the church such a simple and scriptural declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us as shall be for the practical help and edification of all our members and for the testimony to the world of the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints. And, further,

Resolved, That a copy of this overture be furnished as the reply of the presbytery to the Assembly's Committee of Revision.

Dr. Herrick Johnson characterized Dr. Stryker's resolutions as vague, inopportune, futile, stultifying, disrespectful, dangerous, and presumptuous. Dr. Breed championed Dr. Stryker, and Prof. De Witt delivered an address in favor of his resolution. The vote by which the resolutions passed was: Clergy, 42 yeas, 14 nays; laity, 11 yeas, 4 nays. Adjournment followed.

The Rev. E. D. Hurlbert of the Baptist Theological Seminary read to the assembled Baptist ministers yesterday morning a paper on the advantages of travel in the Holy Land to the young preacher.

The Rev. A. F. B. Skeele of the South Park Congregational Church addressed the Congregational ministers yesterday on the life of the Rev. Joseph H. Neesma, the founder of the Doshiska University in Japan, which now contains 900 Japanese students.

The Rev. Thomas H. Stockton addressed the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday on the progress of the gospel in the Argentine Republic. Mr. Thomas has been working in the republic for nine years, and gave an interesting account of the growth of the church there and the struggle between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic religions.

EVANSTON'S BRILLIANT POLICE FORCE.

"Wash" Keif and Charles Ginter Had a Row, Were Arrested, and Discharged.

Evanston has 10,000 inhabitants and only six policemen. But such a sense of security rests over the town that this official handful seems to spend considerable time in secreting its members, particularly when they are most needed.

Only a few evenings ago some vandals chipped off hundreds of porcelain letters from the store windows on Davis street, doing considerable damage. The same persons took the cigar Indian belonging to Fred Whiting, carried it a block, and set it on the railroad track at the Davis street crossing, directly under a big electric light. This figure was struck by the 11:33 Milwaukee express and smashed to splinters. The engineer, thinking he had killed somebody, put on brakes and stopped his train. Fortunately no serious damage was done, though the obstruction was sufficient to have thrown the train off the track.

At the time this was done two policemen are said to have been lounging around a hot stove in the depot not 200 feet away.

To cap the climax Saturday afternoon two policemen, "Wash" Keif and Charles Ginter, deserted their beats and came to Chicago for a good time. They visited a number of low resorts and finally, becoming intoxicated, got to fighting over their respective merits as officers. In the mêlée pistols were drawn and shots fired, but no one was hurt. The truant officers were arrested and taken to the East Chicago Avenue Station. There they told the officers in charge that they were fellow-officers and, if they would let them off, they would promise that, if the Chicago policemen ever went to Evanston to have a good time, they would not be molested. This coup d'état was unavailing and the Evanstonians were locked up over Sunday.

Dr. O. H. Mann, the President of the Village Board, said yesterday morning that he had discharged the unfaithful officers.

Preparing to Die.

Jack the Terror (before suspension)—"Would one o' you gents kindly gimme a drink?"

Leader of Vigilantes (handing up bottle)—"Cert!"

Jack the Terror—"An' now a clove, please."

Leader of Vigilantes (suspiciously)—"What do you want o' a clove?"

Jack the Terror—"So St. Peter won't git onto m' breath."—*New York Herald.*

Quite a Difference.

Barker Carper—"I wanted my eggs soft! I told that girl that I wanted them 'soft as the breath of a maiden's Yes.'"

Man Opposite—"And how are they, sir?"

Barker Carper—"Hard, sir! Hard as the thud of a maiden's No."

BATTLE WITH A BEAR

PERILOUS PREDICAMENT OF A CANADIAN BACKWOODSMAN.

Attacked by Bruin, Farmer Kennedy Begins a Footrace, Ending in His Ensconcement in a Fallen Tree Top—A Serious Game of Hide and Seek—Now Up, Up, Up, Now Down, Down, Down—Rescued at Last, Half Drowned and Fully Exhausted, by a Party of Hunters.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—Perhaps one of the most nerve-trying adventures that ever occurred in the Upper Ottawa district was that of Farmer Dan Kennedy not many weeks ago. Kennedy is a law-abiding, industrious fellow, who has toiled hard on his backwoods Canadian farm for many years without making any alarming progress in the direction of a bank account. His highest ambition was to get out of debt, for, like all men whose capital is the brawn bestowed by nature, Kennedy had drawn largely for his dry goods supplies and farming implements on a local merchant, who was generous enough to allow him to get over head and ears in debt before he cried halt. It was in an effort to wipe off this debt that Kennedy came near paying the debt of nature somewhat prematurely.

He had bargained with the merchant to supply him with some timber which the latter needed to fill in a contract. Kennedy's farm lies on the south bank of the Ottawa River. The stream at this point is wide and thickly studded with wooded islands, which belong to the Canadian Government. Kennedy had somehow or other fallen in with the idea so prevalent in the Dominion that government property was intended more especially for individual benefit than for revenue purposes. He simply knew that the timber on these islands would suit his purpose, and further than that he did not trouble himself to inquire. So, bright and early one October morning he equipped himself with a sharp ax and got his eldest son to paddle him in the family log canoe from the farm to the island that promised to supply the best and easiest manufactured timber. The boy deposited his parent on the island and rowed away, promising to return before sunset and bring his father home.

The air was cool and Kennedy's muscles were as strong as his ax was sharp, and soon many of the lofty pines were laid prostrate. In the early afternoon he was startled by hearing the report of a gun from the northern bank of the river and far-away shouts. He listened for a repetition of the sounds, but as none came his curiosity died out and he resumed his labors. The island on which he was engaged was not more than 600 yards in circumference. It was, perhaps, about twenty minutes after hearing the report of the gun that his attention was again drawn from his labors by hearing a noise in the water near where he stood. Looking sharply in the direction of the sound he detected a bear of enormous size slowly dragging himself up the bank.

Racing Against Sure Death.

Used as Kennedy had been during his many years of backwoods toil to encounter wild animals, bears included, the sight of this monster emerging from the water set all his nerves tingling. Not only was the bear of an unusually large size, but the blood oozing from his neck showed that he was wounded, and Kennedy had bush sense enough to know that a wounded bear is a dangerous foe and one whose embraces are to be avoided. When the animal had reached terra firma he took a critical survey of his surroundings, including the trembling form of the farmer. He fixed his eyes on Kennedy with a look that the latter thought meant war and not peace, and then, erecting himself on his hind legs, advanced. Kennedy's first impulse was to shout for help, but his home was a quarter of a mile away and he had no faith in being heard by any members of his family. The only avenue of escape open to him was by water, and he could not swim, nor had he other means of floating himself into safety, even admitting that the bear would not take a fancy to the same exercise. He thought of climbing a tree, but then he remembered that bears are good climbers also. Meanwhile, the bear was coming nearer and nearer, with open mouth and glistening fangs. Kennedy took a firm grip of his ax and, gathering all his strength, resolved on giving the best battle he could. His ax was a keen-edged one, and he felt relieved by the thought that if he could only get one good solid blow at Bruin the victory would be his and he would be spared to his family and to his creditors.

Acting on the inspiration this thought gave him, he aimed a swinging blow at the bear, but the bear was evidently prepared for just such a movement, and with a dexterous blow from his paw on the handle of the ax as the weapon was descending knocked the ax out of Kennedy's hands. This sudden turn of affairs caused Kennedy to grow nimble and he fled, hotly pursued by the now thoroughly aroused brute. Kennedy made a circuit of the island for no better defined purpose than to keep himself at as great a distance from Bruin as possible. But the bear was also nimble of foot. In the second circuit around the island the farmer espied a fallen tree which projected from the bank over the water. He thought if he could manage to scramble out on this the bear might hesitate about following, for the tree was of small dimensions and he knew bears rarely fancy traveling on trees unless the trees give them a good hold. He mounted the tree and crawled out to its very extreme top. His weight bent it over until his feet touched the water.

Serious Game of Hide-and-Seek.

The bear paused long enough at the base of the tree to take in all the details of the situation and then carefully began to feel his way in the direction of his game. When Bruin began the tight-rope act the tree bent lower and lower. The farmer, being at the extremity, was the first to feel the pressure, for before the bear got many feet out he was submerged to his neck in the water. This, indeed, was a dilemma, for whether he let go or held on if the bear advanced many feet more he must surely drown. Bruin had been so carefully watching his own footing that he did not perceive the disappearance of his intended victim, and when he did look he gave a snort of astonishment, for there was nothing visible to his eye but an old fur cap, the rest of the farmer being under water.

With a grunt of astonishment the bear retraced his steps to the bank, gliding gracefully backward. As he retreated the tree with Kennedy attached resumed its proper position, and when the bear took another glance there hung the dripping farmer. Three times did Bruin essay to reach his prey, and each time did Kennedy take his involuntary bath, disappearing in the water, which by this time had chilled all feeling but a desire to live out of him. The bear was in the act of making his fourth trial trip when a boat with a party of hunters who were in pursuit of the bear rounded the island, and the farmer was rescued. The bear got a volley from the hunters' guns and was soon at peace. Kennedy has postponed making the timber until the river is frozen over and bears have gone into winter quarters. The moral attached to these simple facts is: Don't steal government property to redeem debts.

SHORTAGE IN GEORGIA'S COTTON CROP.

Marked Decrease in the State's Production—Its Quality Excellent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—From first to last there has not been a rainy day during the cotton-picking season, so that the entire crop presents the highest grade. The unexcelled weather for picking is also a guarantee that the crop has been pretty well marketed. Now attention is being directed toward the size of the crop saved. To take one county as an example, it is estimated that the cotton crop of Talbot County will be 2,000 bales short, which at nine cents (the prevailing price in former years) would amount to $90,000. Then the present indications are that there will be a falling off of about $7.50 per bale in the price of this year's crop, which is estimated at about 10,000 bales in the county, making another loss of about $75,000. These two sums added amount to $165,000, or a reduction in the revenue from the cotton crop of about $12 each on the county's 14,000 inhabitants. This would indicate a shortage of 200,000 bales throughout the State.

Jas. P. Dalton's new wrought steel range, family or hotel, manufactured only at 56 Wabash.

TEXAS MILLS AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

A Free-Trade Mugwump on His Democratic-Protection Enemies.

New York *Times* (Dem.-Mug.): It is not only natural that Representative Mills of Texas should desire to be the next Speaker of the House, but it is natural that he should expect the Representatives of the Democratic party to make him Speaker without anything that could be regarded as an unfriendly opposition. It is not simply that he is entitled to the recognition on account of his ability, experience, and past service in the House, which is often the determining consideration in the choice of a Speaker, but it is much more because he stands more conspicuously than any other member of the House *for the* [free trade] *policy* of the party which has placed it in control and which determines its position in the great contest of parties in the Nation. That Mr. Mills represents the tariff-reform policy, [i. e., free trade and income tax] of the Democratic party as no other man now in Congress does or can represent it is not denied. It was that policy which gave the party its phenomenal victory in the Congressional elections of last year [?], which gave it its most significant victories this year [?] and which gives it its sole hope of a great national victory next year [?]. The successes and the hopes of the party alike point to Mr. Mills as the one man to be recognized in the most conspicuous and significant act which it has the opportunity of performing at the meeting of Congress, as an evidence of its position before the country and an earnest of its course in the Presidential contest—namely, the choice of a Speaker of the House.

The sources of this kind of hostility are easy to discover, but they are not such as are likely to give strength to the support of the rivals or of any one rival of Mr. Mills. It springs primarily from enemies of the Democratic policy in and out of the ranks of the party. It is an effort of the old reactionary Randall wing of the party, which has here and there a surviving representative or sympathizer [of the old Whig party like Carter Harrison], to turn back the current of tariff reform [i. e., free trade] and to deal a blow at the present Democratic policy so conspicuously exemplified in the candidacy of Mills for the Speakership. It finds sympathy here and there with a powerful politician like Senator Gorman or an intriguing marplot like the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* [or the Chicago *Herald*]. Enemies of Mr. Cleveland, like the editor of the New York *Sun* [or Carter Harrison of the *Times*], spring to the support of the opponents of Mr. Mills naturally, because he represents the same tendency in the party and the same policy of reform and progress [backward] as the ex-President, and the nomination of Cleveland next year is as much a logical sequence of the Democratic triumphs of the last two years as the election of Mr. Mills for Speaker next month will be. That Gov. Hill should be coquetting with the same anti-Democratic movement was to be expected, for his exaggerated estimate of himself and his inordinate ambition and greed constantly lead him to plot against the natural leaders and the natural tendencies of the party, because from them he has nothing to hope.

BELGIAN CAPITALISTS DECLINE TO BUY.

Negotiations for a Large Tract of Iron Lands Declared Off.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 21.—After purchasing about 2,000 acres of iron lands in Minnesota a deal for a great iron tract north of the international boundary in Keewatin, in which Leopold, King of the Belgians, is a party, has fallen through.

When some time ago Count Ferdinand Van Burysell and Chevalier Gerard Mocquet of the Belgian Diplomatic Corps in Canada opened negotiations with Mayor Pattison of this city, representing a number of owners of Mesaba and Canadian iron range lands, it was stated that they acted for a syndicate of Belgian capitalists.

When the transfer of the Minnesota property was made some names very high in European political and financial circles were disclosed, and when an option on the Canadian property was proposed a letter of credit from the Bank of France in favor of M. Dehiux, Norman Van Demeyer, and three others were presented.

The option provided for the payment of $2,000,000 cash, the development of the mines, a percentage of interest remaining in the venders, and the privilege of transfer to parties outside the United States or Canada, with the exclusive control of the ore after it left the mines.

The latter clause caused trouble, and Thursday it was announced that the last deal was off. A banker to whom the letter of credit was submitted says Leopold, King of the Belgians, is the head of the syndicate and the sole purchaser of the Minnesota lands.

M. Pordel, a Frenchman, who accompanied Burysell and Mocquet, said: "Now that all there is in the deal is settled I may as well admit that Messrs. Burysell and Mocquet were acting altogether for Leopold in the first deal and for a syndicate of which he is the head in the second. It is the King of the Belgians who now owns the Minnesota lands."

SAILED FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

The Schooner White Cloud Makes the Trip in Sixty-six Days.

The schooner White Cloud, the first sailing vessel to reach New York from Chicago, arrived at that port Sunday night. Its arrival is considered quite an event in marine circles. The White Cloud sailed from this port Sept. 17 with a cargo of lumber. It is an American craft and was on the voyage just sixty-six days. The points touched at en route were Montreal, Canada, and Portland, Me. The White Cloud passed through the Welland Canal to reach Lake Ontario. After traversing that lake it sailed down the St. Lawrence River, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean, thence through Long Island Sound to its port. A few steamers have made the trip to the gulf and several Northern Atlantic ports, but the White Cloud is the first sailing vessel to sail from Chicago and to push on down to New York Harbor. The voyage through the St. Lawrence is a dangerous one, and many plans have been proposed to reduce the chances of disaster in its channel, with a view of opening up a waterway from the great inland seas to European ports. At the ship news office in New York, when the announcement was made of the arrival of the White Cloud by Operator George Hogan, it was received with great astonishment. In Chicago yesterday the possibilities and probabilities of lake sailing vessels going to the Atlantic were generally discussed. Lake men consider the successful voyage of the White Cloud opens up a great field for the inland fleet.

BRAVE ACT OF CHARLES HAIRGROVE.

Something About the Man Who Sacrificed His Life to Save Others.

Charles Hairgrove, the engineer who so bravely sacrificed his own life to save the passengers on his train on the Jacksonville and Southeastern railroad Sunday, was known to many of the engineers who run into this city over the Santa Fé road.

Engineer Dawson of No. 486 was seen at the roundhouse yesterday and he said:

"I have frequently met Hairgrove at Eureka. He was a quiet-looking fellow of medium height. We had not much time for talking because he used to take away the train that I would bring down. His run was from Eureka to Jacksonville, and while I would be at Eureka he would be on the way to Jacksonville. On the other hand, I would be here or on the way here while he was resting at Eureka.

"Beck, who is said to be responsible for the unfortunate affair, took the train from Hairgrove at Jacksonville and ran it to St. Louis."

Mr. Dawson said he used to hear the men who met Hairgrove always speak well of him. None of the men could tell whether the engineer has left a family. He could have saved his life, it is claimed, by following the example of his fireman and jumping from the engine when he saw that a collision was inevitable.

The Oldest Libraries.

The oldest libraries of which we have any certain knowledge are those recently brought to light by excavations among the ruins of the East. Among these are the Babylonish books inscribed on clay tablets, supposed to have been prepared for public instruction about 650 B. C. It is said by Aristotle that Strabo was the first known collector of books and manuscripts—this about the year 330 B. C.

OUT OF THE SLOUGH.

KANSAS RELIEVED OF ITS POLITICAL DESPONDENCY.

Ex-Gov. Anthony Speaks of the Approaching Death of the Farmers' Alliance in That State—Calamity Howlers Everlastingly Suppressed and General Prosperity Prevails—Prof. Mark W. Harrington Tells How New England Factories Serve as Weather Prophets—At the Hotels.

George T. Anthony, ex-Governor of Kansas, is at the Grand Pacific. "We Kansans are not ashamed to register from Kansas any longer," he said. "The State has been redeemed, and the beginning of the end of the political party that has caused so much trouble and almost ruined the reputation of the State is at hand. The Farmers' Alliance has lost all power, although what is left of it will probably try to exert some influence for a few years longer. I expect to see the remnant tacked on to the Democratic party in the next campaign. The Democratic leaders might be able to associate with the Alliance fellows, but thousands of thinking, self-respecting Democrats in the State would leave the party entirely if any alliance was made with the other crowd.

"The Alliance movement as it existed in the campaign of 1889 was nothing more than a revolutionary movement. The whole idea was that the government owed everything to citizens and that citizens owed nothing to the government. Its doctrines were those of communism, as rank as any ever preached in the wine shops of Paris, and if carried out meant treason to the government. Now the rank and file of the party, misled at first, have discovered the utter absurdity, and I may say lawlessness, of the whole scheme of the movement, and they have and are deserting the party that supported it. The results of the late election have everlastingly suppressed the calamity howlers. With its great crops the State is prosperous, and another good year will see it placed in a position where demagogues cannot bemoan its condition and lead the people to believe that the government is the cause of all misfortunes, as their cry has been. Every man, woman, and child in Kansas is wearing a smile now—smiles of pride that the State has come out of the political wilderness and is on the speedy way to permanent prosperity."

Prof. Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday en route to Washington. "I have about a day's business to transact in Chicago," he said, "but it is of no public interest. Everything is moving nicely in our department and we contemplate many improvements. People down in the New England States have fallen into line nicely on one of our suggestions. We thought a good plan to notify the people of weather prospects would be to use steam engine whistles blown on a signal code. At first the idea was to have the predictions whistled off by locomotives speeding through the country, but we found out that that plan could not be carried out. But we did prepare a code of signals by which owners of stationary engines in country districts might be of service to their neighbors, and engine-owners in New England have generally adopted it. In the factory towns the predictions are blown every day. I have not yet learned that the plan is in operation in the West—at least, I have not heard any predictions sounded during my travels."

United States Senator John P. Jones of Nevada was at the Richelieu yesterday. He is on his way to Los Angeles, Cal., where his wife is seriously ill. The Senator did not register and he refused to receive interviewers. Warren Leland Jr. of the well-known hotel family and at one time connected with the Palmer, was at the Leland yesterday. Mr. Leland will soon assume the management of the Oglethorpe, the leading hotel of Brunswick, the famous Georgia winter resort. Others of the Leland family are interested with him in the northern enterprise. Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Mount Morris registered yesterday at the Richelieu. Henry Werne of Alsace, Germany, a member of the oldest wall-paper manufacturing firm in the world, is at the Leland. Robert Norton, M. P., and Mrs. Norton are at the Auditorium. Mr. Norton is the Conservative representative in Parliament of Tunbridge, Kent, and at the last election had no candidate opposing him.

Sherman—R. H. Weles, Freeport; F. J. Jungen, Minneapolis; D. H. Stover, Boston; J. M. Washburn, Marion, Ia.; H. C. Palmer, Brooklyn; C. A. Works, Rockford; E. T. Mertz, Milwaukee; W. H. Frost, New York; Forbes Holton, Anderson, Ind.; F. E. Marston, Boston; G. B. Shaw, Eau Claire; E. O. Eames, New York; C. N. Potter, Cheyenne, Wyo.; C. F. Brown, Cincinnati; John Vogel, Muskegon; H. G. Howell, Cincinnati; F. G. Goddard, St. Louis; T. E. Williams, Detroit.

Grand Pacific—M. W. Harrington, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Hinckley, New York; Buriah Magoffin, Lexington, Ky.; G. T. Armstrong, Kansas; E. T. Sykes, Minneapolis; J. C. Patterson, New York; L. H. Griffith, Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Allen, Davenport, Ia.

Auditorium—George A. Chipman, Colorado; John D. Pigott, London; H. W. Yates, Omaha; R. A. Perkins, Boston; Charles R. Rothschild, Cincinnati; H. Kownalfki, Hamburg; C. R. Bishop, Honolulu.

Palmer—T. A. Clayton, New Orleans; A. F. Kemper, C. L. P. Hazen, Cincinnati; Samuel S. Walker, Niles, Mich.; C. M. Silva, New York; Whitney Newton, Pueblo, Colo.; Dugold M. Dodd, New York.

Leland—L. A. Hawkes, New York; Harry Wearne, Rexheim, Alsace; D. J. Kelly, New York; G. C. Stevens, Atlanta, Ga.; E. A. Conway, Sioux City, Ia.

Wellington—J. W. Stearnes Jr., Denver; Watson H. Wyman, Cincinnati; M. V. Martin, Des Moines; J. M. Thomas, W. A. Miles, Columbus, O.

Richelieu—A. O. Fay, Boston; J. H. Barnes, London, Eng.; R. M. Tinker, London; E. F. Beddall, New York; Frank E. Snow, Detroit.

The Claims of Wisconsin Revived Strongly.

KINGSTON, Wis., Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been an interested reader of the various articles concerning the birth-place of the Republican party which have appeared in your columns. Looking over my scrap-book this evening I came across the following:

"Webster's 7th of March speech killed Whiggery and gave birth to the Republican party. The first move to formally organize Republicanism took place in Wisconsin and Alvan E. Bovay of Ripon circulated a call for a meeting with that organization in view the 7th day of March, 1854, four years to a day after Webster had killed the Whigs. Maj. Bovay had previously written to Horace Greeley asking him to support the new party in the New York *Tribune* and to call the party 'Republican.' With a strange coincidence Mr. Greeley made answer to this request on that charmed day, March 7. Here is his reply, heretofore wholly unknown to the public:

"'NEW YORK, March 7, 1854.—My Dear Sir: I faintly *hope* the time has come predicted by Daniel Webster when he said: "I think there *will be* a North." But I am a beaten, broken down, used up politician and have the soreness of many defeats in my bones. However, I am ready to follow any lead that promises to hasten the day of Northern emancipation. Your plan is all right if the *people* are ripe for it. I fear they too generally wish (with John Mitchell) that they had a plantation and negroes in Alabama or even Kansas. However, we will try and do what we can. But remember that editors can only follow where the people's heart is already prepared to go with them. They can direct and animate a healthy public indignation, but not "*create a soul beneath the ribs of death*." Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

"'To Alvan E. Bovay, Ripon, Wis.'

"The italics are Greeley's. Editors had more power than he then conceived, for, upon Maj. Bovay's suggestion he turned the far-reaching influence of the *Tribune* in favor of Republicanism, and the party arose to popularity and strength as if by magic. Maj. Bovay is still living, in robust health, at Ripon (now in New York City), but Greeley has gone to his long reward. These two are without doubt or possibility of controversy the principal founders, and certainly those who named the Republican party. Henry Wilson in his 'Rise and Fall of Slavery,' is compelled to admit this, so far as Maj. Bovay is concerned, and to recognize Wisconsin as the Judea of Republicanism."

This article, which I think I must have clipped from the *Evening Wisconsin*, agrees with your first statements, which have since been contradicted, greatly to my indignation, for I am sure the honor of naming the Republican party belongs to my life-long friend, Maj. A. E. Bovay.

ALICE M. STEVENS.

Wise Men's Specialties.

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."
But e'en some wise men think their wives
Must stand their nonsense all their lives.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

How to Catch Sparrows.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When I lived in the East Indies, something over forty years ago, the sparrow was thought to be a table luxury, and men made a living by supplying the bird for sparrow potpie, etc.

The mode of catching was simple. The catcher had a long bamboo pole, tapering fine at the end, and long enough to reach the eaves of the bungaloes or houses. The end of the pole was smeared with bird lime—a sticky stuff, which if a bird touched at all the little beggar could not get away from until pulled off. The catcher had a good-sized bag suspended from his shoulder, which, in course of a couple of hours, was filled with sparrows.

Of course, it requires practice to become expert, but the mode of doing the thing is simple. You pass the pole along where the sparrows perch or alight and strike them as you slide the pole along the houses or branches of trees. A good long fishing pole will do. How to make the bird lime I don't know, but any thick, sticky stuff will do, and it is worth the experiment. Perhaps some enterprising person might hit on something similar and befriend the boys, which would prevent them from using slingshots or shooters which get them into trouble. Give it a trial. A. H. E.

The Case of the Indicted Packers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—According to press reports Swift Brothers have been indicted by the United States grand jury for a crime which, if they are found guilty of on trial, is a penitentiary offense. John and George Fermenich of Marshalltown, Ia., are also "in the boat" with the Swifts.

The press reports also say that no steps have been taken to cause the arrest of the Swifts by the United States Attorney or the United States Marshal. Further, that when warrants are issued the accommodating Marshal will notify the great packers by mail to come into court.

The report in THE TRIBUNE Saturday states that after a conference held by the Fermenichs, Mason B. Loomis, their attorney, and Mr. Milchrist, United States Attorney, they secured a promise from the latter that the names of their bondsmen should not be made public.

Now I, as an American citizen, desire to enter a public protest against any such conduct on the part of the representative of the United States in this matter. There is only one law in this country—not two—one for the rich and another for the poor. It may no doubt be extremely humiliating to the wealthy gentlemen to be placed under arrest, like any poor common man, but it is nevertheless the duty of these court officers to issue warrants, serve them, and bring in the prisoners to answer, be they rich or poor.

No government "of the people and by the people" can live where its servants make such class distinctions.

In my opinion—and I believe the voice of the people will sustain me—the District-Attorney and the United States Marshal should be called to account severely by the powers that placed them in the offices which they are (possibly) unwittingly disgracing by their conduct in these cases. TWELFTH WARD.

What Is a Soul?

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. George A. Shufeldt, in his effort in issue of 18th to answer my questions, "What is a soul? What are its component parts? Has it weight, form, or color?" states that "it is refreshing, even in this materialistic age, to find a man who hasn't a soul." Why does the gentleman call this age a materialistic one? Is it not a confession that the materialists are in the ascendancy and that reason and intelligence are slowly but surely supplanting the superstitious notions which were born in ignorance and propagated by a crafty and selfish priesthood? Mr. Shufeldt asks: "Where has the man lived for the last forty years that he has not heard of the 10,000 facts verified by the best scientific minds of the century which demonstrate not only the existence of the soul but its ability to establish that existence to us still here in the flesh?" My assertion is that "it has never been shown or proven that man possesses any intelligence that can survive his body." I still stand by that assertion. I challenge Mr. Shufeldt and all his spiritual or soul friends to furnish the proof of even one fact. I will not ask for 10,000, verified by such testimony as will be accepted in any respectable court of justice in the United States, that intelligence possessed by man in this life will survive his body. I ask the gentleman to bear in mind that when I use the word intelligence I do not mean "electricity." Mr. S. is anxious to know where I have lived during the last forty years. In the United States of America, and nearly a third of that time in the City of Chicago, the most "materialistic" and progressive city in the world.

The gentleman also asks "If I have never heard of William Crooks, Alfred R. Wallace, Zollner, De Morgan, and others who have scientifically proven the continuous life of man." He further asks "If I have not heard of the philosophy of spiritualism or read its literature." Yes, I have heard of the gentlemen and read some of their works; I have also a faint recollection of having heard of the philosophy called spiritualism. The scientific gentlemen are, I believe, all spiritualists, and do not stand nearly on a par in the scientific world with such level-headed agnostics as Humboldt, Haeckel, Gibbon, Hume, Voltaire, John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, Prof. Huxley, Charles Darwin, John Tyndall, Robert G. Ingersoll, Charles Bradlaugh, George Eliot, Harriet Martineau, and thousands of other independent students and thinkers. Concerning spiritualistic literature I have read enough to satisfy my mind that it is void of sense, argument, and logic, very much like a soul without "weight, form, or color." The gentleman, to prove individual existence after death speaks of steam gas and electricity as being unweighable and without color, size, or form. "What nonsense." Do these elements possess intelligence such as man possesses? In making use of these elements he admits that the soul of man is unweighable without form or color, yet he says man has a soul which will survive his body through eternity. This gentleman like other Spiritualists ignores the important fact that if a spirit body or being is a reality it must be organic—organized, living, breathing, automatically acting matter. It must be, as is conceded by all prominent Spiritualists, a counterpart of man. It must possess the outline, shape, size, form, and characteristics of man.

In the absence of physical organism, which at death is consigned to disintegration, is the survival of such spirit counterpart of man (which is invisible to normal sight and without weight, color, or tangibility) thinkable, reasonable? Is it within reach of common understanding and scientific analysis? Will Mr. S. or any of his spiritual friends kindly explain its characteristics, its constituents, its circulating organs, heart, veins, arteries, life fluid, etc.? What does not breathe does not live is an axiom in science.

No one has ever postulated the existence of any spirit not first born of woman. "Spirits" were named as their bodies were named, after birth. Spiritual philosophers have never had forethought enough to realize that in order to bring their theories down to reasonable probabilities there must be existing somewhere in space a realm of spirits which as yet have never made their debut upon this sphere of action by entering (also an incomprehensible process) a physical form and thus been born of woman! They or their spirit communicants should have revealed to mortals the existence of such a realm, its location and the achievements during all eternity and the names and occupations of such spirits. But this they failed to do. They have told us of Plato, Christ, Galilleo, Washington, Jackson, and many others, but never of a spirit who was not at one time in the flesh, and named and born here on earth. This conceded proves that no spirits or souls exist from all eternity in the past, but only those born of woman; and this implies that all spirit or soul thus and then begun, and beginning in time, implies to end in time. What begins must end. There is no analogy in nature for a being, thing, or phenomenon which begins but does not end. What has one end must have another end. All finite forms begin—all end. The infinite alone is eternal, and the eternity of the universe is dependent upon finite forms being resolved back into their original elements to perpetuate such formation processes forever. For if human forms or souls were continually evolved and did not return to the grand reservoir of eternal matter the latter would, even an eternity ago, already have been exhausted, all now be such immortal souls, and behold no universe! Therefore no spiritist or soulite ever having postulated the eternal existence of soul in the past, much less proven eternal existence of an individual soul like Humboldt's for instance, proves beyond cavil and contradiction that it, or what is called so, originated when Humboldt originated, and from this fact we are forced to the logical conclusion that such "soul" is but a mental process, generated from, and dependent upon, the physical functions of said body, and when the body ceases to so functuate, when it ceases to generate heat, electricity, magnetism, and refuses to supply the necessary vital forces to every portion of the human body, that then the mental processes, mind and sensation, which are concomitant with them, must cease also.

Until our spiritual friends make clear to the average logical mind the nature of the article called "soul," what it is composed of, what gives it life, outline, form, and the functions of living men; what are its constituents, anatomy, organs, its mode of existence and abode, the simple fact of such existence is so overwhelmingly more mysterious, so absolutely more incomprehensible than all other mysteries, that all trivial phenomena, like slate-writing, raps, visions, coincidents, etc., all connected with and partially manipulated by human agencies (if not entirely) sink into utter insignificance, and are the merest bagatelles in comparison. If they intend to place their theory upon scientific basis *let them first prove that "soul" is something, that something does survive the body*, and what that something is, and is like. Until this is accomplished the issue is simply Something vs. Nothing, Fact vs. Fiction, Science vs. Superstition. In closing I repeat my assertion that "it has never been shown or proven that man possesses any intelligence that can survive his body."

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

What Algeria Costs France.

Algeria continues to be a costly luxury to France, says the London *Daily News*. For the last financial year there is a balance on the wrong side of the budget of about 19,500,000f., the receipts being only about two-thirds of the expenditures. The heaviest charge is in respect of the railways, the State subvention of which is just about equal to their entire receipts. While the native races of Algeria increase, the French increase much more rapidly. The latter at the present rate will double in twenty years, the former only in forty-six years.

The Profit of Martyrdom.

"I understand that Dr. Cope has made a good thing."

"How's that?"

"Why, he denied his creed, got tried for heresy, was convicted, and the very next week received a call to the biggest liberal church in his city, at a fat salary. Dr. Cope always did have a great head."

BABCOCK ANSWERED.

HIS SUIT REPLIED TO BY THE FARWELLS AND OTHERS.

Old Legal Fight Involving the Construction of the Texas State House—The Defendants Make a Statement of the Part Played by the Plaintiff in the Big Southwestern Deal—A Claim That Babcock Had No Money and That His Interest Was Taken in Trust.

The bill brought by Col. Amos C. Babcock involving the construction of the Texas State-House was answered at length yesterday by the defendants, John V. and Charles B. Farwell, John T. Chumasero, Abner Taylor, John K. Harmon, and John V. Farwell Jr. By his suit Col. Babcock seeks an accounting from the defendants for a quarter interest in the contract for building the house and also from the sale of cattle.

Procuring the contract from Matthias Schnell to construct the Capitol building for a return of 3,000,000 acres of land is first set forth, and that Charles B. and John V. Farwell, Taylor, and Babcock were to have a fourth share. At that time Babcock was represented to be worth $250,000 or more and fully able to perform all the agreements made with the syndicate. It was believed by the members of the syndicate that the expenses of purchasing material and constructing the State-House would be $1,500,000. In November, 1884, however, the defendants learned that the representations as to Babcock's financial ability were not correct; that he was without resources or credit and was greatly in debt. Had they known this they would not have entered into the contract of partnership with him.

Part Played by Babcock.

Babcock is said to have finally confessed that he was without means to pay debts incurred for expenses of his living. He feared trouble might be made him by various of his creditors and he wanted to assign all of his property to his son-in-law Parlin. To this arrangement Charles B. Farwell objected, and suggested that he would take the interest for moneys advanced and the bargain was made. A year later Babcock said he greatly needed $25,000, and this sum, with other moneys, making in all $41,000, was received by Babcock from the Farwells for the transfer of an eighth interest. As to the other eighth, it was held by the Farwells in trust, subject to Babcock's proportionate share of expenses.

While Babcock held no interest in the contracts, the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment company, limited, was organized with a capital stock of £3,000,000 to put debentures upon the market to supply funds for the construction of the State-House. The firm of John V. Farwell & Co. advanced large sums of money from time to time for the uses of the syndicate. In July, 1888, the State-House was completed and the 3,000,000 acres turned over to Taylor and then transferred to the London company. Then the stock of the latter concern was divided as follows: Taylor, 30,000 shares; Babcock, 13,000; Chumasero, 7,500; John V. Farwell, 33,750; Charles B. Farwell, 33,750; and John V. Farwell & Co., 60,000 shares. These allotments were based upon the supposed equities of the parties by reason of advancements, except in the shares of Babcock, which were ascertained and fixed upon as the amount of the interest and still held by the Farwells in trust.

The Deal in Cattle.

Previous to this distribution of shares, however, the firm of John V. Farwell & Co. purchased for the syndicate 15,000 head of cattle for $450,000 as a part of the business, and the members of the syndicate were to receive the profits or bear the losses of this deal. In addition to this it is said that the firm expended several hundred thousand dollars in improving the ranch.

The Farwells claim to have the right to continue holding the interest of Babcock in trust until the advances and disbursements in his behalf are fully paid and satisfied. They say they are willing to terminate the trust when Babcock sees fit to come to time and give security for the performance of his obligations to the syndicate. For the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of the obligations of the syndicate the defendants took a lease of the lands from the English corporation and agreed to pay $500,000 a year. They acted in the interest of Babcock in proportion to his interest in trust.

As to selling part of the cattle the Farwells say that it was not on account of financial necessities. The sale was an act of prudence and done according to their best judgment. The proceeds were used for the benefit of the syndicate. In conclusion it is denied that Babcock was entitled to his shares in 1889 or that the stock has depreciated since that time.

MURDERED ON THE GROUSE CREEK ROAD

Long Record of Crimes Committed on a Kansas Trail.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 21.—Grouse Creek road in Cowley County has attained a somewhat unenviable reputation in the last few years. To the ghost hunter it should form a rich field.

A few years ago a cattleman known as Dave Bright was driven in a hack out on this road from Arkansas City, beaten senseless, and robbed of $400. A little further down, at Silverdale railway station, George Blair was shot and killed while trying to rob the postoffice. Near where the road crosses Grouse Creek, known as Estus Ford, United States Marshal Richard Walker captured a party of five horse thieves who had camped there. He was more fortunate than the City Marshal of Coffeyville, who, with a posse of five men, rode into a camp of three horse thieves near the same spot and demanded their surrender. The Marshal was shot down by the leader of the thieves, when the posse fired a volley, bringing down the murderer. The thief was buried beside the road.

At Estus Ford an old man named Keith was knocked from his horse, robbed, bound, and gagged, taken across the creek and turned loose on the burned prairie, to make his way the best he could, barefooted, to Arkansas City.

In the log schoolhouse near by, Thomas Armstrong was captured by the Sheriff of Cowley County. Armstrong had shot and killed James Riley in front of his own store in Arkansas City and had fled to the old rendezvous.

Down this trail, or road, many stolen horses had been led across the river out of reach of danger. So numerous had become these thefts that finally a vigilance committee arrested High Hager, who was suspected of being one of the gang. They took him out to Grouse Creek and hanged him from a tree until he was almost dead. He would not confess and was finally turned loose. A little further down the road a horse thief named Tolles was arrested after a brief battle in which no one was injured. This time the right man was secured and he is now serving a long term in the penitentiary.

A short time ago John Suly, another man afflicted with a desire to appropriate other people's horses, was arrested and taken to Guthrie. Lee West was shot and killed just as he had crossed a little bridge over Grouse Creek.

Further up the creek is an island on which an old man named Tournier was killed, while eastward in the valley, and only a short distance from the road, the body of an unknown man was found shot through the forehead.

The New Columbia Canal.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—At 12:20 o'clock today the gates of the locks were lifted and the water turned into the Columbia Canal in the presence of 3,000 people. A short address was made by Mayor F. W. McMaster. All the bells of the city were rung, steam whistles were blown, a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and a period of rejoicing followed. The canal has been in course of construction for many years and more than $1,000,000 has been spent on it. It is 150 feet wide at the top, 110 feet at the bottom, and 10 feet deep, and, when completed to the lower extremity, will afford a passage for boats and furnish 13,000-horse power of water power, which, when developed, will make Columbia the greatest manufacturing city of the South. The canal has recently been purchased by a syndicate of Boston capitalists, who will at once commence the erection of mills along its banks.

A Man to Count On.

"Is that man the train dispatcher?"

"Yes. What he says goes."

MAY CONTINUE WORK.

JUDGE TULEY SAYS THE CALUMET CAN BE WIDENED.

A. A. Westengard's Attempt to Stop the Government's Operations Fails—Bill Filed to Dissolve the Chicago Wire Goods Company—Judge McConnell Takes a $75,000 Suit Against the Pacific Railway Company Under Advisement—Exceptions Taken to a Master's Report—The Record.

Judge Tuley yesterday heard a motion for a receiver in the suit of Abel A. Westengard to restrain Capt. W. L. Marshall and W. A. McGillis, Anson Law, John Anderson, and Stephen Krutz, contractors, from taking land between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets for widening the Calumet River. District Attorney Milchrist resisted the application because of short notice. He argued, however, that the government had a right to improve the river for navigable purposes, and besides the contractors were keeping within the meander line. Counsel for complainant did not deny that the work of dredging was going beyond the meander line, but he maintained that Westengard purchased a strip of 300 feet of land in 1872 from a man named Cooper, who had already subdivided the land, and that the present owner was entitled to riparian rights and his land extended into the water to a depth of twelve inches. The contractors, he said, were dredging fifty feet a day, and it wouldn't be long before complainant's property would be out of sight. "If you admit that the government is keeping within the meander line I don't see what standing you have got in a court," said the Judge. "You can't restrain the government from using land to which it holds the legal title. The motion for injunction will have to be denied." Westengard will now prosecute a trespass suit against the defendant to recover damages for his land taken.

To Dissolve the Company.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court by W. C. Perkins, Wallace H. Bradley, and Louis C. Smith to dissolve the Chicago Wire Goods company and to enforce stockholders' liability. Benjamin F. Ray was appointed receiver. Uri B. Curtis then filed a cross bill for the purpose, it is alleged, to escape payment of $10,000 worth of stock on the ground that he purchased it under misrepresentations. He states Bradley as Secretary and Treasurer informed him when the capital stock was increased from $100,000 to $250,000 that the company was on a sound financial basis and was prosperous. On these statements Curtis avers he paid $2,000 in cash for his 100 shares and gave notes for $8,000. He now claims that the company was in debt at the time to the extent of $60,000, and that it became further involved for $15,000 while he was a stockholder. The court is asked to compel the receiver to cancel his stock, to deliver up the notes, and return the $2,000. A demurrer interposed raised the question whether a stockholder could plead fraud in the purchase of his stock after the insolvency of a corporation, and thereby resist the liability of his subscription. Judge Shepard will consider the case.

Pacific Railway Company Litigation.

Judge McConnell heard and yesterday took under advisement a $75,000 suit against the Pacific Railway company. The defendant is the concern of which C. B. Holmes was President, and in which a great many Chicago persons bought stock. It bought out and reorganized the Los Angeles cable-road company and assumed the latter's indebtedness. Among these debts was one of $75,000 due the Pacific Rolling-Mill company for track and like material.

When the mill company sued, it is alleged, the defendant tried to escape liability by claiming that the Los Angeles company, its predecessor, was legally liable for the debt. Judge McConnell heard arguments on this question. The defense claims that the second company had no right to acquire the cable concern's property, and that, if it had, there was no evidence of a release of its indebtedness by the plaintiff.

Decided Against the Mother's Wishes.

A contest for possession of two children of the late Thomas C. Boyd occupied Judge Scales' attention for an hour yesterday afternoon. Several weeks ago Mr. Boyd died, and the day he was buried Mrs. Boyd died. His relatives, it is said, had not paid much attention to Mr. Boyd and his wife during their illness, and on her deathbed the mother made a will giving her children to Guiding Star Lodge, I. O. O. F. Last week W. H. Stross and wife, uncle and aunt of the children, petitioned the County Court to adopt them. The lodge attorney came into court, told the story of alleged neglect, and asked that the children be left with Guiding Star people. Yesterday Judge Scales heard arguments and decided that legally the lodge could not become a guardian and that the petitioners were more natural guardians, being near relatives.

May File a Supplemental Bill.

Exceptions to the master's report in the case of William H. Adams against Jame K. Sebree and Henry W. Carter came up before Judge Tuley yesterday. Complainant demands an accounting from defendants as a partner in the business of running the Saratoga Hotel on Dearborn street. The defendants deny that he is a partner. Evidence has been taken before a master who reported that there was a partnership. The court found there were some defects in the pleadings, and gave the complainant leave to file a supplemental bill.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,520—Pelogia Solinski vs. Joseph Solinski. Bill for separate maintenance. M. A. Drezmal, solr.
136,521—Moses F. Rittenhouse et al. vs. Peter Schenkman and Theodore P. Elliott. Conf. judgt., $245.30. W. H. Moore, atty.
136,522—J. M. Cochrane, use of C. T. Gilbert, vs. Lockhart B. Carswell. Asst., $1,500. Fuller & Fyffe, attys.
136,523—N. Z. Grave & Co. vs. James B. Lucas. Conf. judgt., $500. Abbott & Baker, attys.
136,524—Case. Withheld for service.
136,525—Petn. of Henry Succop and wife to adopt child. Pinckney & Tatge, attys.
136,526—John A. May vs. L. W. Hudall. Conf. judgt., $2,611.25. W. J. Bulger, atty.
136,527—William P. Ellison et al. vs. J. Patrick Ryan and James F. O'Brien. Case, $30,000. Remy & Mann, attys.
136,528—George G. Redfield vs. N. C. S. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. J. C. Patterson, atty.
136,529—H. H. Porter vs. William Carr. Asst., $360. S. H. Wright, atty.
136,530—Bill. Withheld for service.
136,531—Carrie I. Maury vs. Oakley G. Maury. Bill for div. S. W. Osgood, solr.
136,532—Edna R. Howard vs. William R. Howard. Bill for div. Bangs & Bangs, solrs.
136,533—William H. Brown et al. vs. Albert J. Pickett. Appl.
136,534—William H. Hurlbut et al. vs. Bernherdine Witkowski. Asst., $500. Runyan & Runyan, attys.
136,535—James Talcott vs. Harris Rosenthal and Barnett Simon. Asst., $1,500. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.
136,536—Lester B. Robinson vs. John F. and Thomas P. O'Brien. Conf. judgt., $1,243. S. K. Dow, atty.
136,537—Maggie McCormick vs. City. James B. and Henry D. Smith. Case, $5,000. Walker & Lowden, attys.
136,538—Albert Tower vs. Sarah E. Graves et al. Bill to foreclose. M. L. Raftree, solr.
136,539—People ex rel. J. N. Griffith vs. Chicago Nursery & Half Orphan Asylum. Hab. corp. D. W. Manchester, atty.
136,540—James T. Hale vs. Atkinson Steel & Spring Wks. Asst., $800. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.
136,541—Case. Withheld for service.
136,542—Hannah A. Wells vs. James C. Borwell. Conf. judgt., $4,640. M. P. Brady, atty.
136,543—Ella Quinn vs. James J. Quinn. Bill. G. G. Bellows, solr.
136,544—Sylvester N. Howard vs. James C. Boswell. Conf. judgt., $7,500. F. C. Caldwell, atty.
136,545—Emma Gradt vs. George Gradt. Bill for div. E. L. Westwood, solr.
136,546—Hintz & Baker Co. vs. Frank D. Fitch. Asst. $1,400. C. T. Farson, atty.
136,547—Edward D. Hesner vs. Adolph Hesner et al. Bill to foreclose. Baker & Greeley, solrs.
136,548—Cincinnati Corrugating Co. vs. Columbia Steel Car Co. Bill. Adams & Hamilton, solrs.
136,549—Henry Batgee et al. vs. Axel L. Nillsen. Asst., $1,000. Rubens & Mott, attys.
136,550—Philip Henne et al. vs. Burton Johnson. Asst., $300. Same attys.
136,551—C. P. Kimball & Co. vs. C. R. Nielsen and Robert Allison. Conf. judgt., $9,641.41. Remy & Mann, attys.
136,552—William J. Manning et al. vs. Chicago Hose Reel Co. Same, $3,834.45. H. M. Clure, atty.
136,553—Herman Ammer vs. Martha Ammer. Bill. E. Saunders, solr.
136,554—J. R. Vandgript et al. vs. Charles S. Holmes. Asst., $1,000. Cratty Bros., attys.
Withheld cases—136,449—Commonwealth L. and B. Assn. vs. Albin Fortin et al. Bill to foreclose. M. L. Raftree, solr.
136,500—Same vs. Same. Same.
136,501—Same vs. Same. Same.
136,502—Same vs. Same. Same.
136,503—Same vs. Same. Same.
136,504—Same vs. Same. Same.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

97,573—Samuel Rindskopf vs. Albert Zacharias. Conf. judgt., $694.50. D. J. and H. D. Crocker, attys.
97,579—Louise S. Jenks vs. Benjamin Jenks. Bill for div. W. H. Richardson, solr.
97,580—George W. Yoris vs. Catherine V. Falley, admx., et al. Bill to foreclose. F. Crosby, solr.
97,581—Sam Katz vs. Sophie Katz. Bill for div. Flaningham & Frisch, solr.
97,582—George W. Collins vs. Abraham R. Davis. Conf. judgt., $474.50. J. H. Fellows, atty.
97,583—Same vs. Abraham R. and Augustus Davis. Same, $1,680. Same atty.
97,584—Samuel Taylor vs. Mary Benz. Appl.
97,585—Henrietta Emmerich vs. John W. Emmerich. Bill for div. Jesse Cox, solr.
97,586—Hyman Goldberg vs. Marion J. Hoffheimer and Haman Kostal. Case, $5,000. S. S. Fallass, atty.
97,587—Samuel C. Bartlett et al. vs. Woodbine Saving Bk. Asst. (attch.), $600. F. F. Reed, atty.
97,588—Charles R. Lull et al. v. Same. Asst. (attch.), $500. Same atty.
97,589—Willis F. Johnson et al. vs. Same. Asst. (attch.), $600. Same atty.
97,590—Frederick W. Forch Jr. vs. William O. Christopher and Christian Tegtmeyer. Asst., $500. S. Smith, atty.
97,591—Bill. Withheld for service.
97,592—1st Nat. Bk. of Englewood vs. Abraham R. and Augustus T. Davis. Conf. judgt., $155. L. A. McDonald, atty.
97,593—Bill. Withheld for service.
97,594—Margaret Douglas vs. Stuart F. Douglas. Bill for div. Rubens & Mott, sols.
97,595—Louis Sperling vs. Charles Kresem. Appl.
97,596—H. F. Carmichael vs. Anthony F. and Charles D. Seeberger. Case, $10,000. J. W. Willett and W. I. Culver, attys.
97,597—Charles S. Beattie vs. Nat. Bk. of Ill. Appl. by pltff.
97,598—Bastine & Co. vs. J. O'Rourke. Appl.
97,599—F. S. Terry vs. William Cuthbert. Appl.
97,600—John Huber vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co. Appl.
97,601—Bill. Withheld for service.
97,602—Thomson-Houston Electric Co. vs. Charles W. Kimball. Asst., $2,000. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.
97,603—N. W. Brewing Co. vs. J. H. Gilbert and A. Zacharias. Replevin, $1,000. Barrow & Larson, attys.
Withheld cases—97,559—Kate M. Clarke vs. Charles R. Clarke. Bill. D. J. McElherne, solr. (Nov. 21.)
97,562—R. S. Peale Co. vs. Ignatius Donnelly. Asst., $6,000. N. A. Partridge, atty. (Nov. 21.)
97,577—Fred Schulz vs. Charles Webler. Attch., $4,812.18. Johnson & Herring, attys. (Nov. 21.)

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,215—Charles T. Blake Mfg. Co. vs. F. J. Wheeler and Amos K. Tappan and Wheeler & Tappan Co. Copyright. Dupee & Judah, solrs.
22,216—Bernard Frese vs. L. Combremont. Infringement, imp. in watches. C. T. Brown, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

9,634—Standard Wire and Iron Works to Wilber J. Andrews. Assignment. Assets and liabilities not given. J. A. Baldwin, atty.
9,635—John C. Hayes to Michael Carroll. Same. Assets, $450; liabilities, $720. J. S. Scovel, atty.
9,636—N. P. Chidester vs. Lorenz Enghart et al. Appeal by plaintiff.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—129,339—James Wanless vs. Augustus Newell and T. W. Wright. On findg., $240. Satisfied.—131,761—O. H. Brooke vs. William E. Shaw. On ver., $2,768.88.—135,543—John O. O'Brien et al. vs. John and Andrew Wartman. $540.04.

JUDGE BRENTANO—135,735—American Tube and Iron Co. vs. John J. Curren; on ver., $1,656.20.—132,383—A. G. Wendel vs. Charles Gow; on findg., $17.70; Appl.; bond and bill ex in. 20 ds.—135,745—Benjamin Davis vs. E. Lapointe; same, $245.49.

JUDGE TUTHILL—94,298—Charles F. Schroth et al. vs. John Kouhn; on findg., $130.52; appl.; bond and bill ex in. 30 ds.—97,551—Sarah McAuley, admx., vs. W. C. S. R. P. Co.; on findg. $75; satisfied.

JUDGE BAKER—92,100—John Jacob vs. William Wiggins; on findg., $30.

96,708—S. M. Meek vs. Allen O. McCutcheon. On ver., $84.33.—82,549—Henry P. Klein vs. Wm. Schilling. Same, $600.—95,408—Moses N. Regent vs. Solomon and Sophia Leonthal. On findg., $15.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—96,660—B. H. Ironmonger vs. C. W. Thomas. By deflt., $912.76.

JUDGE DRIGGS—95,838—Wm. Weadley et al. vs. James D. Ryan. By deflt., $389.85.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—340—People's B. and L. Assn. vs. Ryesinki, dec. Divorces—128,388—Jeanette White from William E. White.—128,889—Martha E. Emmons from Harmon L. Emmons.—130,761—Julia S. Scott from William W. Scott.—130,905—J. G. Slater from Sarah E. Slater.—132,895—Olga M. Anderson from Andrew G. Anderson.—133,687—Minnie V. Shoop from John S. Shoop.—134,292—George W. Courtney from Nancy J. Courtney.—134,811—Fanny Hobbs from Prosper Powell Hobbs.—135,161—William Fleming from Almo Fleming.

JUDGE HAWES—1,700—Goodman vs. Goodman; dec.—820—Latham vs. Ray; dec. sale.—821—Same vs. Same; dec. sale.—119,164—Molloy vs. Molloy; dec.—871—Chandler vs. Coffeen; dec., appeal, etc.

JUDGE TULEY—5,610—Eggleston vs. Brower; dec.—5,985—Thompson vs. Whitlock; dec.

JUDGE HORTON—4,374—Van Shaack vs. Dorman; dec. sale.—4,373—Same vs. Same; dec. sale.

JUDGE SCALES—9,637—In re petition of Frank and Nettie Ellis to adopt child; dec. of adoption.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. Howe vs. Jacobs on hg.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 33, 34, 34½, 30, 31. No case on hg.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Trial call, Term Nos. 2,304, 2,305, 2,307, 2,308, 2,309, 2,311, 2,312, 2,313, 2,314, 2,315, 2,316, 2,317, 2,352. No. 4,802 on trial.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Trial call, Term Nos. 1,780, 1,928, 1,967, 1,968, 1,972, 1,973, 1,974, 1,782, 1,878. No case on trial.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Trial call, Term Nos. 1,569, 1,604, 1,605, 1,608, 1,610, 1,612, 1,613, 1,614. No. 1,567 on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—First call, Nos. 47 to 96, inclusive. Trial call, all cases set for trial on first call. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 6, Shedd vs. Thomas, on hearing.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court until further announcement. Cases under advisement.
JUDGE HORTON—Continuation of call of contested motion calendar.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No. 2,436 on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 3,717, 3,716, 3,037, 1,754½, 3,890, 4,003, 4,013, 4,041. No case on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 3,554, 3,522, 3,640, 2,998, 704, 530, 74,321, 554, 3,558, 829. No case on trial.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—First call, Nos. 601 to 650 inc. Trial call, term Nos. 3,313, 1,319, 2,206, 3,359, 2,036, 1,715, 3,368, 3,366, 3,378, 3,387, 3,328. No case on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Set case, North Star Ins. Co. vs. Mitchell. No call of calendar. No case on trial.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Law trials.
JUDGE SCALES—In re Lithgow.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.
JUDGE HORTON—No call until Wednesday.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 43, Walsh, 461 McDonald, 580 Rowan.

CONDITION OF THE MARINE DIVISION.

Report on the Needs and Yearly Cost of Uncle Sam's Ocean Police Patrol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—In accordance with custom Chief L. G. Fletcher, Chief Revenue Officer of the Marine Division, today submitted his annual report to Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department. The report says:

The performance of the regular duties of the revenue cutters has continued in a faithful and efficient manner. Thirty-six vessels have been commissioned during the year. These thirty-six vessels have cruised for the protection of the revenue a distance of 301,416 nautical miles, and have boarded and examined 26,962 vessels, of which number 1,042 were found violating the law. The fines incurred by these violations amounted to $334,049.94. In addition 123 distressed vessels were assisted, the value of the vessels and their cargoes amounting to $2,806,050. Revenue cutters, furthermore, have rescued from the water during the last year, and in actual danger of drowning, twenty-six persons.

The work of the revenue cutter fleet during the last year has been one of marked activity. The duty performed has been both varied and general. It has embraced operations of more than ordinary importance in Bering Sea, in connection with the Eastern fisheries, on the Bahama Banks, the Florida, and again in Puget Sound. Many of these operations have dealt with issues of an international nature, and have required throughout a nicety of judgment on the part of those engaged. All such duty has been special in character and distinct from the routine work of the service. The prompt and efficient manner with which revenue cutters have responded for special work reflects highly to the credit of both officers and crews, and leaves no reason to believe that there is any falling off from that high standard of efficiency which has so long characterized the revenue marine.

A number of new vessels are urgently needed for the proper maintenance of the service. With a fleet of thirty-six vessels it will be readily seen that unless new crafts are added to the fleet annually the service must gradually become depleted. The rapidly-increasing commerce on the great lakes, the Pacific coast, and Puget Sound; the large number of Chinese subjects unlawfully landing on our shores, and the enormous quantities of opium believed to be smuggled into the United States from contiguous foreign territory; the additional service demanded of the revenue cutter fleet in protecting government interests in Alaska—all demand new and more efficient steamers.

In consideration of the great increase in commerce within the last few years on the great lakes, and the necessity for the protection of this immense traffic in the event of any sudden contingency with a contiguous power, the new revenue cutters for the lakes, and also those for the Pacific, should possess features and characteristics enabling them to meet demands other than those for assistance to distressed vessels and the enforcement of the customs revenue laws. This fact has not been lost sight of in general designs outlined.

The personnel of the revenue marine consists of 220 commissioned officers, 28 pilots, and 815 enlisted men. Promotion in the revenue marine is by seniority, on the passing of a satisfactory physical and professional examination. Officers who fail on the first are given a second examination a year later. An officer who fails a second time is placed at the foot of his grade and deemed out of the line of promotion. Vacancies in the Engineer corps are filled from civil life. Commissions as Second Assistant Engineers are awarded on the result of competitive examination.

BLAINE WINS THE GRANGERS' SUPPORT.

Reciprocity Secures Him Their Allegiance North and South.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—[Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.]—Leonard Rhane, President of the Pennsylvania branch of the United States Grange, and Chairman of the National Grange Executive committee, was in this city today on his way to his home in Center Hall from attendance at the National meeting of the Grange at Springfield, O. He says they have a membership of forty thousand in Pennsylvania, and one million in the United States. He stated that the Grange is non-partisan, but political. It will not vote for any candidate inimical to its interests, whether Democrat or Republican. The delegates at the annual meeting came from all parts of the Union.

"I was anxious to get at the political sentiment for the next year. To a man I found the Southern Representatives opposed to the nomination of Cleveland, mainly on account of his financial views. The Republicans are against Harrison. Blaine is their great favorite. As long as Blaine, in his reciprocity treaties, takes care of the farm products, or at least gives them a fair show with manufactured articles, he will have the hearty support of the grangers, both North and South. Much of the opposition among the farmers to Harrison is due to his pardon of the oleomargarine men who were convicted in New Jersey."

By a Milkmaid.

I rise when the milky dawn is being strained
Through gauzy mists along the East, before
The sun looks forth upon the pale blue sky
That seems skim-milk with flecks of cloudy cream,
And to the cow-pen walk o'er dewy paths
And stir the lazy heifers with my stool
Until they "hist" to suit my taste.
I fill
The foaming cans while John, the hired man,
Slakes from the pump, their warm and frothy thirst.

And while the sun scours up the pan-like sky,
On which the thunder sometimes beats,
I scour
My tinware, too, until the evening comes,
And like a yellow butter-pat the sun
Goes down; and then I milk again,
And flirt with John, who leans against the pump.

IT DEFEATED BLAINE.

INSIDE FACTS ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN OF 1884.

Tammany Deserted the Maine Man for Cleveland After John Kelly Had Agreed to Support the Former—Important Effect of the New York Mayoralty Contest on the Result of the Election—Alliances Formed by Tammany with the Object of Electing Grant Mayor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—[Philadelphia Press.]—A very interesting report has recently been brought to this city by one of those men who have some intimacy with Mr. Blaine. He says that Mr. Blaine does not ascribe his defeat in 1884 to the famous alliteration of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," nor does he ascribe it to the defection of some of Mr. Conkling's friends who live in the vicinity of Utica. He also regards the Mugwump and Independent hostility to him in New York State as beneath contempt, and thinks it would have had no influence whatever upon the result put for another circumstance.

Of course, Mr. Blaine admits, in view of the plurality of a little more than 1,000 which Mr. Cleveland received, that possibly the defection of the so-called Stalwarts and the 200 or 300 mugwumps who voted against him might, combined, have furnished the plurality by which Cleveland was elected. Mr. Blaine is of opinion that Burchard's remark did not cost him of itself more than 300 or 400 votes in New York State, if it did that, and that the evil effect of this unfortunate utterance was of more consequence in Connecticut than it was in New York. The votes of Connecticut, however, if he had received it, would not have elected him.

It is Mr. Blaine's opinion that his defeat is due entirely to certain influences emanating from the Union League club in New York, and that certain men there were disloyal to him, the price of their support for Cleveland being a pledge that he would if elected renominate Mr. Pearson for Postmaster of New York. The fact that Pearson was so nominated has convinced Mr. Blaine that the information he received respecting treachery was correct.

Within the last year or two several gentlemen have endeavored to show Mr. Blaine that he is wrong in his belief that there was any bargain with Cleveland and certain Union League Republicans in which the terms were Pearson's retention of the postoffice and the support of Cleveland by these Republicans. But Mr. Blaine will not listen to these proffered explanations and simply intimates that he does not care to enter into any discussion upon that subject, because he knows why and how he was defeated, and discussion now cannot change the history of that contest.

It will, of course, be of the greatest interest to know to what Mr. Blaine ascribes his defeat. There has heretofore been no public statement of his opinion on that subject, but the general impression has been that he has been disposed to lay the blame on the well-intentioned but maladroit Burchard, and, to some extent, upon the Stalwarts of Oneida County.

The Combination of 1884.

What Mr. Blaine's opinion really is has been known to a few Republicans in New York for a comparatively short time. I was told of it only a few days ago by a gentleman once in intimate relations with Mr. Blaine, and who knew personally whereof he spoke. I was reminded by this of a conversation which I had with Mr. Samuel Fessenden in the summer of 1885. Mr. Fessenden was the Secretary of the Republican National committee, and was engaged in the canvass of 1884 with such enthusiasm and absorption as few politicians give to such work.

He was speaking in the early summer, after Cleveland had been inaugurated, of the canvass, and he said that the most distressing recollection of it to him was that Blaine was elected until about four days before the election. I asked him what he meant by that, and he said that a combination had been entered into between those who controlled the Republican organization in New York City and John Kelly, who was then at the head of Tammany Hall, which, had it been maintained until election day, would have given New York State to Blaine by at least 10,000 majority.

As Secretary of the National committee Mr. Fessenden knew all the details of this combination, and he said that he had some of the documentary evidence of it among the archives of the committee in his possession. With an expression almost of anger, certainly of the deepest disappointment, he said that on the Friday or Saturday before the election, owing to circumstances which could not have been foreseen, the combination fell through, but not completely; the vote Blaine received in New York City showed some evidences of the combination, but sufficiently to allow Cleveland to pull through by the narrowest of majorities. Had this combination lasted until election day Mr. Fessenden said that neither Burchard, nor the Stalwart knife, nor the mugwump vote, nor all three of these influences combined could have prevented a majority in New York State for Mr. Blaine, and a majority which would have been obtained in New York City.

The statement, made nearly seven years ago, so closely resembled the information brought to the city within a recent period of what Mr. Blaine's views of the cause of his defeat are that I have made some effort to find out what that combination was, what it did, and why it failed, and the facts which have been gleaned will be an important contribution to political history.

How the Combination Was Begun.

No Republican up to that time, excepting possibly Gen. Grant, had so many friends in the Democratic party as Mr. Blaine, and it was well known that there were thousands of Democrats who would be glad to vote for him, provided they could have a reasonable excuse for so doing. Many of these were Irish-Americans, with whom Mr. Blaine at that time was very popular.

The political situation in this city was then a peculiar one. Cleveland had been nominated for the Presidency against the protests of Tammany. He was as unpopular with that organization as Tilden was, and that is saying a good deal. It was no secret that many of the Tammany leaders would rejoice in his defeat, and some of the members of the society declared that they would not vote for him. Tammany, however, was struggling to regain its prestige in the city. Hugh J. Grant, then only 32 years of age, had been nominated for Mayor, John Kelly thinking that a young man and comparatively unknown would be a safer nomination than that of one of the better known leaders of Tammany.

The County Democracy at that time was in the heyday of its strength. Hubert O. Thompson was at the zenith of his powers as an organizer and leader. He had a compact, well-disciplined, and strong body behind him. It was a body friendly to Cleveland and one which had done much to secure Cleveland's nomination. Kelly believed that if Cleveland was elected President he would make Thompson Collector of the Port and otherwise parcel out the patronage so as to make the Counties invincible for a time.

Tammany was, therefore, in the position of caring for nothing but the election of Mr. Grant as Mayor, and many of its leaders either openly or secretly preferred the election of Blaine to that of Cleveland, because it was felt that Blaine would not strengthen the County Democracy with the Federal patronage while Cleveland would. The Counties had determined to nominate a candidate for Mayor, but had not named him, and of course the Republicans would have a city ticket also.

That being the situation in the city, Mr. Kelly made a proposition to John J. O'Brien, who was then virtually in control of the Republican organization in New York City. The proposition was this: That the Republicans should nominate so weak a candidate for Mayor as to make it possible to secure Republican strength for Mr. Grant, the Tammany candidate, and Tammany promised through Kelly, if this was done, to deliver some 15,000 Tammany votes to Blaine—in other words, that they would run in that many Blaine votes, provided they could count on Republican help for Mr. Grant.

The proposition was very carefully considered for several days by the Republicans. O'Brien consulted with Mr. Elkins, Mr. Fessenden, and other members of the National committee about it. He advised that the combination be made. He argued that the Republicans could not elect their candidate for Mayor anyway; that it made no difference to them what Democrat was elected Mayor of New York, but that Kelly would keep his word and surely deliver to them the votes which would be sufficient to elect Blaine. Moreover, O'Brien asserted that there were as many as 15,000 Tammany Democrats who would only be too glad of an opportunity to vote for Blaine as against Cleveland.

The Combination Made.

Mr. Blaine knew nothing at the time of these propositions, but when he came to the city after his Ohio campaign he was told that at least 15,000 Democrats in the city would vote for him, and that the Republicans in return for these votes had put in nomination a weak candidate for Mayor, and that this man had been promised something nice for his willingness to become a sacrifice. Mr. Blaine would not be bound by any bargains, and he was not particularly well pleased that any combination had been made with Tammany Hall. He was told, however, that the matter was beyond his control, and that of the National committee, the arrangement having been made entirely by Mr. Kelly and Mr. O'Brien.

The Republicans, as their part of the agreement, put in nomination Mr. Frederick Gibbs for Mayor, a pleasant young fellow, but of no especial political consequence then, and the effect of the nomination was exactly what Kelly and O'Brien anticipated. There were many Republicans who were mortified at this nomination, and there were others who agreed to support Mayor Grant, votes for Blaine being the consideration. The combination worked charmingly until all of a sudden two unexpected events occurred.

Hubert O. Thompson and William C. Whitney and William R. Grace knew of the combination within twenty-four hours after it was made. They were frightened. They realized that if it was maintained Cleveland was beaten, and not to be defeated required the highest order of political strategy as well as celerity of action. The only thing that could be done was for the County Democracy to nominate a man for Mayor who would neutralize the strength that Grant would gain by reason of the combination. They decided that Mr. Grace was the man. He had already been elected Mayor of the city, and it was believed that if he were nominated there were many Republicans who would prefer to vote for him rather than for either Gibbs or Grant. They, therefore, went to Mr. Grace and insisted that he take the nomination.

This was only a few days before the election. He declined to do it. He said that he had been Mayor once and had won after a very hard struggle. There were business, political, and personal reasons why he didn't care to make the canvass again. Dan Manning was then sent for, and he came down from Albany and pleaded with Mr. Grace. He said he was satisfied that only by his nomination could the Republican and Tammany combination be neutralized. He added that Mr. Cleveland was very deeply concerned over the situation, and felt that Mr. Grace ought to make any sacrifice if by so doing he could prevent a combination which was bound to elect Blaine if it was maintained.

Mr. Grace took one night to think the matter over, and the next morning he said: "I have seen enough of politics to know how little of confidence is to be placed in verbal communications. If Gov. Cleveland thinks my candidacy is essential to the success of the national ticket, and is willing to write me to that effect, I will accept the nomination."

Grace Urged to Run.

Within twenty-four hours Mr. Grace received a personal letter from Cleveland urging him, for the sake of the national ticket, to consent to run for Mayor as the candidate of the County Democracy, and within twelve hours afterward was nominated. This put an entirely different phase upon the matter. In the Union League club Mr. Grace has many friends, and there were members who decided that they would do what they could to secure Grace's election and also Blaine's. What they did for Grace they did secretly. What they did for Blaine they did openly.

Meanwhile John Kelly, who was quick to see the drift of events, made up his mind that with Grace in the field Cleveland was bound to gain Democratic votes which he could not otherwise get, and he feared that unless he repudiated his combinations both Grace and Cleveland would be elected and Tammany be left completely in the mire. He therefore on Friday before election sent a message to Cleveland, who was then stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, asking if he could see him in private.

Cleveland sent back this answer: "I know of no reason why Democrats should meet in private, but I should be very glad to see you at my rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel."

Within an hour Kelly and Cleveland were together. He told Mr. Cleveland that his organization had been fearful that in case Cleveland was elected he would so distribute the patronage as to leave Tammany in the cold. Cleveland replied that if he was elected one man's recommendation would have as much weight with him as another's, provided that man was of equal character, and he should not use the Presidency to build up any organization. Kelly said that if Tammany could be assured of that the society would be true to Cleveland.

Cleveland replied that he was very glad to hear it, for the sake of the Democratic party, and that he did not think Tammany Hall could afford to appear before the country as traitors to the party or as aiding the election of the Republican ticket. Kelly then told Cleveland that he had caused a careful canvass to be made, and he was satisfied that Grant would be elected Mayor, but that in order to elect Grant Mayor it would be necessary to have it understood that the Tammany organization was going to stand by the Democratic ticket.

Kelly Repudiates the Combination.

There was some other and probably very important conversation at this meeting, for Cleveland has always regarded it as the turning point of the campaign. Kelly agreed to appear with Cleveland the next day upon a reviewing stand before which a Democratic procession was to pass, and thus to indicate publicly the change of feeling of Tammany toward Cleveland. That night after Kelly left the conference he issued his instructions throughout the Tammany organization that the combination with the Republicans was off and that Tammany was to vote straight.

On the next day Kelly and Cleveland stood side by side on the reviewing platform, and then Kelly confessed to Cleveland that he would not have come to an understanding with him but for the fact that he was now assured that Grant would be elected Mayor, and that Grace would be third in the race for the Mayoralty. The appearance of Cleveland and Kelly together on the platform was the first intimation that the Republicans had that they had come to an understanding. They sent to Kelly to ask him for an explanation and his reply was that Grant was going to be elected Mayor without Republican help; that was the chief thing Tammany cared for, and that Cleveland was not going to turn his back on Tammany when he got into the White House.

The Republicans in the Union League club were bound to defeat the Tammany candidate for Mayor, and they set about holding Republicans either steadfast to the city ticket or inducing such of them as would not vote for Gibbs for Mayor to vote for Grace. It was said at the time that Grace, as an inducement to secure Republican support, had promised to get Cleveland, in case he was elected, to retain Pearson in the postoffice, and that that was the price he exacted of Cleveland for consenting to run for Mayor.

Mr. Grace tells me that this report is wholly without foundation, and that he is assured that it has been used to injure certain Republicans in the Union League club in the estimation of Mr. Blaine. There were Republicans who traded votes, influenced by Union League club men, but they voted for Grace for Mayor, and in return received some votes for Blaine for President.

Grace was elected by about 12,000 majority, and his vote ran ahead of that of Cleveland for President. The very thing which Kelly feared might happen when he hastened to undo his combination with the Republicans, which was the election of Grace and Cleveland, happened, and his chagrin over the result undoubtedly hastened his death. This combination was a most disastrous thing for the Republicans. Had it not been entered into it is probable Blaine would have received 3,000 or 4,000 more votes in the city than he did, and would, of course, have been elected. Had it been maintained he would have carried New York State by at least 10,000 majority.

HOLLAND.

Hot Water Foot Warmers.

A commission sent by the directors of the French railways to England and Germany to report upon the means adopted in those countries for warming railway carriages during the winter finds that France has nothing to learn from her neighbors in this respect, hot water foot warmers similar to those in use on French railways being employed almost everywhere, says the London *Daily News*. On the Northern of France railway, however, an important experiment is about to be tried on a large scale. All carriages, even on short-distance trains, are to be warmed, and the warmth is to be produced by means of boxes of acetate of soda. The chemical is put in a solid state into the boxes, and these are then plunged into hot water about 100°. The effect is that the soda becomes liquid. On being taken out of the water the boxes are wiped dry and are put into the carriages. By degrees the soda solidifies, and as long as the operation lasts—that is, for about five or six hours—it gradually gives off the heat it has absorbed in the melting process.

A Good Memory.

Harry—"So she refused you, did she?"
Jack—"Yes; and I shall remember what she said as long as I live."
Harry—"What did she say?"
Jack—"She said '*No*.'"

RUSSIA'S BIG FAMINE.

FORTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE INVOLVED THEREIN.

Its Area Extends a Distance of 3,000 Miles and Varies in Width from 500 to 1,000 Miles—Distress Constantly Increasing—Futile Efforts of the Government to Give Relief—Heartrending Scenes Described by a Parish Priest—A Chapter of Horrors, Death, Murder, and Suicide.

New York *Times*: Famine always prevails in Russia to a greater or less extent. Sometimes its ravages are confined to single provinces; then it is known as the *golodovka*, or the little hunger, which is never absent from some part of the empire. It other times it is national in its magnitude; then it is known as the *golod*, or the great hunger, sweeping over a vast region and arresting the gaze of the civilized world by its colossal havoc. The present famine belongs to the *golod* variety, of which there have been eight visitations since the beginning of the century, and exceeds in extent and horror any predecessor of the last 300 years. Its area stretches from Odessa, on the Black Sea, to Tobolsk, in Siberia, a distance of 3,000 miles, and varies in width from 500 to 1,000 miles. The thirty-five or forty millions of people that rest under its deadly shadows are in want of bread, and, in spite of the energetic efforts of the government to respond to their call, their distress is constantly increasing and must continue to increase until adequate aid or an abundant harvest comes to their relief. Whole armies of starving beggars are on the march in search of food and work.

Suffering, Death, Murder, and Suicide.

The stories of individual suffering and death, of murder and suicide, of frantic and fatal efforts to maintain life against the heaviest odds, almost surpass belief. The *Novoe Vremya* tells one of a man and of his two children found dying in the streets of Kiev. Restored for a moment one of the children attempted to explain the cause of their condition. "We had nothing at all to eat," she said, "and when we cried for bread father said we should be better dead. He put some poison in the beer and gave it to my brother and myself, and then he drank the rest. We took it because father said we should never be hungry any more. My brother—" but she became unconscious again and soon died, with the unfinished tale upon her lips. The same paper relates another story that illustrates most vividly the desperation of the starving. "One woman, a type of many," it says, "maddened by the pangs of hunger, left her husband and sold herself to an unmarried man, taking all the children with her to his house. 'At least I shall have food,' she said in defense of her course, 'and it will be easier for my husband to rub along for a time without such a charge as the young ones and myself.'"

Heartrending Scenes Related by a Priest.

In an article in the Volga *Messenger* a parish priest describes some of the heartrending scenes that are witnessed daily: "Many of my parishioners," he says, "have had no bread for two or three weeks, and are sustaining life as best they may on grass and the foliage of trees." Pigweed, the sale of which has enabled many an unscrupulous speculator to add to his fortune, and the refuse left after the manufacture of linseed oil are also used for food. "During the space of two days," says the priest again, "I administered the last sacrament to sixteen persons dying of hunger."

Does any one ask what steps have been taken to mitigate this incalculable mass of human misery? The answer involves a disclosure characteristically Russian. When the famine was foretold a year ago by the Minister of Finance the clergy were the first to move against it—not with food and money, but with all the prayers prescribed in the official liturgy for such an occasion. These failing, the ignorant and superstitious peasants resorted to their time-honored plan to meet the threatened crisis. They unearthed the bodies of drunkards and threw them into rivers, lakes, and ponds in the pious belief that it would open the foundations of heaven and drench the thirsty fields with copious showers. But their efforts also failed.

Futile Efforts of the Government.

The government likewise took a hand in the pressing work of checking the invasion of hunger, and while it displayed more wisdom than the peasants it did more harm than they. It prohibited the export of rye, but not until the speculators had profited by its delay in taking action. It made the sale of corn a crime, but to meet the demands of the tax gatherer the peasants sold the article by stealth at the usual price, and purchasers, reaping immense profits from an enormous advance, became suddenly rich. It suggested potatoes and cabbages as substitutes for rye and corn, but there were no potatoes and cabbages, and had there been the peasants were without money to buy them with. It has besides contributed more than 20,000,000 of rubles for food—a mere drop in the great ocean of need—but it has not ceased to collect its taxes wherever possible. A correspondent of the *Week*, an English publication, says that in one village its agents encountered a poverty that would have seemed to make the extortion of money altogether impossible. But they were undaunted and merciless. "They hunted up 300 chickens, the only property discernible, distrained them in the name of the Czar, and sold them to a neighboring capitalist at the rate of twopence halfpenny for four." Private philanthropy, which has been appealed to with such meager results that the government has been obliged to coerce it into contributions, has been quite as heartless. In one instance land owners refused to permit the livestock of peasants who had nothing to feed them to graze in their forests, but as the peasants disregarded their wishes they purchased a number of large and ferocious bears and turned them loose. The *Novoe Vremya*, which tells the story, adds that "no cow, sheep, or horse that enters the wood ever leaves it again—the bears tear them ruthlessly to pieces."

New Mineral Substance.

The Colombian papers report, discuss, and tell some remarkable things about a mineral substance, apparently new, recently discovered near Bucaramanga in the United States of Colombia. Señor H. Eloy Valenzuela, a distinguished geologist of the republic, has given the material the name of bucaramanquina. The substance is something like asbestos. It is amber in color, is perfectly transparent and incombustible. Experiments made at Bogota are said to indicate that it will be of great value in the manufacture of bank-note paper. It can be reduced to pulp and molded into light fire and waterproof shingles for houses, and can be woven into pliable, fireproof cloth or shaped into firemen's helmets. A white varnish can be extracted from it, and the material is said to be superior in many respects to asbestos. The deposits appear to be of great extent.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Licenses to incorporate the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The Crowders Chemical Electric company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; for the manufacture of batteries, lamps, fans, and pumps; incorporators, W. S. Baker, W. A. Crowders, and Charles H. Cooley.

Quincy Conservatory of Music, at Quincy; capital stock, $2,000; for education in music, elocution, art, and languages; incorporators, C. A. Heinzen, E. C. Parker, J. L. Morgan, and W. H. Cadogan.

Eclipse Novelty company, at Rockford; capital stock, $10,000; for manufacturing; incorporators, Lincoln B. Garrett, Alfred M. Batchelder, and Robert Garrett.

The Silver State Prune and Canning company, at Hillsboro; capital stock, $75,000; for dealing in fruits and berries; incorporators, H. E. Simmons, J. M. Jones, E. L. Waggoner, and W. A. Howett.

The Kenwood Safety Storage company, at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; to manage buildings for safe storage; incorporators, F. L. Houghton, R. G. McDowell, and J. G. Cozzens.

Morris Driving Park Association, at Morris; capital stock, $15,000; for holding exhibitions of speed between horses and to hold fairs; incorporators, A. F. Mallery, M. J. Stephen, and James McNamara.

Central Electrotyping company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for electrotyping, stereotyping, and engraving; incorporators, G. S. Vallette, W. G. Kraft, and F. W. Kraft.

Pennsylvania Lubricating company, at Joliet; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of lubricators; incorporators, Grant McCargo, William Gardner, and F. C. Caldwell.

The Craver and Steele Manufacturing company, at Harvey; capital stock, $400,000; for the manufacture of harvest machinery, agricultural implements, vehicles, and wheels; incorporators, C. F. Craver, Alonzo Steele, David Kelly, and A. H. Craver.

Halcyon club, at Chicago, without capital stock; for pleasure; incorporators, W. E. Bern, J. B. Fitzpatrick, and E. H. George.

The Illinois River Fishermen's Protective Association, at Beardstown; without capital stock; to strengthen the fraternal feeling of the craft and more perfectly unite the effort to protect and defend our rights and privileges guaranteed by the State Constitution in the pursuit of our vocation, and to prosecute those who infringe upon such rights; incorporators, Henry Bodensbender, W. S. Brainerd, and C. S. Bond.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Monday, Nov. 23, 1891:

W. Jackson-st., [illegible] ft, July [illegible], 1891 (Mrs. Rocke to Marg. C. Bern[illegible]) $8,500
The same property as above, Aug. 19, 1886 (E. F. and M. C. Reynolds to H. Eastes) 6,000
Bryson-st., 99 ft w of N. Lincoln, s f, 25x122 ft, Nov. 21 (G. H. Boeschberg to J. Aarons) 1,700
57th-st., 74¼ ft e of Horne-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 14 (J. Terwilliger to A. Hrubant) 1,650
Sangamon-st., 150 ft s of 69th, w f, 25x124¼ ft, Nov. 20 (F. A. Batter to R. T. Redmond) 2,800
79th-st., 137½ ft e of Wright, s f, 24½x96 ft, July 28, '90 (Ella M. Sutherland to J. P. Malick) 15,000
Wrightwood-av., 200 ft w of N. Clark-st., s f, 50x200 ft, Oct. 9 (R. Clark to Cresia M. Titcomb) 9,000
Selvin-av., n e cor Prescott-st., w f, 100x150¼ ft, Nov. 23 (G. W. Bruce to A. M. Penney et al.) 2,500
Wabash-av., 148 ft n of 54th-st., e f, 29¼x161 ft, Oct. 30 (F. Harkins to G. P. Bain) 2,267
The premises 312, 312½, 314, 316, 316¼ Austin-av., and 119 North Elizabeth-st., Nov. 9 (G. P. Bay to E. Johnson) 8,250
Mozart-st., 300 ft s of Armitage-av., e f, 25x110 ft, June 4 (B. Muller to E. D. Andersen) 2,000
Elizabeth-st., 250 ft s of 70th, w f, 50x124¼ ft, with 25x124 ft in same add., Nov. 18 (R. S. Cox Jr. to Jane Cox) 1,200
Southport-av., 172¼ ft s of Bryson-st., w f, 25x120 ft, Nov. 21 (H. McJames to C. Bremer) 2,900
Ellis-av., 189 ft s of 56th-st., e f, 24x130 ft, Nov. 19 (est of E. Gorman to J. Daly) 1,670
54th-st., 181 ft w of Peoria, s f, 24 ft to alley, Aug. 1, imp (C. Karleskind to T. J. Donovan) 1,800
63d-st., n w cor Wright, s f, 34¼x129 ft, Nov. 19 (Daniel Wink to Nellie G. Hollett) 17,500
Addison-st., s w cor Woodside-av., n f, 33x125 ft, March 16 (P. F. Haynes to T. L. Bongard) 1,800
Springfield-av., 48 ft n of W. Ohio-st., e f, 48x125 ft, Nov. 21 (L. P. Hammond et al. to A. W. Bullock) 8,000
N. Hoyne-av., 256 ft n of Clybourn, e f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 23 (L. Badecker to M. Guthman) 3,000
Cornell-av., 150 ft s of 53d-st., e f, 50 ft to R. R., April 25 (M. Jameson et al. to E. D. Jameson) 3,500
Walnut-st., n e cor Albany-av., s f, 24x150 ft, Nov. 14 (T. Kinnie to E. Rutherford) 2,400
Auburn-st., 27¼ ft n of 33d-st., w f, 25x130 ft, Nov. 18 (J. Patterson to M. Patterson) 3,000
Washington-av., 405 ft s of 54th-st., w f, 38x158 ft, Nov. 21 (William M. Curtis to Chancellor L. Jenks) 12,000
Lot 1, Sawyer's sub. Block 11, Kensington, Aug. 16 (E. Sauter to C. P. Kanie) 1,725
Loomis-st., n w cor 66th, e f, 50x125 ft, Nov. 1 (C. H. Caldwell to J. Stewart) 1,800
Hoyne-av., 97 ft s of Parmelee-st., e f, 24x104¼ ft, imp, Nov. 20 (T. Schwarz to L. Svoloda) 2,000
Halsted-st., 173 7-10 ft n of 72d, w f, 25x176¼ ft, Oct. 31 (P. A. Holmested to A. W. Axtell) 1,300
63d-st., 220¼ ft w of Sherman, n f, 19x120¼ ft, imp, Nov. 16 (Fred P. Willis to David J. Mitchell) 12,000
Dearborn-st., near 54th, w f, 24¼ ft to alley, Oct. 23 (F. W. Coburn to F. J. Hendrick) 1,600
Central Park-av., 170 ft s of 21th-st., e f, 48x124 ft, Oct. 30 (H. M. Whitten to M. Ward) 1,600
Butler-st., 200 ft n of 30th, w f, 25x125 ft, June 23 (estate of D. Davis to M. W. Hardert et al) 3,950
School-st., 51⅝ ft n of Mound-av., e f, 25x104 ft, imp, Nov. 3 (B. Ereksen to C. Conway) 2,500
Morgan-st., 75 ft n of 52d, e f, 25x124¼ ft, Oct. 1 (B. and E. Bridle to William Leonard) 1,700
Wood-st., 148 ft s of Lyons-av., n f, 200x125 ft, imp, Sept. 25, 1890 (C. E. and A. S. Stulte to D. W. McDonald) 8,000
Wood-st., 148 ft s of Lyons-av., n f, 200x125 ft, imp, Feb. 20 (D. W. McDonald to William Fox) 12,000
Franklin-av., 150 ft n of Rogers-st., e f, 120x121 ft, Nov. 23 (A. Heitz to E. M. Conley) 1,250
Center-av., 345 ft n of W. 12th-st., w f, 25x180 ft, imp, Nov. 2 (J. Rathgeber to P. Cooney) 7,250
School-st., 200 ft n of 44th, w f, 37x124¾ ft, Oct. 26 (F. Miller to W. Rohrbach) 2,800
Perry-av., 45⅝ ft n of 79d-st., e f, 50x120 ft, Sept. 30 (G. L. Beckley to Mary T. Clauss) 17,000
Walnut-st., 298 ft s of 49th, s f, 100x172 ft, Nov. 13 (C. E. Rolls to G. W. Murray) 1,500
W. 15th-st., 84 ft w of Loomis, s f, 25x124 ft, Nov. 18 (est. of J. Frundt to E. Wedekind) 1,500
Plum-st., 141¼ ft e of Laflin, s f, 24x111 ft, Nov. 20 (J. Sullivan to V. Le Beau) 3,300
W. Madison-st., 282 ft w of Staunton, s f, 24x129 ft, Nov. 9 (H. S. Clark to C. C. Housell) 4,000
N. Clark-st., 165 ft n of Leland-av., e f, 100x150 ft, Nov. 23 (G. E. Dean to C. A. Willard) 6,846
N. Ashland-av., 50 ft n of School-st., e f, 37¼x125 ft, Nov. 18 (J. Opit to T. C. Diener) 2,100
Western-av., 275 ft n of Hirsch-st., e f, 25x126¼ ft, Nov. 23 (H. L. Brown to A. C. A. Rommel) 1,300
Oakdale-av., 251 ft w of Halsted-st., s f, 50x139 ft, Oct. 31 (S. M. Jarvis to W. Haywood) 4,500
Dearborn-st., 180 ft s of 76th-st., e f, 100x160¼ ft, Nov. 23 (G. S. Foster to W. K. Reed) 3,000
52d-st., 381¼ ft w of School, n f, 24x125¼ ft, Nov. 16 (W. J. Joyce to P., Ft. W. and C. Ry. Co.) 3,500
Englewood-ct., bet. School-st. and Wentworth-av., s f, part Lot 44, Nov. 12 (G. Neagle to same) 1,060
5th-av., near 36th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 21 (J. A. Dubach to C. E. Bragg) 5,000
W. Indiana-st., opp Elizabeth, n f, 38x150 ft, imp, Nov. 14 (J. E. Koehsel to Jas. Wilson) 14,125
Emerald-st., 200 ft n of 54th, w f, 100x125 ft, Nov. 21 (D. H. Patterson to F. L. Wilkinson) 1,400
Exchange-av., 325 ft s of 80th-st., e f, 25x128¼ ft, Nov. 19 (est. of A. Young to R. Young) 1,217
Cleaver-st., 200 ft s of W. Blackhawk, e f, 24x124 ft, Nov. 20 (J. Malinski to M. Poclot) 3,025
Moffat-st., n w cor Seymour-av., s f, 25x124¾ ft, Nov. 19, imp. (L. Marks to S. T. Kimbell) 8,000
The premises 3313 Rhodes-av., Oct. 17 (M. A. Mead to H. J. Reynolds) 9,000
Leavitt-st., n w cor 65th, e f, 100x33 ft, Oct. 5 (M. McNaughton to F. M. Schoolcraft) 1,000
Langley-av., 200 ft s of 49th st., e f, 100x124 ft, Nov. 14 (S. J. Marks to J. Marks) 10,000

LEASEHOLD.

State-st., n w cor 31st, e f, leasehold in 68 2-10x118 ft, with the Columbian Hotel, Nov. 1 (Henry C. Knill to Thomas Whitfield) $50,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS FOR buildings to cost $1,000 and over were issued yesterday:

John McCarthy, 3-story flats at 31 Wesson-st. $2,500
Miss Ada Jorty, 1-story cottage at St. James-st., near Madison 1,000
August Witt, 2-story flats at 706 Homan-av. 2,000
C. E. Carlson, 2-story flats at 2204 Ohio-st. 1,000
Jacob Grief, 2-story flats at 929 Hinman-st. 3,000
C. L. Ashton, 2-story flats at 290 Fairfield-av. 1,000
Abel Gent, 2-story flats at 417 Madison-st. 1,800
John P. Kenney, two 2-story flats at 34-36 Washtenaw-av. 4,500
Ole Berg, five 1-story factory and boiler house, Ada-st. and Carroll-av. 18,000
Samuel B. Foster, 3-story store and flats, 1293 West Madison-st. 7,000
David E. Bradley, 16-story offices and stores, 79-83 Jackson and 18-20 Quincy-sts. 600,000
W. Lagreen, 1-story front addition, 2929 Avenue K 1,200
J. N. Segssenman, 3-story stores and flats, 5320 State-st. 6,000
F. X. Kinzie, 2-story dwelling, Prospect-av., near Myrtle 3,000
E. H. Comes, 2-story flats, 6214 Ada-st. 1,800
J. S. Norton, 1-story addition, 454-456 Lincoln-av. and 1325 Lill-av. 3,000
A. N. Hester, two 3-story dwellings, 35-37 Roslyn-pl. 1,800
W. J. Voltmar, 2-story flats, 1531 Oakdale-av. 7,000
Byron L. Smith, 16-story stores and offices, southwest-corner Michigan-av. and Washington-st. 400,000
Francis Bartlett, 16-story stores and offices, 82 Van Buren-st. 500,000
Brooks Estate, 16-story stores and offices 194-210 Dearborn-st. 600,000
Marquette Building company, 16-story stores and offices, 206-214 Dearborn-st. 900,000
A. D. McGill, 2-story dwelling, 1069 Warren-av. 9,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—SUNDAY morning, lemon and white English setter. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to 3121 Wabash-av.

LOST—A ROUND WOODEN BOTTLE CONTAINing a metallic compound. Reward at 51 Washington-st., Room 37.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, going North to South Side. Return to 361 Dearborn-av. and get reward.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING 25-RIDE ticket between Chicago and Turlington, Wis. Address 157 Twenty-fifth-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BRANCH: WILL BE AT HOTEL Tuesday, 24th November.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, LOOSE AND IN EVERY variety of mounting.
$5 to $5,000.
A complete new stock. Easy terms to responsible parties. Actual value guaranteed to the cash buyer. Glad to show you these goods. Catalogue free.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of diamonds,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 233 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—R. R. TICKETS—WE ARE MAKING special rates to Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Salt Lake, Ogden, New Orleans, Atlanta; discounts to all points. McKENZIE & FREY, ticket brokers, 77 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED—TWO LADIES OF MEANS to join in business enterprise and trip South for the winter; leading a quiet and private life with large returns. Address T 108, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—LADIES, THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE process is positively the only remedy which permanently destroys superfluous hair and moles. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH BOOKkeeper and cashier, now employed by a large corporation; would make change; understands adjusting stock and partnership accounts. G 99, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK, BY young man; 19; A1 references. T 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE OR FACTORY; have extended business experiences and highest references; salary moderate. T 92, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CITY SALESMAN; A good side line; must be small sample. Address T 12, Tribune office.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 CLOAK DEsigner from New York. First-class reference given. Address T 9, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WILLING and of good character; Swede; ref. T 14, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DENTIST OF TEN years' experience on plate work in city. Address O 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF RESPONSIbility. References; bond if required. Address T 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING represented an Eastern house for six years in this city would like to connect himself with first-class house where ability and integrity would be appreciated; can furnish gilt-edged references, also bonds. Address T 101, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN married couple, man to do waiting and make himself useful, wife as cook. Address T 90, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple; English; obliging. References. Address T 125, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously and promptly supplied with very expert or inexpert, yet accurate, stenographers from our advanced dictation class, composed of our graduates and those from all other Chicago schools; some possessing machines.
J. B. HANNA, 611 First National Bank Building.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more families; terms reasonable. Address [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW FOR HOME AND board; widow preferred. T 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED seamstress for plain sewing and dressmaking in family. 3307 Dearborn-st.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work; call or write Tuesday. 302 W. Erie-st., second floor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as housekeeper. Call at 238 Ontario-st. 2d flat, left side. Call three days.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY IN A SMALL private family with children. 4442 School-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper. Apply, with references, H. WOLF & CO., 250 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERKS AND DRY-goods clerk please call. 65, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANT, GOOD READer and writer; today. 65, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, quick at figures and good penman, no objection if stenographer, as office assistant. 65, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE ASSISTant and to do delivering and collecting; state age. Good references required. Address in own handwriting T 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS A CASHIER IN A first-class cafe restaurant; must have $500 at his disposal which be secured. Address T 89, Tribune.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, OR other mercantile help out of work or wishing to better their position should call 185 Dearborn-st., R 21.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND office man; moderate salary; good references; state age, etc. Address T 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—BILL CLERK TO BILL FROM DICtation; rapid penman and arithmetician; permanent situation; wages $15 per week. Address, stating experience, T 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN TO make himself generally useful in the office of a wholesale house. Address in own handwriting, stating age, references, and salary expected. T 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUGGIST—STATE salary wanted. Address T 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK—ONE WHO IS quick and accurate at figures and has strictly first-class reference. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 155 Market-st.

Stenographer.

WANTED—GENT STENOGRAPHER, WEST Side, wants to exchange dictation evenings. Address T 106, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—THREE TRAVELING SALESMEN TO handle the finest and best selling specialty in school supplies ever manufactured; no book canvassing; this is straight business; write for our proposition for trial month. C. W. CLOSE, 311 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SIRUP AND JELLY salesman; engagement commencing Jan. 1. Address SIRUPS, D B 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL side line to druggists, dry goods houses, and grocers; samples weigh four ounces. Address Balsam Fir, Boston.

WANTED—CROCKERY SALESMAN FOR MINnesota and the Far West; only those who have an established trade need apply. Address Box 104, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AN OPTICAL SALESMAN. GOOD reference. L. MANASSE, 88 Madison-st.

WANTED—WIDE-AWAKE THOROUGHLY POSTed boot and shoe traveler for western part of Illinois; state experience and sales. T 80, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMAN CALLING ON SHOE trade; side line; big money. Box 600, Peru, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN, TO REPRESENT A first-class lithographic house in Chicago on commission. Address, with references, WILMANNS BROS., 19 and 21 Erie-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR FOR A TRADE journal; references required. T 79, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITOR TO HANDLE California property; liberal commissions. Address T 1, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS of age; must be a good writer; reference required. Address T 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY, INTELLIGENT, STRONG; about 12 to 14 years old. Address T 7, Tribune.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE; CLEAN AND bright; $4. 260 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Trades.

WANTED—15 HARNESSMAKERS TO WORK ON light and heavy work. The J. C. Corcoran Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—CUTTER TO RUN CUTTING-MAchine and care for paper. J. C. WINSHIP & CO., 21 Plymouth-place.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—COACHMAN—MARRIED MAN; MUST be first-class and have city references; $50 per month and free house. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 21 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ABLE-BODIED MEN OF GOOD character as recruits for the 15th U. S. Inf'y stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. For information apply at Room 32 Honore Building, 204 Dearborn-st., opposite Postoffice. S. R. STAFFORD, Captain 15th Infantry, L. R. R. C.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH NORwegian or Swedish people to handle Nebraska farm lands; your territory protected. Corporative Land & Lot Co., 225 16th-st., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ACCUSTOMED TO selling goods to represent the Encyclopedia Britannica (25 vols.) which I am selling on credit. H. DILKES, 818 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED RUBBER MEN AND packers. PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER COMPANY.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY COLLECTOR ON salary; position permanent. Suite 8, 183 La Salle.

WANTED—CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO. SECURE positions for competent men. Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of shoe store in small Illinois town. People's Shoe Store, Morris, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY, QUICK AT FIGURES, RAPID plain writer, for laundry office; one acquainted with the business preferred; give references and wages wanted. Address T 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRApher, caligraph. 1026-1028 Chicago Opera House.

Stenographers.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN EXpert lady stenographer; Remington; must write fine business long hand. Address, stating experience and salary, T 18, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—APPRENTICES, IMPROVERS, GOOD sewers, operators, also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work, high wages; call or write. Dressmaking Parlors, 310 Michigan-av.

Cooks.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN COOK for a boarding-house. 2701 Cottage Grove-av.

General Housework.

WANTED—ONE STRONG, RELIABLE LAUNdry woman and one female pastry cook at the Redfield Hotel, Gilman, Ill.; steady position for each one if satisfactory; references required. Address A. C. REDFIELD, Gilman, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references. 3543 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 8 Vernon Park-place, bet. Harrison and Polk-sts., near Center-av.

WANTED—130 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO FIRST-class dining-room girls.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDE preferred, to do general housework in small family; good wages for good girl; must have references. 196 Ashland-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES WHO HAVE GOOD HOMES we guarantee constant home employment, interesting and profitable. We honestly inform those in indigent circumstances that they cannot earn an independent livelihood, only good pin money. Work can be done at home. Every lady meaning business address, with stamp, for particulars, Etruscan Art Co., 28 Temple-place, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SCRUB WOMAN MORNINGS, EVENings, and Saturdays. Chicago Business College, 45 Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—$4,000 TO $6,000 A year assured to general agents, $4 to $8 per day to canvassers; a permanent and convenient business; no competition; every lady a possible customer. Address, with 2c stamp,
CONSOLIDATED ADJUSTABLE SHOE CO.,
Lynn, Mass.

AGENTS—$30 APPOINTMENT ON 30 DAYS' TIME; guarantee $150 profit in 4 weeks or no pay. Free samples for stamp. D. SHOOP & CO., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW CIGAR LIGHTER; every smoker buys; lights in wind or rain; sample 15c, 2 for 25c, $1 dozen by mail; stamps taken. I. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND REPUTABLE building and loan agents to represent the best association for the largest commissions. Inquire of Secretary, Room 315 Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR NOVELTY; NO COMpetition; large profits. E. M. P., 397 Saratoga-st., E. Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S. 302 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—SEAL ULSTER—BUST 38. LENGTH 56. Address T 160, Tribune office.

J. SILVERSTEIN PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. 88 E. Polk-st., Chicago; postal promptly attended to.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address H. BRANDENBURG, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

ROOFING.

HAVE YOUR TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFS repaired before the fall rains by the [illegible] 183 Washington-st.; estimates free.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EQUITIES IN CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. If you have money, come and see us.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. Adams and La Salle-sts. Tel. 5170.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSE—One of the newest and finest places on the South Side; $250,000.
ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE—Very costly interior; $140,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house, 70 ft.; $85,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house, 68 ft.; $80,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful new house, elegant interior; costly decorations; $50,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Blue Bedford stone house; $80,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Very fine house, 60 ft.; $115,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone with 52 ft.; $90,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house, elegant interior; 75 ft.; $85,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front, 51 ft. and barn; $42,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone, 50 ft. and barn; $50,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown stone house; $36,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown stone house; $48,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New house, No. 3656; just completed and decorated; it has never been occupied; 25 ft. front; immediate possession; key at my office.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Four modern houses bet. 29th and 35th-sts.; $25,000, $33,000, $25,000, $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, 43 feet; $50,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone front house; 25 ft. wide; recently finished; it has never been occupied; heated by hot water; wired for electric light.
KENWOOD—Four beautiful modern houses, with large grounds, $26,500, $35,000, $45,000, $18,000; if you want a pleasant home look at these.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Three fine houses, with large grounds, $75,000, $100,000, $150,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Two houses near 32d-st.; $12,000, $16,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine house, heated by steam, with 47 ft. lot; $25,000; a bargain.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Stone front house, s. e. cor. 32d-st.; heated by steam; a bargain.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR HARRISON, 50 ft., with improvements worth $15,000, and well rented; $100,000. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 55, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY McGOWAN, CHAMBERS & CO., R. 90, 191 La Salle-st.—A fine residence, e. f., on Prairie-av., bet. 25th and 26th-sts.; price $15,500. This is a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PRAIRIE-AV., 25X160, NEAR 45th-st.; $190 per foot. SMITH & TYLER, Room 23, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT ON A LEADING South Side business street, 4-story stone-front stores and flats, just completed and nearly all rented, pays over $3,600 per year; we can deliver for $42,000, ½ cash. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1208 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. KIMBALL (FORMERLY Kinney & Kimball), 142 Dearborn-st. Tel. 4083. The cheapest lot on Wabash-av., 25 ft. east front, between 37th-st. and 37th-court; fine modern improvements each side; $50 per foot under the market for quick sale. Bargains on all avenues and boulevards south in lots, tracts, corners, and residences.

FOR SALE—4417 ELLIS-AV.—New, elegant 3-story and subcellar stone-front house having all the modern improvements. Small cash payment down, balance easy terms. House warm and lighted by electric light. Open for inspection every day and evening until 9 p. m.
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner.
American Paper Co. 25 Plymouth-pl.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.—2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st., $14,000 and $18,000.
Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000.
Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST., 50X160; $130. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Wabash-av., 25x140 ft., near 14th-st., with good brick house, only $30,000.
Custom House-place, 50x100 ft., near Van Buren-st., with improvements, $75,000.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st., R. 25 and 26.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Crawford-av., bet. C., B. & Q. R. R. and 26th-st., 7 corners 181x125 ft., at $23 per ft.; sidewalks and 11 ft. sewer now in; this property is only 5 miles from Court-house and two blocks from Crawford station; 27 trains daily. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—25X200 FT., MADISON-ST., NEAR Center-av., frame improvements; bargain.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
Cor. Ogden-av. 574 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS!
805 Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, modern, hardwood finish; fine location; mortgaged for $4,800; must sell; what will you give for equity or what have you to trade for same?
W. R. TRASHER, Owner, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN, MUST BE sold at once; easy terms; twelve-room house and barn (modern improvements), at No. 770 W. Monroe-st. Call on premises.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON SEBOR-ST., BETWEEN Desplaines and Halsted. Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—75 NORTH-AV., NEAR SHEFFIELD-av., 3-story and basement brick store and flats.

Land worth	$ 3,600
Building cost	7,500
	$11,100
Price only	$10,000

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR STONE front brick houses, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, storerooms, 10 closets, furnace, oak finish, cement walks; each house separate, on 25x125 feet. We offer a bargain in each house; $8,500. On Oakdale and Wellington-avs., just west of Clark.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN ON DELAWARE PLACE.
Lot 80 foot front, with present improvements renting for $150 per month, and can be greatly increased. Price for a few days only, $18,000.
MADDEN BROS, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON WELLINGTON and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark, very cheap; good 2 and 3 story flats built here will rent quickly and well. Call on us for particulars.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ADJACENT WORLD'S Fair site; suitable for hotels, saloons, or residences. For list and prices apply to
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HANDSOME HOUSES, BRICK and stone fronts, lots 18.2x129; 8 rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; 47th-place, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $6,350; liberal terms. Open all day
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARKSIDE BARGAINS—AVENUE "B," near 61st-st., 25x161 ft., at $75.
Avenue "A," near 69th-st., 25x161, at $75.
Also several desirable corners.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $10; send for our hand book, with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills.
ROY & NOURSE, Owners, R. 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OWNER IN NEED OF SOME CASH will give a great bargain to immediate purchaser of corner 70th and Vincennes. P 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS AND HOMESEEKERS I must sell 100 feet on Madison-av., near Madison-st. Station; come and see me. W. L. RUSH, 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL-AV., NEAR 76TH-ST., 50 ft. e. f., $40 ft.; 25 ft., w. f., $37.50 per ft. KIMBALL & TITCOMB, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
25x161 w. f. Avenue A, n. 70th-st.; $65.
25x161, e. f. Avenue A, n. 70th-st.; $85.
25x161, e. f. Avenue B, s. 70th-st.; $85.
Call for list of property on these streets.
FRED I. FEE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—ELLIS-AV., cor. 61st-st., 90x170 ft.
61st-st., near St. Lawrence-av., 50x120 ft. at $145; ripe for improvement.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $8,600—THE BEST AND HANDSOMEST house in Hyde Park for the money; ten rooms, perfect throughout; lot 30 feet; Monroe-av., south of 55th-st.; most beautiful block at South Park Station. Call or write.
I. S. MAHAN, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X123 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. f. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x123 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $1,800 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 85th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 HALF-ACRE LOTS AT SOUTH Englewood, between 83d and 84th-sts.; choice location; only $1,200 each. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOME NEAR DEPOT ON $50 payments. Address T 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN; $500 UNDER PRICE; 50 feet; prominent street; $1,250; actual value $1,750.
MACLEAN & VANDERCOOK,
185 Dearborn-st., Room 112.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY CLIENT BEING COMPELLED TO leave the city will sell three nicely located lots in Glendale for one-third less than their real value. Call between 12 and 2 p. m.
ALBERT WAHL,
717 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN, BALANCE VERY EASY, buys a fine new brick residence; 5c. fare to city. S. PIERCE, Room 50, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE SUBURBAN HOME, near depot, all modern improvements; monthly payments. CHAS. C. OLIVER, 559 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—DEEP LOTS, 20 TO 40 FT. ABOVE lake; streets paved and all modern improvements near depot; $12.50 to $30 per front ft.; houses and lots at bargains. M. C. MONSON, South Evanston.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
[illegible]-st.-blvd. acres; 22 acres, 55th near Western-av.
$1,650 per acre if sold at once.
[illegible] is $200 below market price.
[illegible] on the owner, 507, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES TEN MILES OUT, NEAR [illegible], at $455; not half value. Address T 35, [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

MOUNT PLEASANT

FARM,

1430 IMPROVED ACRES OF THE RICHEST LAND

IN KANSAS,

SITUATED AT COLONY, ANDERSON COUNTY.

Apply to

J. B. LEWIS,

95 Pearl-st., Boston.

Or W. KELLER, Colony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VALUABLE TRACTS OF coal lands in the celebrated Pittsburg coal territory. For further information and plans apply to J. H. SHAW, 421 Penn-av., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM OF 640 ACRES IN PULASKI Co., Ind., at $15; might exchange. G. M. BALLARD, Indianapolis, Ind.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—A BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM residence in Seville, on a fine lake, with barn, boat-house, splendid lawn, and flowers, 40 bearing orange trees; $3,000. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLORIDA HOME, with orange grove, 10 acres, 250 acres; $5,000. E. A. BURGE, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TEN GOOD LOTS in Minneapolis, free and clear, for city property; what have you to offer? Address T 10, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NORTH OF 74TH-ST. AND EAST OF Rock Island railway, good modern house of 8 or 9 rooms; well located; worth about $7,000; will give 50 feet on Wabash-av. in exchange.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY MILLS & BLACK, 1204 CHAMBER of Commerce.
For customers—South Side vacant, residences from $4,000 to $15,000.

WANTED—WEST SIDE IMPROVED AND UNimproved property—We are arranging our list for the coming season while everything is quiet. Owners desiring to make sale or exchange will please let us hear from them.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—AT ONCE—HOUSE EAST OF STATE, south of 39th; about $5,000 or $6,000.
Tel. 98. W. G. GARVEY & CO., The Rookery.

WANTED—THE BEST BARGAIN THAT $5,000 to $10,000 cash will buy this week, south of 39th-st., east of State. Address T 24, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.;
FOR 99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 70x150 ft., at No. 2001, adjoining Pickwick Flats, good party wall.
WOODLAND PARK, north of Douglas monument, 50x120 ft.; fronting south on the park; fine view of the lake; most delightful, healthy, accessible, and rentable location in Chicago for a first-class apartment house.
ELLIS-AV., 100x150 ft., s. e. cor. 46th-st., suitable for fine residences or apartment house.
INDIANA-AV., 177x170 ft., n. e. cor. 61st-st., choice location for World's Fair hotel, permanent or temporary; street-cars on 61st-st.; elevated station one block east.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OR ALL OF 275x100, Harrison-st., near Desplaines. (Tel. 2327).
2,000x126—Pan-Handle track and Taylor-st., seven railroads. Can give any terms wanted. Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD NEBRASKA LANDS and cash for merchandise. SPRAGUE & FISHER, Chadron, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—100,000 tract Nebraska land, clear.
SPRAGUE & FISHER, Chadron, Neb.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM NEAR St. Charles, Ill.; good fences, barns, house, well, springs, etc. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 CASH AND 2,000 FEET frontage choice city vacant worth $25 per foot to exchange for good modern flat and store building showing 10 per cent rentals. Address S 127, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LEATHER-TOP AND LINED phaeton for one or two horses; in A1 condition; will trade for upright piano of good make or will sell at a bargain. Address T 5, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR, CHOICE VACANT near Jackson Park for improved residence or business; will assume. W. G. PHYALL, R. 97, 187 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED FARM WELL located stores and flats; also some choice residence property; all well rented; will stand investigation. W. G. PHYALL, R. 97, 187 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—200 OR 800 FT. ON CALUMET-AV., north of 77th, clear, might add some cash, want store and flat building; will assume.
JACKSON & MURRAY, 505 Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—GOOD SAFE IN EXCHANGE FOR piano; balance time payments. T 104, Tribune.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE FOR fine horses and buggy as first payment. Address T 20, Tribune office.

2 LARGE LOTS, CAN BE IMPROVED FOR INcome; value $4,000; want farm; must be within 60 miles; a good clear equity accepted. Address M 15, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BALANCE purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

I WILL LOAN ON GOOD VACANT OR IMPROVED $10,000 or more. Address C 25, Tribune office.

LOANS WANTED—
$36,000—On South Side improved property.
$12,000—On South Side improved property; building rented for $2,500 per year to one tenant for years.
$8,000—On improved South Side property.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK,
181 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd. 1870. 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND UNIMproved property, 5 to 7 per cent. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—20 OR 25 WITH OLD IMP.—BETWEEN Lake, Van Buren, Dearborn, and Franklin-sts. Must have an alley.
Wanted—Modern flat or house, between Halsted, Clark, and north of Center-st.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$40,000 TO $50,000 FOR 4 YEARS ON choice corner adjacent to Washington Park; will pay 7 per cent; no commission. Address P 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 TO $5,000 FOR 4 YEARS ON choice corner adjacent to Washington Park; will pay 7 per cent; no commission. Address P 154, Tribune office.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1208 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. E. S. JUDD, Mang'r. Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$5,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT, ON IMproved Chicago real estate, or will buy mortgage of that amount. F. C. GIBBS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 106.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; owners only. Address T 8, Tribune office.

$75,000—8 PER CENT—WANTED ON 5,280 acres, highly improved, with manor and tenant houses, worth $160,000, near Omaha, Neb. OWNER, 1003 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

A FEW SHARES IN A PAYING MANUFACTURING company for sale; this is a safe investment for $100 or more and sure of large returns. Address T 98, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL sell some good first mortgage notes at reasonable discount. Address P 171, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. MONEY TO loan on second mortgages, and any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., Main floor.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. B. GIDDINGS,
220 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GA.-ALA. INV. AND DEV. CO.'S stocks. E. DUTHIL, 808 Chamber of Commerce.

LOANS, ONE YEAR OR LESS, ON LIFE POLIcies, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

MUST HAVE $300 CASH AT ONCE; WELL SEcured; good interest. Address T 87, Tribune.

WANTED—$250, WILL PAY GOOD INTEREST for six months; good security. Address T 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW IMMEDIATELY FOR five months, $1,000, on my note indorsed by well-known wealthy business-man and secured by stock worth $3,700. Reference one of best Chicago banks. Address T 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $300; GOOD SECURITY. Address T 77, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALL FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE IN CHICAGO that are desirable and that can be bought at reasonable price can be found on our books. The following is a part of our list today:
A 16-room house, Michigan-av., near Auditorium; 3 years' lease.
A 16-room house, Michigan-av., near 12th-st.; elegant, very cheap, easy terms; 3 years' lease.
A 15-room house, Dearborn-av.; elegant income, $800 per month.
A 14-room house, Dearborn-av.; high class of roomers; price $1,400, part cash; three years' lease; a rare bargain.
A 16-room house, Indiana-st., near the lake; very desirable; only $1,000.
A 16-room house on La Salle-av.; very swell; easy terms.
A 10-room house, Ellis Park, near 39th-st.; nicely furnished.
A 14-room house, Dearborn-av.; all modern improvements; cheap.
An elegant 14-room house, Prairie-av.; very swell, high people; board and room $16 per week for one; this is very desirable.
A 13-room house, Michigan-av., near Auditorium; best location in the city for roomers.
And many more.
The Wheeler Investment Co.,
Suite 314, 167 Dearborn-st.

AGENCY OR AGENT WANTED—JOHN DALrymple & Co., wholesale tea and coffee dealers in Edinburgh, Scotland, will be glad to hear of a first-class firm in this city who will undertake to sell their essences of coffee and chicory; terms and full particulars by applying at above address.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BUILDING, FURnished elegantly, 34-room hotel near Palmer House; nets $300 monthly; cheap rent; '94 lease; investigate.

A MAN THAT'S WILLING TO WORK AND HAS $500 cash can learn of the safest investment in Chicago. For particulars call on FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 617.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-MAN WITH CAPital desires some good business connection with honorable parties; would take management or office position; no answers will be considered unless full particulars are given. Address N 11, Tribune office.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE, $2,500; CHEAP rent, fine location, and easy terms; owner must sell; part trade, balance cash. KIMBALL & TITCOMB, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st.

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business without services for sale for $1,000. Address T 98, Tribune office.

CHANCE IN A LIFETIME FOR MEN WITH small capital to buy country rights; only those who mean business need apply. The Western Short Distance Telephone Co., Room 622 Pullman Building.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Inquire 46 Portland Block.

ELEGANT 15-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE; WALKing distance; every room taken; pay $95 above expenses; $900 buys it if sold this week. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 617.

ELEGANT SALOON FOR $900, COST $2,000; RESTAURANT with long lease, near Postoffice.
Room 414—MOSSLERS—161 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—½ INTEREST IN light manufacturing business; $5,000, or will trade for city real estate or small farm near Chicago. Address T 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICELY FITTED UP FIRST FLOOR restaurant on South Side with long lease. Address T 109, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND ALL OR PART OF furniture of 11-room house in choice, near-by suburb; family of four would like board; good chance for other boarders. Room 28, 214 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SALOON, CENTRALLY LOcated, about a block from Court-House; elegant fixtures, wine rooms, safe; about $600 worth of stock; daily business over $50; cheap rent; lease alone worth the price asked for all.
Room 414—MOSSLERS—161 Dearborn-st.
Successor to World's Fair Investment Co.

FOR SALE—13 PER CENT ON $2,600 EQUITY, Englewood, two blocks from depot.
SMITH & TYLER, Room 23, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PLANT, INcluding engine, boiler, shafting, steam-heating, and water-pipes, complete, all ready to start up at once, at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Chicago Tack Co., Grand Crossing, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE EXCELSIOR ICE AND COLD storage plant located in the solid and progressive city of Nashville, Tenn. Ice making capacity, 80 tons daily and an additional reserve capacity of 20 tons; cold storage capacity, 50,000 cubic feet; this is one of the largest and most complete plants of the kind in America and has been a success in every way from the start; for particulars, address W. H. HOWE, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—10 FURNISHED FLATS; ELEGANT location for business. 271 State, Flats 5 and 6.

FOR SALE—FINE MILLINERY STORE LOCALity. 811 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—12 PER CENT ON $2,600, CLEAR, 2 flats, good property, good neighborhood; first-class tenants; South Side. SMITH & TYLER, Room 23, 185 Dearborn-st.

FINE SAMPLE ROOM, NEAR POSTOFFICE, doing elegant business. $950 cash buys it.
FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 617.

HALF INTEREST IN REAL ESTATE, RENTING, business chances; reference; responsible; some cash required. BAYLES, 181 W. Madison-st.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE any kind of business call on FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 617.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF the city and ½ block from Board of Trade, Postoffice, and L. S. and M. S. R. R. station, fine new 85-room hotel, besides restaurant, cafe, and lunch-counter; will sell entire plant, including good will, furniture, fixtures, and 10-year leasehold, at a low figure; cannot be had unless business is bought; building has steam heat, passenger elevator, electric light plant; cafes have marble wainscoting, tile floors, mirrors, brass railings, etc.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A caterer—A first-class cafe in a new, modern hotel and bachelors' apartment building; liberal inducements to right party. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 TO TAKE HOLD of one of the best advertisers in the market; article of great utility, cost small; just the article for large stores to give away; references; principals only. T 85, Tribune office.

WILL SACRIFICE NEW HOME, 8 ROOMS, ALL modern; cost $4,500; $2,800 in building and loan; take $700 for equity; near 55th-st. boulevard. See SMITH & TYLER, Room 23, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH MEANS TO DEVELOP 500 to 1,000 acres south of city; 3 railroads; present price $250; have full control. T 86, Tribune.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A GENeral agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption; any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 56 Vesey-st., N. Y.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION TODAY, Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 9:30 a. m., at 119 5th-av., $75,000 stock of winter suits and overcoats. FERGUSON & HIND, Auctioneers.

14 ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV. Cheap rent; '94 lease direct from owner. Room 508, 84 La Salle-st.

$650 DOWN BUYS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHed 18-room apartment flats, steam heat, bell boys and janitor service; long lease; Michigan-av. A large list of elegantly-furnished Michigan-avenue houses. Also a number of beautifully-furnished North and West Side houses from 10 to 20 rooms at decided bargains. Beautiful 6, 7, 8, and 9 room flats; cheap. See them before buying. McGINN, Room 45, 155 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD VALUE, ELEgant complete turnout, consisting of Wilkes mare, trots in 2:50, sound and gentle in every way; shifting-top, side-bar buggy by Brewster; set single harness nearly new; will sell separate; owner has no use for it. Call room 710 Chamber Commerce Bldg., WM. MORGAN; or Barn, 3631 Michigan-av., rear.

GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING HORSE FOR sale; 5 years old, light sorrel, 16 hands high, weighs 1,150, sound, gentle, high stepper, and very stylish; shows good speed and drives double or single; price $300. Address GREGORY, Lawrence Hotel, 236 Clark-st., opposite Postoffice.

ITASKA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AS usual this year; best accommodations; rates reasonable. Refer to our customers.
FRANK A. SMITH, R. 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

FINE TEAM OF SNOWFLAKE WHITE ARAbian horses 5 years old; good drivers, gentle; fine team for delivery or hearse; for sale at a bargain.
J. D. BARNETT,
90 Washington-st., Room 54.

HORSES WINTERED IN WARM BARNS, clay floors; large yards for exercise; C. station 18 miles. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills.

HORSES WINTERED—HOPKINS PARK—
E. L. STEWART, 81 Clark-st.

HORSES WINTERED FOR $8 PER MONTH; called for and returned.
GEO. A. CHASE, Deerfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH BUYS FINE brougham, good as new; cost $1,200. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

WORTH NOTICE—FOR SALE—FINE TOP buggy. Rear 2259 Calumet-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago—Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

MRS. L. A. EDMINSTER, PSYCHOPATHIC PHYsician, 22 Ogden-av. Hours 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER 204 DEARBORN-ST.—CONfidential cases a specialty; advice free.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WANTED—RENTS TO COLLECT. WE ARE hustlers and give you advantage of both offices.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
574 Madison-st.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
Cor. Ogden-av., 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—[illegible]—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, South Side, convenient to cable and Illinois Central trains; lease can be had until after World's Fair by responsible tenant. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 201 to 204 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR RENT—3640 LAKE-AV., FINE MODERN residence; 11 rooms; every convenience. Keys at 3642 Lake-av.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED 16-ROOM HOUSE ON Prairie-av., north of 22d. BOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1208 Chamber of Commerce.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL—MY NEW RESIdence, 4229 Indiana-av., elegantly furnished, containing 14 rooms; lot 50x161; building 25x76.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
APARTMENTS,
Corner 47th-st. and Evans-av.
Take Cottage Grove cable cars to 47th-st.—Corner of first street west.

ELIZABETH APARTMENT BUILDING.
3, 5, 6, and 7 room apartments in this fine building; steam heat and hot water furnished, gas ranges, gas grates, slate laundry tubs and sinks, enameled bath tubs; all hardwood finish throughout; hardwood floors in parlors, dining-room, bathrooms, private halls, and kitchens; combination gas and electric fixtures, screens, shades, elegant mantels and mirrors; mosaic floors and marble wainscoting in vestibules; tile floors in all public halls; letter boxes and speaking tubes; freight elevator; halls lighted and cared for by janitor. The most elegant apartments in the city for the least money. See janitor.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3230 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT ON SOUTH SIDE A choice cosy steam-heated flat with gas range (cheap gas), all conveniences, and low rent; near 26th-st. station I. C. R. R. and cable, 5, 6, or 7 rooms; possession at once? If so call on C. E. BROWN, 923 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—EIGHT FLATS OF SIX ROOMS EACH in the new stone front block on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; these flats have all the modern conveniences, and are in a first-class neighborhood; rent $25 and $22.50 to May 1. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises at office No. 4738 State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
No. 10 South Morgan-st., 4-room flat, $14.50.
276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.
Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time.
V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS, LIGHT ON 3 SIDES, rooms large. 115 Laflin-st., Van Buren-st. cars.

TO RENT—MODERN FLAT, 4 ROOMS; FIRST floor; 66 St. John's-pl., near Union Park; $19.

TO RENT—WANTED—COUPLE TO TAKE REAR pleasant flat; board small family. Call 460 Fulton.

North Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—14 PEARSON-ST.—5-ROOM FLAT WITH all improvements in a new bldg.; janitor in bas't. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 TO 6 ROOM STEAM HEATED apartments in "The Turner," cor. N. Clark and Wrightwood-av., and "Hotel Victoria," Fletcher-st., near Evanston-av.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, 4515 LAKE-AV. FIRST-class location; good order; low rent.
LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FURNISHED ROOMS in Seaverns' Building, cor. Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply 185 22d-st., second floor; or at office of the Building, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH heat, gas, and bath. 3 Park Row, near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, single and large room, suitable for two gentlemen; $16 a month; also a fine alcove; gas, heat, use of bath, etc. Call at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, COMplete for housekeeping; references, 46 31st-st., R. 2.

TO RENT—TWO YOUNG LADIES (SINGLE) TO share part of a new flat with modern improvements; South Side. Address L 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—33 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, large and small, steam heat, hot and cold water. Call evenings; employed days.

TO RENT—17 E. CONGRESS, OPPOSITE AUDItorium, 2d floor, elegant furnished rooms, modern improvements; reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—715 CONGRESS-ST.—4 NICELY FURnished rooms; housekeeping; no children.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE, 101 NORTH CLARK-st.—Steam heated rooms, $3 weekly and upwards.

TO RENT—LARGE, STRICTLY DESIRABLE newly furnished rooms; furnace heat and all other conveniences. 682 Wells-st.

TO RENT—WHY WASTE YOUR TIME LOOKING for rooms when you can get them steam-heated and with private baths at moderate prices at the Granada, Rush and Ohio. B. M. MOORE, Mgr.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—SIX STORE ROOMS IN THE NEW stone front block on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; one of the best locations for a drug store, jewelry store, millinery, dry goods, or any other business; rent to May 1, $35 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises at 4738 State-st.

FOR RENT—STORES AND FLATS, BOULEvard Block, corner Fifty-first and Dearborn, one block from cable-car; owner will give lease extending over the World's Fair; immediate possession. Inquire at 5041 State-st., or Room 21, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 115 QUINCY-ST.; 15X80. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—STORE IN BEST BLOCK ON State-st., suitable for boots and shoes, millinery, or clothing. Address T 130, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—128 S. HALSTED-ST.; FIXTURES and stock if wanted.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Cor. of Clark and Monroe-sts., large light offices and hall suitable for club-room, or otherwise; will rent very cheap.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE EACH—ONE ROOM, TWO rooms, three rooms, sunlit, steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc., in the fireproof 14-story Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE; SPLENDID OFFICES at both 167 Washington and 127 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF the city and ½ block from Board of Trade, Postoffice, and L. S. and M. S. R. R. station, fine new 85-room hotel, besides restaurant, cafe, and lunch-counter; will sell entire plant, including good will, furniture, fixtures, and 10-year leasehold, at a low figure; cannot be had unless business is bought; building has steam heat, passenger elevator, electric light plant; cafes have marble wainscoting, tile floors, mirrors, brass railings.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, 193 W. MADISON-ST., four upper floors, 27 rooms, all well lighted; long lease to good tenant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x180; 1 do. 50x135; 1 do. 40x120; 1 do. 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR a caterer, a first-class cafe in a new, modern hotel and bachelors' apartment building; liberal inducements to right party. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW STONE-FRONT BLOCK on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts., three apartments of 22 rooms each, arranged for small hotel or boarding-house; they will be rented separate or all together. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at office on the premises, No. 4738 State-st.

TO RENT—ON FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Two floors, 8,000 surface flooring, for a term of years. Southeast corner Market and Monroe, 50x90-foot lot to lease for 99 years; building for sale. WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES—We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG GERMAN would like a furnished room with a family where he has a chance to learn the English language more perfectly, if possible be taught in English, and in return he will teach German or French; please state price. Address T 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, A 12 TO 14 room house, good locality. Address T 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms en suite, heated, north of 48th, east of State. Address T 115, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, RICHLY FURnished cottage of seven rooms; gas heaters and electric gaslighting throughout; bathroom connected with bedrooms; furniture and hangings of finest quality; most of furniture imported from France; everything fitted up for comfort; this is the most comfortable little home in the city and will be sold way below cost if taken at once. M 114, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND FURNACE, WITH pipes and registers; also 3 marble mantels. A. H. McCRACKEN, 184 Dearborn-st.

$200 WORTH OF FURNITURE AT YOUR OWN price. 189 South Halsted-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION! Our entire stock of slightly-used and second-hand pianos.
Not an instrument reserved.

GREAT REDUCTION! Our entire stock of slightly-used and second-hand pianos.
Not an instrument reserved.

We have space for only a few examples. The values to be fully appreciated must be seen. Remember every instrument in the entire stock has been placed in good condition in our own shops. Only serviceable instruments are offered.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	LYON & HEALY'S CLEARING SALE.	SQUARE PIANOS.
$125 Lyon & Healy		$ 75 Steinway.
$150 Pelton & Pomeroy.		$100 Pease.
$175 Bauer.		$125 Bauer.
$200 Gabler.		$175 Knabe.
$175 Hardman.	1 Knabe.	$250 Knabe.
$175 Emerson.	2 Kroeger.	$200 Gilbert.
$200 Stulz-Bauer.	2 Steinways.	$150 Hallet & Davis.
$250 Fischer.	Above practically new.	$90 Higgins.

As these pianos must move rapidly at the extraordinary values presented, immediate attention will repay you. Easy terms of payment will be granted.
The finest stock of new pianos ever shown in the West will be found in our seven distinct salesrooms. We will esteem it a pleasure to exhibit the rare beauties of our holiday assortment to visitors whether they contemplate a purchase or not. The four great leaders are sold only by us.
KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE.
Tuning and moving. Pianos to rent.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STEINWAY, STEINWAY, STEINWAY, "THE IDEAL PIANO," the standard of perfection, and the model from which the civilized world copies.
A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE, a piano that has stood the most thorough test, and is regarded by the musical public as possessing the highest grade of perfection.
KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN, a piano that has been before the public nearly forty years, and is giving thorough satisfaction in thousands of American homes.
VOCALION—VOCALION—VOCALION, the only successful substitute for the pipe organ.
WILCOX & WHITE—WILCOX & WHITE SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
No matter how difficult the music it may be played without even touching the keys, and yet it can be used as a regular organ by use of the key-board.
In addition to the above well-known pianos and organs we also carry a full line of cheaper grades, thus enabling us to make prices and terms to meet every demand.
Parties living at a distance can order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument being exactly as represented, or it may be returned at our expense.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
We have a number of odd styles of pianos including some of the well-known makes of Weber, Wheelock, and Lindman, in all kinds of woods, both medium and full size, that we will close out this week at a discount of 20 per cent from our regular prices. These instruments are entirely new, never having been out of our warerooms, but they are included in styles that are discontinued, and are fully warranted to be first-class in every particular. A chance to purchase a high grade piano at a very moderate price.
We also have a number of good slightly used and second-hand uprights in excellent condition that we are sacrificing in prices.
Second-hand square pianos in fine shape for $35 to $125, terms $5 down and $5 per month.
Our goods are the best, our prices the lowest, and our terms the easiest. We can suit you. Give us a chance.
Piano tuning a specialty.
Rents $3, $4, and $5 per month.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

FROM THOUSANDS OF HOMES made happy by KIMBALL PIANOS
Comes the universal testimony to their excellence.
From many of the LEADING ARTISTS
Of the New and Old World come words of praise for the
RICH FULL TONE AND PERFECT ACTION
Of the popular Kimball Pianos.
They are fully guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.
BUY DIRECT FROM THE HOME MANUFACTURER
And save freights and expenses of EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES.
Sold for cash or on monthly payments.
The Kimball Co. are sole agents for HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS.
All instruments sold strictly on the ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

PIANOS.

Prices:	Terms:
$75	$5
to	to
1500.	$25
	per month.

Call and learn further particulars at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.
A few days more will complete our extensive alterations and repairs.
Our wareroom, enlarged and beautified, will contain a better stock than ever of the celebrated
Decker Bros. Pianos.
Estey Pianos.
Camp & Co. Pianos.
Arion Pianos.
Estey Organs. Camp & Co. Organs.
On easy payments or for rent.
Second-hand and shop worn Pianos and Organs
In great variety—bargain prices.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP. 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

TO ABOLISH A MODERN EVIL.
The number of inferior (almost new) pianos that we are taking in exchange daily from people that were wrongfully treated by unscrupulous dealers induces us to open an INFORMATION BUREAU. Purchasers seeking information about a piano of any denomination will receive full particulars on sending us two cents postage.
A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 STATE-ST.
General representatives of the HARDMAN, SHAW, MALCOLM LOVE,
And other leading pianos.

WE HAVE IN STOCK SCHAAF, KROEGER, Decker, and Vose & Sons pianos, in all styles of casings; also a large number of second-hand pianos, all makes, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Terms cash or time, to suit purchasers.
New pianos to rent, and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, moved, and stored at low rates. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! GOING! GOING!! GOING!!! 50 beautiful upright pianos, including Weginan, Krell, Kranich & Bach, Bryant, Emerson, Steinway, Kimball, and others; $75 and up; easy payments; rent, $3, 4, and $5; large stock to select from in oak, walnut, and other woods. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, first door south of J. H. Walker's.

$165, $175, $180, $200, AND $225 EACH, NEW UPright pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO IN PERFECT condition; $185; easy terms.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

THE SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS for cash or easy instalments at manufacturers' prices. Chicago Branch, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

NEW PIANO, USED TWO MONTHS; A bargain; going to Europe. R 23, Tribune.

1 STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO PRACtically new having had but very little use; $400; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LADY WILL SACRIFICE ELEGANT UPright piano for cash. Address T 106, Tribune.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH—THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$140—LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANO; shows but little trace of use; easy terms.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$50, $75, $90, AND $100 EACH, SQUARE PIanos, all makes; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100—A SPLENDID SQUARE PIANO—Elaborately carved legs; in good condition; very easy terms.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LEFT MY BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT piano on sale at 146 State-st., second floor; $190, spot cash, will take it; need money.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL.—This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, chemistry, experimental, and mathematics, by an experienced college instructor. 302 Ontario.

PRIVATE LESSONS—PIANO, FRENCH, GERman lessons by expert lady teacher; for ladies and children only. 3868 Wright-st., South Side.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME ENGLISH mastiff, also the best blooded St. Bernard puppies in the world; sired by the world's champion, Sir Bedivere's full brother, "Mascot Bernard," owned by Prof. Joseph Bosch, Garfield Park kennels, the finest in the West. 119 Hamlin-av.; call mornings; at office afternoon and evenings, 176 West Madison-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

A VERY FINE IRON JEWELRY SAFE FOR sale cheap; cost $600; will take new silverware and jewelry in exchange for it. J. D. BARNETT, 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

323 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—WITH OR WITHout board, a large parlor floor, elegantly furnished; also large rooms, front and back, and single rooms reasonable; call evenings.

329 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, fine double and single rooms facing lake.

365 WABASH-AV., COR. HARRISON—PLEASANT furnished room; excellent board if desired; house quiet and respectable; terms moderate.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO SINGLE, ONE double room; choice table.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL HANDSOMEly furnished rooms with first-class board; also a few select table boarders taken.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed room, with first-class table; a few table boarders taken. References required.

2226 WABASH-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM on parlor floor; warm and convenient in every respect; terms moderate.

3020 MICHIGAN-AV.—SPLENDID FRONT ALcove and large room back; board; private family; choice location; terms reasonable.

North Side.

187 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished rooms; first-class table board.

217 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED, LIGHT, cosy rooms, single and double, with good board.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO SINGLE AND ONE double front room, with board.

284 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board in private family; references asked and given; German preferred.

Hotels.

CLARENDON HOTEL, C. T. HOTCHKISS, PROprietor, cor. N. Clark and Ontario-sts.—Invites investigation from parties, especially families who wish desirable hotel accommodations for the winter; convenient to business; at reasonable rates; single rooms $10 per week.

GRAND PALACE, 101 N. CLARK—NEWLY-FURnished steam-heated rooms, $3 daily and upwards.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST.—PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Hyde Park.

56TH-ST.—ROOMS—SINGLE OR SUITES, FURnished or unfurnished; elegant building; all modern improvements, fuel gas ranges, fronting north end Jackson Park, with or without board; one block from depot and cable; very cheap for winter. 135 and 137 56th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN KENWOOD, near 47th-st. Station Ill. Central, would furnish board and elegant front room with bedroom off, hot and cold water, etc., to gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, with references. T 19, Tribune.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEment, competent teacher in German, music, and French, wishes room and board in first-class family or institution in exchange for instruction; highest references. Address R 155, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want by calling on
WM. REED & CO., 1230 Tacoma.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family, South Side. Reference given and required. State price and location. Address T 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—LADY EMPLOYED WANTS BOARD; strictly private family; North Side, east of Clark. Address T 103, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WARM AND comfortable room, with breakfast and evening dinner; must be convenient to business, on Wabash-av. Address T 111, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG EDUCATED GERMAN OF good family in strictly American family on North Side near lake front, or on Michigan-av., north of 12th-st.; state full particulars; can give best of references. Address T 91, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a speciality.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573.
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,343.
GEORGE PARRY.

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ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block). Eminent Specialists in Each Department.
Consultation and 60-page book free; mail 10c.
All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND DISEASES OF MEN cured. DR. LURET, Dispensary, 120 Adams-st.

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J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 89 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect ½ life-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

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SOLID-TIRED BICYCLES AT COST; LAdies', gentlemen's, or combination wheels; also a few gents' pneumatics.
THOS. KANE & CO., 137 Wabash-av.

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TYPEWRITERS—EVERY MAKE BOUGHT, SOLD, rented, exchanged, and expertly repaired at lowest prices. Typewriter Headquarters, 296 Wabash-av. Telephone 2821.

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ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y.
Civil engineering, classics, business. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. Army officer. Address Wm. VERBECK, Supt.

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Ocean Navigation.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy.
Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 28, 2 p. m. Werra, Thur., Dec. 10, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Jan. 2, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	† 1:00 pm	† 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Leavenworth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	* 10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:35 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:30 pm	† 10:20 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	* 10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	* 10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	* 11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos. Atch. & Leavenworth Ex.	* 11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	¶ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 1:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 1:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:35 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:15 pm	† 10:18 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:10 pm	† 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	* 11:30 pm	* 7:20 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:30 a. m. and 10:30 p. m.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 28 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 7:15 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
	*10:10 am	* 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
	*11:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am	* 3:21 pm
	*11:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
	X8:30 am	X7:00 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	*11:30 am	*11:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	* 7:30 pm	* 9:45 am
	*10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am	* 1:35 pm
	* 8:30 am	*10:00 am
	* 3:00 pm	
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
	*11:30 am	* 1:25 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	*10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 3:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
	*10:00 pm	* 6:25 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:15 am	* 6:20 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom.	† 2:20 pm	† 10:00 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex.	* 11:25 pm	* 1:00 pm
Oak Lawn Accommodation	† 6:30 am	† 8:15 am
Orland Accommodation	† 9:45 am	† 12:15 pm
Orland Accommodation	† 2:15 pm	† 5:50 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex.	10:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:37 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	* 2:20 pm	* 4:15 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:20 pm	* 4:15 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:15 am	*12:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	* 7:50 pm	* 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:20 pm	* 9:45 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:45 am
Springfield Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:20 pm	* 1:50 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	*11:25 pm	* 6:35 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:20 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:20 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 7:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 10:10 pm	b 10:00 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a 4:30 pm	a 1:20 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 9:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:20 am, b 11:20 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 9:00 pm, a 11:20 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, b 9:20 am, b 11:20 am, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:20 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:45 pm	† 1:20 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:20 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 p m	‡11:20 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	‡Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 5:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	x 1:20 pm	x 5:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:15 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:15 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	† 8:00 am	† 9:30 am
Boston and New York Special	†10:30 am	† 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	† 3:15 pm	† 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	† 5:30 pm	† 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:25 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	†11:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. City office 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 a m	6:25 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 7:25 p m	* 8:15 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Limited Express	* 3:20 p m	* 9:30 p m
Day Express	*10:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Atlantic and 3d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:25 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 8:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:20 p m	7:20 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
	*10:45 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
	*10:45 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	* 3:00 p. m.	*11:25 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., *9 a. m., *3:10 p. m., *11:35 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:25 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., *4:35 p. m., *11:35 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive 26:30, †7:45, *7:55, †11:25 a. m., *6:35, *4:30, *8:35, †7:55, *1 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES—MADISON AND CAnal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †7:15 a. m., F *9:05 a. m., F *10:45 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *3:30 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:45 a. m., *8:30 p. m. Express trains arrive in Chicago, F *7:20 a. m., F *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., F *5:35 p. m., F *5:25 p. m., P *5:25 p. m., P *9:20 p. m.
F via Fort Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BILL OF COMPLAINTS.

NORTHWESTERN PROPERTY-OWNERS ARE BADLY USED.

One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Prairie That Escapes Taxation by Lot—Workingmen Compelled to Pay High for Improvements—Western Avenue Almost Impassable—Round-About Traveling Necessary—Protesting House-Owners Say They Can Get No Satisfaction.

Property-owners on the northwestern side of the city are loudly complaining of outrageous treatment. Their indignation is deep against the Aldermen, whom they hold responsible for inconveniences under which they labor. The people who make complaint belong to the every-day, hardworking class, who by industry and thrift have become the owners of comfortable little homes in the part of the city referred to.

For several years they have been demanding certain improvements and facilities which have been up to the present denied them. Meetings have been held from time to time, city officials have been interviewed, urgent demands have been made and petitions presented, but all to no purpose.

Those who are acquainted with the northwestern section of the city are aware that a vast tract of prairie still exists within the boundaries formed by Chicago avenue, Leavitt street, Division street, and Western avenue. A glance at a map indicating the present limits of the city will show that this tract lies exactly in the center of it. To people not acquainted with the facts it has always been a source of wonderment why the big piece of land referred to has never been built upon. It comprises about 120 acres and is practically as yet a portion of unimproved prairie. How long it is to be allowed to remain so is what perplexes and worries the progressive homemakers on the streets that surround it. So far as the big vacancy itself is concerned nobody would object to it, as it affords an excellent breathing space.

It is the inequality of the taxation. It is assessed as acre property and escapes its fair share. It affects the home builders in the vicinity and arouses their wrath. Several of them have been interviewed by a reporter.

The Northwestern Improvement club of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards is composed of house-owners in these districts. One of its prominent members said:

"It is an outrage on us citizens to allow that big stretch of prairie to remain so long without being subdivided. While it continues so we will have to support the burden of taxation on what improvements are going on about us.

Unequal Taxation.

"Chicago avenue has just been paved and we have to pay four times as much of the cost as the owners of that property. Not alone in that way are we made to suffer, but facilities that would not have been denied to less important parts of the city are withheld from us.

"For instance, from Division street to Chicago avenue Western avenue is almost impassable. To drive over it is risking danger to life and limb. For three miles north of Division street and four miles south of Indiana the avenue has been paved and cared for. But because of the stand taken by the owners of this piece of property, that portion of the avenue which adjoins it remains not only unimproved but renders the remainder of it comparatively worthless. Western avenue is bound to become, in the near future, one of the most important thoroughfares of the city. It is the natural artery of the West Side and the most available means of transit between the North and South Sides.

"Mr. Cregier perhaps owes his defeat in the last election to his obstinacy in opposing the wishes of the people around here in the matter of having a surface railroad on the avenue. The kind of railroad to be built was not of such moment. Any sort would have been a vast improvement on the present condition of affairs. One instance will suffice to show what disadvantage many people labor under. A great number of them are masons, laborers, employés in the McCormick and Malleable Iron works on the South Side. To reach their places of work they must take cars into the business part of the city and then take other lines west. They have to pay four car fares every day, and, what is far more valuable to them, they lose a couple of hours' time that is needed either for sleep or for work."

The Rev. J. F. Jedlicka, pastor of the church at Cornelia street and Western avenue, said:

"I have signed several petitions relating to certain wants in this vicinity, but it would seem that no attention was paid to them. At all events, no good resulted from them. We undoubtedly ought to have a car-track on Western avenue, and a great number of persons suffer considerable inconvenience for want of it. The people should enforce their demands to have this vacant tract subdivided. When that is done the improvements will follow as a matter of course.

Gas Badly Needed.

"Another thing needed in this fast-improving section is gas. The gasoline lamps are of little worth and are liable to be blown out any windy evening. The people would not object to the slight increase in taxation that the change might require. There is an eyesore a little to the west of us that ought to be eradicated. That is Reed's pond, and I have had a good deal of trouble in trying to keep the nuisance within bounds.

M. J. Dolan, who lives at West Twelfth street and Western avenue, said:

"Here is a sample of the inconvenience that hundreds of persons suffer here for want of a street-car. I have to visit one of my places of business at Lake street and Campbell avenue every day. It is only a mile and a quarter away, but the distance is inconvenient to walk. To get there by car I have to take an Ogden avenue car to Madison street and Ashland avenue and then take a Madison street car, which takes me within four blocks of my destination."

Cornelius Mahony said that the necessity of some means of transit on Western avenue was obvious to anybody who might take the trouble of looking into the subject, but that the serious inconvenience was only felt by the people who have occasion to travel between north and south points on the West Side of the city. "If we can get a good mileage compensation for the privilege of operating a street railroad there so much the better," said he; "but if we cannot the exigencies require that the franchise should be granted to the company which proposes to give us the best facilities in the shortest time."

Isaac Ginsberg of Indiana street and Western avenue said that a great wrong had been done to a number of persons when some years ago it was decided to grade and pave the avenue up to Division street. "Many persons who could not well afford to do it struggled hard to meet the assessment tax on the proposed improvement. Some of them had to mortgage their little property, and others had to raise loans under no little difficulties. Their money lay in the City Treasurer's hands for a year and a half and was then returned to them. The improvement would have been much more acceptable then than the return of the money."

Great Young Men.

Charles James Fox was in Parliament at 19.

The great Cromwell left the university at Cambridge at 18.

John Bright was never at any school a day after he was 15 years old.

Gladstone was in Parliament at 22, and at 24 was Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge at 16 and was called to the bar at 21.

Peel was in Parliament at 21, and Palmerston was Lord of the Admiralty at 23.

Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States, contrary to the Constitution, at 29.

Washington was a Colonel in the army at 22, commander of the forces at 42, President at 57.

Judge Storey was at Harvard at 15, in Congress at 29, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at 32.

Martin Luther had become largely distinguished at 24, and at 36 had reached the topmost round of his world-wide fame.

Webster was in college at 15, gave evidence of his great future before he was 25, and at 30 he was the peer of the ablest man in Congress.

Morris of Saxony died at 32, conceded to have been one of the profoundest statesmen and one of the best Generals Christendom had seen.

Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only one of the most illustrious Generals of the time but one of the great lawgivers of the world. At 46 he saw Waterloo.

The great Louis X. was Pope at 38. Having finished his academic training he took the office of Cardinal at 18—only twelve months younger than was Charles James Fox when he entered Parliament.

William Pitt entered the ministry at 14, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at 22, Prime Minister at 24, and so continued for twenty years; and when 35 was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.—*Young Men's Era.*

LOGGING OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

How Timber Is Taken to Market—Scenes at the Booms.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—Owing to the late strike of the Chaudière Mills hands and the cessation of all sawing operations for a month the log booms on the Ottawa River are much larger than usual, and there is considerable anxiety as to the possibility of their being swept away when the spring freshets begin and the ice-shove takes place.

These booms are lines of connected timber stretched across the river to hold the logs as they come down the river. At the booms the logs are sorted for the various mills. When a tree has been felled, stripped of its branches, and cut into logs it is drawn to the edge of the nearest creek or swamp, and either left there or placed on the tie to be brought down into the various tributaries of the Ottawa River by their currents in the spring.

In by-gone times, when the bush immediately surrounding Ottawa City was full of good timber, it did not take long to float the logs down. Now, however, the timber limits are from two to three hundred miles up the various rivers, and a log takes two and in some cases three seasons to reach its destination. Instances also occur in which a long distance has to be traveled between the spot where the log was cut and the nearest stream. This sometimes amounts to many miles. Within the last few seasons the great lumber firm of Pattey & Perley have introduced steam for drawing the logs to the Pettewawa River, and today their immense steam logger may be met, followed by a long train of log-laden sleighs, traversing what comparatively only the other day was primeval forest between the limits and the Pettewawa.

The logs having been laid on the bank of the creek or on the ice, a mark is cut in the bark which shows to whom it belongs, and it is left till spring. Generally the logs have been left on the side of some rapid or small fall. In the spring the men of the drive appear, clad in their picturesque blue and red shirts, high boots, and knee-breeches, with wide hats, and soon the woods resound with their cheerful cries as they ply their canthooks and log after log rolls into the river and is borne away with the current.

The logs float down, watched at all dangerous points by men on the drive. As they approach points of division—that is: points where certain mill-owners' logs have to be turned into a different channel from the rest—they are met by long, square timbers chained together and extending well across the stream, which form a boom. The logs which are wanted are guided by poles into the slide, which carries them away to the mill where they will be sawed, while the others are passed through the gates and continue their course down the river.

A short distance above Ottawa the booms are very large, and millions of logs pass through every year. It is interesting to watch the men engaged in sorting, dancing around with long spiked poles from floating log to log. Into the booms converge all the mill-owners' slides, which guide each log to its owner's mill.

Some idea of the work at these booms may be gathered when it is stated that the Eddy firm until lately received 800,000 logs a year. All the other big lumber firms—Hurdman, Booth, Pattey, Perley & Co., Bronson, Weston & Co., Pierce & Co., as well as several below the city, all pass their logs through.

Logs, however, are not the only things which are floated in this way. Square timber made with the broadax in the bush is also floated down. This is made in what are known as cribs or sections of a raft, and come down as such, each crib having from two to five men on board to steer and pole the cribs safely through rapids and slides. These slides are a series of water steps, passing through a channel, and obviating the necessity of cribs having to shoot falls or dangerous rapids. The slides at the Chaudière Falls are the last on the Ottawa, and these having been shot, the cribs collect below them and the rafts are made up. Some of the rafts contain as many as ninety-six cribs. On the raft is erected in the center a house of framework, having a cooking caboose and fitted with sleeping bunks. Here, too, one generally finds a woman cook, and the favorite dish of the river hand, good pork and beans, well cooked and liberally served.

It has become the habit of late years to tow the raft, but formerly the raft hands had sweeps or long oars given them, and worked down the Grand River, past Hawkesbury and Greenville, past the Long Sault and Ste. Ann's Rapids, where Thomas Moore wrote his Canadian boat song; past Carillon, where Dupoint, the savior of Canada, and his six brave comrades fought so nobly; past the great rapids of Lachine and Sorel and Lac St. Pierre, till the raft was anchored under the frowning battlements of the fortress of the ancient capital. Here the rafts are broken up, the timber placed on board ship, and so transported to its destination. The operations in logs and square timber this year will be unusually large, and the shipping next season good.

TRAINING HIGHBINDERS IN FEROCITY.

Flesh from Savage Animals Believed to Impart the Requisite Quality.

At the corner of Sansome and Clay streets yesterday morning half a dozen Chinamen were bidding for a dead wildcat in the hands of a quail peddler, says the San Francisco *Examiner*. The beast was shot in Marin County the day before, and the eagerness of the Chinese, together with the spirited bidding, was a source of much amusement to the crowd that collected.

Representatives of the dreaded Chee Kung Tong society were there, and so also was a member of the Ping Ong Tong, and both sides were determined to secure the cat.

Two dollars and a half was first offered, and from this the bids raised to $5.

The old man who had the cat merely smiled.

A truce was declared while the body of the feline was examined. Many grunts of approval emanated from the warriors when it was found that the wildcat was fat.

"Fi dolla hap," said one of the Chinese.

"Six dolla hap," promptly came from a member of the Pings.

The other side held a conference and raised the amount another dollar.

At the close of the contest the representative of the Ping Ongs marched proudly away with the bob-tailed cat, after having deposited $15 in gold for it.

"That's nothing," said the quail peddler, "I sometimes get more than that for 'em. They eat 'em so's to get brave."

Last night about twenty members of the Ping Ong Tong society regaled themselves on wildcat, and consequently increased their bravery.

The custom of eating tigers, lions, and other animals of a fierce nature by the Chinese dates from the days of Confucius.

Moy Sing, one of the most intelligent Chinamen in San Francisco, thus gave his opinion on the subject last night.

"A Chinaman believes that if he eats a portion of a lion or tiger the bravery and courage of the animal will enter into his system and he will become daring. In China the smallest piece of a tiger is valuable for this reason. I have eaten lion meat, and the effect is to make a man very brave. Here in California we eat wildcats and foxes, and think whenever we eat of the flesh of either kind we become brave or cunning like those animals. I think the man who sold the wildcat to those Chinamen made them believe it was a young lion, or they would not have paid so much for it, because the flesh of a wildcat is not of near as much value as that of a lion."

Mr. Blaine in Prime Condition.

The wise men who, when Mr. Blaine returned to Washington a few weeks ago, after an absence of nearly six months, pictured him as "a physical wreck," "a tottering old man with one foot in the grave," "a victim of paresis," and an all-round dead duck politically and otherwise, many of them without having seen him, have been compelled to draw in their horns. When the Secretary of State, on the evening of his arrival, went unattended to call upon the President, the physical wreck statements seemed a little doubtful, and when on the following day, he ran jauntily down the White House steps after a conference on Chilean affairs, and walked, without overcoat or gloves, to the State Department, the tottering old man theory was blown to atoms. Since that time the Secretary has been daily in office, personally attending to his duties, and every bright afternoon can be seen strolling along Sixteenth, or K, or one of the neighboring streets, taking a constitutional. He seems to take a great interest in the beautiful mansion which Mrs. Zachariah Chandler is just completing on an aristocratic corner, and which is to be occupied this winter by herself and the family of her son-in-law, Senator Hale. The Hales are close friends of the Blaines, which accounts for the Secretary's interest in the new house. As he walks by and around it every afternoon the signs of paresis are nowhere apparent, but, on the contrary, Mr. Blaine looks as if he would have the pleasure of often mingling with the gay world that will soon be thronging the beautiful parlors of the handsome and imposing house of his old portégé in Congress and successor in the Senate.—*Washington Letter in the New York Sun.*

THE JENNINGS TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CAPITAL PAID UP............... $500,000
SURPLUS........................ 25,000

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Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.
Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Edison Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1891, it was duly voted, as required by law, to increase the capital stock of said company from $750,000 to $1,000,000; that the capital stock has been accordingly increased, and that proper certificates of the increase have been filed, in conformity with law, in the office of Secretary of State of Illinois and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, Illinois.
THE CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY,
By F. S. GORTON, Secretary.
Chicago, Nov. 10th, 1891.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
A reliable and responsible party who wishes to invest from $25,000 to $50,000 in the 8 per cent Preferred stock of an old established Manufacturing Business, may address or call upon the undersigned, CHARLES F. MORSE, 1129 Rookery Building.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 23.	Nov. 16.
New York	......	$89,300,155
Boston	......	16,163,309
Chicago	$18,202,000	17,967,000
Philadelphia	......	10,964,790
St. Louis	4,363,976	4,418,195
Baltimore	......	3,125,989
New Orleans	2,141,109	2,145,034

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 12½c premium; St. Louis, at par.

There is a decided improvement in the demand for money at the banks making a specialty of the grain business. Grain is coming so rapidly that the market is clogged here. The grain is still going forward rapidly, but there are a few days between the receipt and the Eastern shipment in which the banks are having to stand in the gap. The elevator people are beginning to show a disposition to fill up the elevators with grain. There is also an improvement in the demands from the packers. One of the leading banks reports engagements for December amounting to over $1,000,000 to carry grain here and at Duluth. While this improvement in the demands from the grain receivers is marked there is no special change in the situation outside of that, and money may still be quoted easy. Some of the banks where the demand has been the sharpest have put up the rate on time money to 7 per cent, but that is not by any means general. All call money is at 6 per cent, and most of the time money is also at that rate.

A consignment of 1,500,000 francs of gold was received in New York yesterday. The sterling market is unchanged.

There was an interesting, active, and strong market at the Stock Exchange yesterday. There is no longer any doubt that the system of trading for the account is successful; with the added precautions for safety which will soon go into effect the system seems to meet every requirement. Some fault has been found with it because it offered an opportunity to the bears, an opportunity which the market never contained before. Yesterday's trading, however, illustrated the benefit of the two-sided market. There was a rush of shorts to cover West Side stock. It has been as easy to sell the stocks short as it was to buy long stock, and the opportunity to make short sales has been taken advantage of. It is now getting towards the close of the month, when deliveries will have to be made, unless the trades are evened up, and there was a good deal of scramble yesterday for stock. The interest mainly centered on West Side, although the market outside of that was a fairly good one. At times there appeared too wide a difference in the price of regular stock and stock for the account, but that was really due to rapid changes in the market. West Side opened at 124 for the account and went up just one point. From that it broke, selling at the close of the morning call at 124 regular. Strawboard is up to 62¾. Strawboard prospects at times have been pretty blue, but the outlook just now is better than it has been for a good while before. There is good promise of an arrangement with the companies outside of the combination by which an agreement on price will be reached and the price advanced. Before the Strawboard company was organized the product sold at $47.50 a ton. It is now selling at $30 a ton, which is lower than a good many mills can successfully manufacture it. A substantial advance in prices would quickly make a great change in the finances of the American Strawboard company.

North Chicago Street railway stock is strong. There is still a good many people who firmly believe in an advance in the dividend rate. They base their belief on the earnings of the company, and it does not seem an insecure foundation. The property will probably earn 13 per cent this year at least, and an advance in the dividend rate to 9 or even 10 per cent would not on that showing seem unlikely. If there is such an advance much higher prices for the stock would seem inevitable. Calumet Dock is showing a little life once more, and quotations are rather stronger than they have been lately. The whole market is looking forward to extremely easy money after the first of the year, and to the prospect of a revival in speculative interest. In advance of that there is already considerable speculative buying in order to discount the movement which it is believed will take place then. Already signs are to be seen of increasing public interest. With the facilities that are now offered for speculative dealing, it will not be surprising if we see an extremely active market early in the year. If the people who believe that and are filling up their boxes with stock now are right they have some big profits in store for the stock. One of the troubles will be that there are great holdings of stock that were purchased at prices somewhat higher than those now ruling. This stock has been lugged along for months, and when the owners can get out of it without loss they are not likely to lose much time in doing so. Still they may possibly catch the fever of a bull market, and after prices have advanced some they may be as anxious to hold as they are now to sell. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 Str't's W. C. L. act. 20¾	100 W. Chi. S. R. R. act. 124¼
15 do	150 do act 124½
50 do	50 do cash 124½
15 W. Chi. S. R. R. 123½	2 do 123
5 do 124	300 do ......
100 do act 124	50 Cal & Chi C & D Co 64¼
50 do act 124	50 do ......
50 do act 124¼	25 Am. S. B. Co 62¾
50 do act 124¼	2 Chi. City Ry Co 275
100 do act 124½	50 N. C. S. R. R., act. 168
50 do act 124½	100 do act 168¼
100 do act 124½	50 do act 168½
900 do act 124½	50 do act 168½
100 do act 124½	200 C., R I & P R R act 85
50 do act 125	50 C. Brew & Malt Co. 40¼
100 do act 124½	

BONDS.

$5000 W C S R R 1 m 5s 99¾	$1300 W Div R C 5 20 5s. 99½
5000 Consumer's G 5s 77¼	4000 C G Lt & C Co. 5s. 82½
10000 do 77½	

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

50 Am. S. B. Co 62¾	100 W C S R R Co. act 124¾
50 W C S R R Co. act 124½	500 do act 124¾
200 do act 124½	50 Brew & Malt Co 40¼
150 do 124	

SETTLING PRICES FOR THE ACCOUNT.

	Monday.	Saturday.		Monday.	Saturday.
Can. & Dock	61	65¼	Gas 5s	85	85
Brew. Co.	40¾	40¾	C. Gas Co. 5s	78¾	77¾
Brew. pfd.	80	80	Burlington	101¾	101¾
Gas Co.	62¾	61¾	St. Paul	76¾	76½
No. C. St. Ry.	168¼	167½	Rock Island	85	84¾
S. Car. Co.	80¼	80¼	Atchison	43¾	43¾
W. C. St. Ry.	124½	123¼			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The stock market opened the new week with considerable activity as a consequence of a bear attack upon the coal stocks in particular and some of the trunk lines and Grangers, but the attack, except in the first-named stocks, had only small fractional effect, and the later trading developed a decidedly strong tone. First prices were generally only slight fractions lower than Saturday's closing figures, but the pressure upon Lackawanna was very severe and the transactions in the stock for the first half hour were very large, resulting in a decline of 1⅛ per cent to 135¼. Jersey Central, which opened 1 per cent lower, remained dull and stationary, but Delaware and Hudson dropped 1¼ to 122 along with the rest of the list. New York Central and Distillery fell away ¾ per cent, but the losses in the remainder were confined to insignificant fractions.

The recovery was sharp, and many of the leading shares, among which Burlington, Rock Island, and Erie were most prominent, scored gains of large fractions. The force of the rally spent itself before the end of the hour, and at 11 o'clock the market was less active but firm, generally at the best prices reached.

Money easy at 3@4 per cent. The upward movement in the stock market made no further progress after 11 o'clock and prices even reacted slightly, but the activity of the first hour gave place to the usual quiet trading and the fluctuations were as a rule insignificant. Lackawanna, however, reached slightly lower prices than during the first hour, but no other stock displayed any real weakness. The later dealings were quiet and at noon the market was fairly steady, generally at small fractions better than first prices. Sales to noon: Listed, 213,100; unlisted, 2,200.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Nov22	Closing—Nov21
Atchison	......	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	......	30¼	29¾	30	30¼
Do pfd	......	58¾	55½	56	......
Am. Sugar	......	89¼	88¾	88¾	89¼
Do pfd	......	96¼	96⅛	96½	......
C., B. & Q.	......	102¼	101	101¾	101¾
Canada So.	......	61⅜	61	61¼	61⅜
Canadian Pacific	......	87¾	87¼	87¼	87⅜
Ches. & Ohio	......	24⅞	24½	24⅝	24⅝
Do 1st pfd	......	57	56⅜	56⅞	56⅞
Do 2d pfd	......	37½	37⅛	37½	......
Colo. Coal	......	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	......	71⅛	71	71⅛	71⅛
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	......	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Chicago Gas	......	62½	61⅝	62⅛	62
D., L. & W.	......	137⅜	136⅜	136⅞	137⅜
Del. & Hud.	......	123¾	122	122¾	123¾
Dist. & C. F. Co.	......	60	58⅞	59⅝	58⅝
Erie	......	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	30⅜
Do pfd	......	70⅜	68⅞	70⅜	69
Hocking Valley	......	29	28	29	28
Ill. Cent	......	102½	101¾	102½	102
Jersey Cent	......	113	112	112	114
Kan. & Tex. pfd	......	26⅜	26	26	26
Lake Shore	......	124¾	124¼	124¾	124½
Louis. & Nash	......	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞	78⅜
L. E. & W.	......	20⅜	20	20⅜	20⅜
Do pfd	......	65¾	64⅝	64¾	64⅝
Lead Trust	......	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Mo. Pac.	......	61⅛	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜
Mich. Cent	......	107½	107½	107½	107½
Manhattan	......	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Northwest	......	117¾	117	117¾	117⅜
Do pfd	......	140	140	140	139½
New England	......	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜
Northern Pacific	......	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	26⅜
Do pfd	......	71⅜	71	71⅛	71⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	......	51	51	51	......
New York Central	......	115¼	114⅞	114⅞	115⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W.	......	9	9	9	......
North Amn. Co	......	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
National Cordage	......	94⅜	94	94⅜	93⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	......	21	21	21	20⅜
Do pfd	......	45⅛	44½	44½	44
Ont. & W.	......	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	......	21	20¾	21	20¾
Omaha	......	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞
Do pfd	......	99	98	98	......
Pacific Mail	......	37½	36⅞	37½	37⅜
Peo., D. & E.	......	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞
Reading	......	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	38⅜
Richmond Term'l	......	11	10⅞	11	11
Do pfd	......	49⅜	48⅜	49½	51⅜
Rock Island	......	85⅛	84	84⅞	84⅞
St. Paul	......	76⅞	76	76⅞	76⅝
Do pfd	......	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
Silver Bullion	......	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	......
Southern Pacific	......	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	40⅜
St. Paul & Duluth	......	43	41	42	......
Texas Pacific	......	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	......	18	18	18	18⅜
Tennessee Coal	......	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Union Pacific	......	41⅜	40⅞	41	41⅜
W. & L. E.	......	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅜
Do pfd	......	76⅜	76⅛	75⅜	76⅜
Wabash	......	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
Do pfd	......	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	28⅜
Western Union	......	82	82	82	82⅜

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	6,500	43¾	44	43⅝	43¾
Atlantic	5	12	12	12	12
Amn. Sugar	1,160	89¼	89¼	88⅞	88⅞
Do pfd	90	96	97	96	96½
Bell Telephone	72	200	202	201	201
C., B. & Q.	2,600	101¼	102⅛	101	101¼
Pullman	7	178	178	178	178
Thomson Houston	400	47½	47¾	47½	47½
Do pfd	50	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Union Pacific	2,300	41⅜	41⅜	40⅞	41

The sales of bonds were:

10000 Atch 4s ...... 81⅜@81⅜	2000 O S L 6s 100
37000 Atch inc ...... 61⅜@61⅜	1000 C B Q con 5s 108⅜
6000 Bos Gas 2d ...... 71@72	

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.00; Bulwer, 20c; Best & Belcher, $2.35; Bodie Consolidated, 60c; Chollar, 95c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.75; Crown Point, $1.25; Eureka Consolidated, $2.10; Gould & Curry, $1.25; Hale & Norcross, $1.45; Mexican, $2.70; Mono, 35c; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, $2.90; Potosi, $1.90; Savage, $1.45; Sierra Nevada, $2.50; Union Consolidated, $1.90; Utah, 65c; Yellow Jacket, $1.50; Commonwealth, 15c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 35c; North Belle Isle, 25c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

During the early part of the session the crowd was inclined to be quite bullish but before the close lost its enthusiasm on that side of the market. The cold wave failed to strike Chicago, though parts of the winter-wheat country felt it more or less severely. The indications point to generally fair weather, slightly cooler, today, followed by rising temperature. The weather in England was reported cold. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on May wheat sold at $1.00⅞ and calls at $1.02 early. Later puts were $1.00¾@1.00⅞ and calls $1.01¾. Puts on May corn were 43¼c and calls 43½ early. There was no material change later.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 480 cars; corn, 600 cars; oats, 334 cars, and 50,000 hogs.

The most notable trade in the wheat pit was the purchase by Linn of 200,000 bu May wheat at $1.01⅜ from Gifford.

St. Louis was bullish on wheat early, sending buying orders freely, but they sold out before the close.

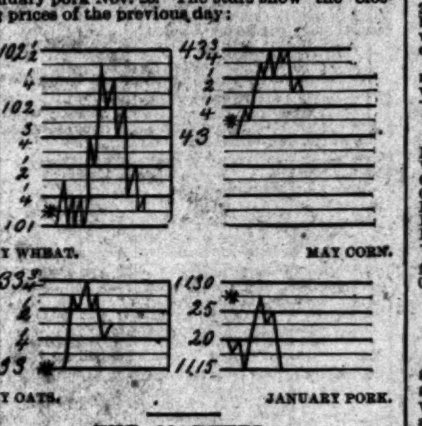
Late cables to the board quoted Liverpool unchanged for spot, while the later deliveries were ½d higher. Berlin was 1½ marks lower, Antwerp was steady, Paris flour 10@20 centimes lower and wheat 45 centimes higher for spot and steady for the deferred futures. Private cables with one or two exceptions were bearish.

The crowd watching the visible supply figures expected New York to show a large increase—the receipt of the 2,000,000 bu sent by rail from Buffalo—and when the total showed a decrease at that city a good many bought some wheat. When the totals were reached, however, the increase for the country was over 2,000,000 bu and most of the wheat came out again, helping to weaken the market late in the session.

The short interest developed in November oats within the last three days is not believed by the trade to be a large one. The only demand for this month is from the class indicated, and although actual business is small the few sellers have been disposed to force a liberal advance, which has placed November at an unusual premium of nearly 1c over May. Operators are inclined to look for ample receipts of contract grades before the close of the month. Yesterday's arrivals included 132 cars of these.

An Antwerp grain dealer who was on the floor yesterday stated that he could not understand the bearish sentiment among American speculators. "You wait till after December," said he, "and then see how your stuff will be taken. Why, the Antwerp merchants alone will buy all America has to offer." The latter part of the gentleman's remark was probably attributable to his enthusiasm, for it was impossible to convince him that there would not be a market for America's millions on the other side. He has been dealing chiefly in Russian wheat and is here for the purpose of making some business arrangements looking to the handling of American wheat.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, and oats and January pork Nov. 23. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



MAY WHEAT. MAY CORN. MAY OATS. JANUARY PORK.

THE MARKETS.

For a little while after the opening the crowd was undecided what to do. Cables were slightly higher, but local receipts were considerably over the estimates and in the Northwest there were more than 2,000 cars. At first there was a good deal of property for sale. Linn's attitude toward wheat with purchases of about 200,000 bu started the local crowd, however, and induced some covering—enough to advance May from $1.01 at the opening to $1.02⅛ before the demand let up. The Russian ukase cut little figure from the fact that foreign markets showed no special improvement, and the crowd concluded that if the foreigners did not care there was no reason for Americans to worry over the situation. When the visible showed an increase of over 2,000,000 bu and the late cables came lower early buyers became sellers and the price slid off to nearly the opening figures and closed flat. Outside markets generally followed the course of this one with smaller fluctuations. The liberal shipments from the seaboard formed about the only bull support of the morning and was not enough to hold against the flood of bearish influences. Among the minor bear points of the morning was the report of the Ontario wheat crop showing an increase as compared with a year ago. In the cash market there was an excellent demand at higher prices early, but the drop in the speculative prices caused a sympathetic decline in the cash market. Receipts at principal points aggregated 2,259,000 bu and the shipments were 1,245,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 645,000 bu and New Orleans sent out 101,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 171,600 bu. Sales in store were made at 94¾@95c for No. 2 red, 89@90¾c for No. 3 red, 74@75c for No. 4 red, 89c for No. 2 hard, 87¼@88c for No. 3 hard, 93¾@94¾c for No. 2 spring, 88@89c for No. 3 spring, and 84c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 78@85c, No. 3 do at 91@91¼c, No. 4 spring at 77@85c, and No. 3 do at 88@91¼c.

Corn was quite active for the near futures, which ruled higher while the deferred deliveries were steady at a trifle better prices than those marking the close of Saturday. The buying of November was led by Bartlett-Frazier and other houses generally known as the old "bull clique." Offerings were light and the price was advanced from 58c at the opening to 62¼c, at which it closed. May held within a ⅝c range and closed ¼c better than Saturday. The outside markets were generally a little higher. Prices for the next few days will largely depend upon the receipts and these will be measured by the ability of the railroads to handle the cars. Local stocks show a reduction of 80,000 bu from last week. There was an increase in the visible supply of 145,000 bu. Cash property was in active demand, with a fair supply. Receipts at principal points aggregated 647,000 bu, with shipments of 695,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 85,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 207,000 bu, and there were charters for 233,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 59@61c for No. 2, No. 2 yellow, and No. 2 white, 45½@46c for No. 3, 52c for old No. 3, 52c for No. 3 yellow, 47½@47¾c for new No. 3 yellow, and 44c for No. 4. Free on board sales were at 45@46c for new No. 4 mixed, 46½c for No. 3 do, 46½@47c for No. 3 white, and 45c for ears. Old No. 4 mixed sold at 51@54c, and No. 3 do at 58c.

Oats advanced ¾@1¼c, though the improvement was not fully sustained to the close. The strength in corn and wheat influenced the course of prices, while a leading factor in this was the good demand for cash lots, largely for shipment, prices here advancing fully ½c, with the seaboard showing like strength. The receipts for two days were fairly liberal, but there was some demand for November for account of shorts. The increase in the visible supply was small. May sold at 33@33⅜c, and closed at 33⅝c, with next month at 33⅞c after selling as high as 33⅞c. November sold at 33⅝@34½c, and closed at 34¼c. Free on board sales were at 31@33c for No. 3 mixed, 33¼@34¼c for do white, and 34¼@35c for No. 2 white. In store No. 3 white sold freely at 33¼@33⅞c.

In rye there were no new features, the lately developed strength being continued, prices advancing ½@1c. No exports were reported, but New York was strong and the small offerings here met with ready sale. No. 2 to go to store went at 94@94¼c and No. 3 at 89c. November opened at 92¼c and a small quantity sold as high as 94⅝c. Next month sold at 94¼c to 95c, with May at 95¼c. Barley offerings were larger, but several buyers were present with orders, and though quiet a fairly liberal business was scored at practically steady figures. November was nominally 60c though futures were lifeless. Free on board sales were at 43@58c for No. 3, 38@48c for No. 4, and 38@39c for No. 5.

Receipts of hogs were larger than the trade expected and had a bearish influence upon the speculative market. Shorts took moderate quantities at the decline and brought about a slight reaction. A fair share of the trade was on outside account, the local speculators doing little. Outside markets generally were steady, with no material change in prices. Shipments of meat and lard were liberal, with fair receipts of product. In the speculative market Steever and Ream were the principal buyers of December lard, Wolf and the Anglo-American being the sellers. Cash pork was quoted at $8.37½@8.50. January lard opened at $6.22½, sold at $6.25, off to $6.17½, and closed at $6.20, cash being $6.10@6.12½. January ribs opened at $5.70, sold off to $5.62½, and closed at the inside, cash being $5.75@6.25, according to weight and age. Cash sales included 225,000 lbs green hams at 8¾c, 125,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 5¾c, 100 boxes long and short clear sides at 6¼c, and 50,000 lbs short ribs at $5.85.

There was a moderate demand for flour on local account, but exporters had no cables and the shipping business was light. Prices were without special change.

Millstuffs were unchanged, with sales of bran at $14.50 and middlings at $14.25@16.00.

Flaxseed receipts mounted to 333 cars, though this included Sunday's inspection. Nothing was cleared via lake, but railroads took 8,600 bu. Buyers were well represented and fair activity was displayed, cash closing 1c higher, with sales at 95@96½c, and futures relatively firm. May closed ¾@1c better at $1.03¼, after selling as low as $1.02⅝. December sold at 95½@96⅜c. Timothy seed was steady but neglected. Prime or November was nominally $1.32, and March was salable at $1.31, with the few cash transactions at $1.13@1.17 for common to fair country. Clover was inactive through absence of offerings, with prime nominally firm at $5.10 and March $5.20.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
November	$ 93¾	$ .... @	$ 93¾
December	94⅜	93¾@ 95½	94⅜
May	1.01	1.00⅞@ 1.02⅛	1.01⅛
CORN.			
November	$ 58	$ 58 @ 62¼	$ 62¼
Year	46⅞	46½@ 48⅞	47⅞
May	43¼	43 @ 43⅝	43⅝
OATS.			
November	$ 33⅝	$ 33⅝@ 34½	$ 34¼
December	32	32 @ 33⅝	32⅝
May	33	33 @ 33⅞	33⅝
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.45	$ 8.35 @ 8.72½	$ 8.40
January	11.27½	11.15 @11.27½	11.15
May	11.62½	11.47½@11.60	11.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
December	$ 6.20	$ 6.10 @ 6.12½	$ 6.10
January	6.20	$ 6.17½@ 6.25	6.17½
May	6.60	6.47½@ 6.55	6.47½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.72½	$ 5.62½@ 5.70	$ 5.62½
May	6.00	5.90 @ 6.00	5.90

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 95⅜	$	$ 1.02⅞
No. 2 corn	53	......	55⅜
No. 2 oats	43⅞	......	46
Mess pork	9.00	11.42½	12.17½
Lard	5.92½	6.27½	6.75
Short ribs	5.35	5.65	6.15

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday and Sunday by carloads:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	16	127	49	192
Spring wheat	125	292	29	446
Corn	85	395	192	682
Oats	132	289	......	421
Rye	44	28	1	73
Barley	......	84	63	147
Total	402	1,195	344	1,941

Inspected out: 171,662 bu wheat, 207,947 bu corn, 36,200 bu oats, 47,000 bu rye, and 10,231 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 480 cars wheat, 600 cars corn, 334 cars oats, and 50,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1891.	Receipts 1890.	Shipments 1891.	Shipments 1890.
Flour, brls	14,492	18,213	65,806	30,263
Wheat, bu	208,127	71,960	191,564	127,280
Corn, bu	161,778	111,344	247,324	359,470
Oats, bu	302,136	180,160	286,123	280,305
Rye, bu	29,461	15,417	48,081	9,185
Barley, bu	84,290	93,741	33,547	130,351
Timothy seed, lbs	115,000	165,170	......	......
Clover-seed, lbs	84,110	32,000	31,976	29,774
Other seed, lbs	......	......	24,000	14,440
Flaxseed, bu	90,465	33,233	17,101	13,114
Broom-corn, lbs	44,000	68,100	149,339	92,218
Cheese, lbs	169,807	197,375	217,541	119,560
Butter, lbs	296,520	582,605	251,658	216,717
Hides, lbs	449,796	461,503	867,220	679,899
Wool, lbs	34,810	33,900	65,592	74,655

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close on the dates named:

	Nov. 21, 1891.	Nov. 14, 1891.	Nov. 7, 1891.	Nov. 22, 1890.
Wheat, bu	6,504,077	5,871,271	5,822,731	5,368,772
Corn, bu	609,181	689,692	832,401	628,325
Oats, bu	781,955	958,941	983,735	353,460
Rye, bu	389,168	562,367	467,326	253,412
Barley, bu	372,172	300,001	288,601	505,823
Total	8,656,553	8,382,172	8,394,794	7,109,592

These figures show an increase during the week of 632,806 bu wheat and 72,171 bu barley, and a decrease of 80,511 bu corn, 173,199 bu rye, and 176,986 bu oats.

The secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Nov 21, 1891.	Nov. 14, 1891.	Nov. 7, 1891.	Nov. 22, 1890.
Wheat, bu	41,014,724	38,828,636	38,941,968	24,190,227
Corn, bu	1,950,520	1,805,186	2,811,505	4,328,330
Oats, bu	4,645,449	4,473,544	4,382,412	3,530,066
Rye, bu	2,505,858	2,460,671	2,430,023	561,692
Barley, bu	3,736,886	3,294,855	2,730,966	5,004,341

These figures show an increase during the week of 2,186,088 bu wheat, 145,334 bu corn, 171,905 bu oats, 45,187 bu rye, and 441,981 bu barley. For the corresponding week one year ago wheat increased 992,660 bu and corn decreased 1,330,330 bu.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Nov. 21, 1891.	Nov. 14, 1891.	Nov. 22, 1890.
Flour, brls	272,600	272,300	152,900
Wheat, bu	2,948,700	2,958,300	330,300
Corn, bu	371,900	581,200	292,800
Oats, bu	267,900	240,100	6,600
Pork, brls	6,870	2,970	8,280
Lard, lbs	8,008,400	12,521,100	6,789,100
Bacon, lbs	9,178,300	1,229,700	14,898,900

Lake freights were quiet at 4¼c for wheat and 4⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 233,000 bu corn and 150,000 bu oats.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The week opened with fair promise of a liberal aggregate business prior to the coming holiday, and a good inquiry for poultry, buyers preferring turkeys, which sold at steady prices. Fresh eggs were scarce and firm, butter fully steady, and cheese in the usual favor, selling chiefly to the home trade, with exporters doing little. Offerings of vegetables and fruits were ample, and prices without important change. Scattering cars of California fruits are arriving, and sales are at auction. The supply of oranges is increasing.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28@29c; fine, 27@28c; fair to good, 24@26c; fancy dairies, 25@26c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb.; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11½@12c per lb.; do Young Americas, 12¼@13c; cheddars, 11¾@11½c; skim cheese, 8@11c; low grades and sour cheese, 3@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 9½@11c.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, 25c per doz.; icehouse stock, 18½@21c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $2.75@3.50 per doz; canvasbacks, $7.00@10.00; teals, $1.75@2.25; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.00@5.75; partridges, $3.75@5; quails, $1.25@1.75; venison saddles, 14@15c per lb; bear, 12@15c; antelope saddles, 12@14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.75@3.25 per brl; common to good, $1.50@1.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, 20@23c per 8-lb basket; Catawba do, 30@40c; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Maori, $7.50@8.00; pears, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $8.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.50; bell and bugle, $8.00@8.50; Mexican oranges, $2.25@2.75 per box; Florida oranges, $2.00@2.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears, $2.50@3.25 per cage of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, 75c@$1.25 per crate of 20 lbs; Tokay do, 75c@$1.25. Dried—Loose Muscatel raisins, $1.60@1.70 per box of 20 lbs; London layers, $1.75@1.90.

HAY—The moderate offerings were wanted at a slight advance. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $14.00; 30 cars upland prairie at $8.00@12.50. Receipts, 724 tons; shipments, 216 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 4¾c per lb.; No. 2 do, 3¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 tallow, country, 4@4¼c; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, 34@36c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@32c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 6@7c per lb; roosters, 4@5c; hen turkeys, 9½@10½c; ducks, 9@9½c; full-feathered geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 12@13c per lb; spring chickens, 8@8½c; hens, 7@7½c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, 85c@$1.00 per brl; onions, 70@80c per bu; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; egg plant, 75c@1.50 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.50 per 100; radishes, 25@30c per doz; string beans, $2.50@3.00 per bu; rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, $1.75@2.50 per doz; celery, 25@35c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 23	18,000	600	50,000	5,000
Total last week	73,641	3,255	289,192	40,046
Previous week	65,341	5,002	216,236	30,115
Same week, 1890	52,023	2,705	196,499	37,225
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 23	4,000	200	8,000	1,000
Total last week	23,911	789	45,781	6,703
Previous week	17,492	2,187	45,193	2,600
Same week, 1890	16,963	1,144	37,112	16,316

Receipts Nov. 23, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	50,000	5,000
Kansas City	4,800	6,800	2,400
Omaha	1,200	4,500	400
St. Louis	1,600	4,400	......
Totals	25,600	64,900	7,800
Corresponding day last week	24,400	54,400	9,900
Corresponding day 1890	19,200	38,100	15,300

Today's (Tuesday's) receipts are estimated at 50,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep, against 62,241 hogs, 9,245 cattle, and 6,624 sheep one week ago, and 39,036 hogs, 8,231 cattle, and 4,795 sheep one year ago. Combined receipts of all kinds of live stock at Chicago last week were the largest on record. Arrivals aggregated 407,734 head, or 8,129 car-loads, being 235 cars more than ever arrived before inside of one week.

All the outside markets received the largest run of hogs of the year last week. Kansas City, 66,269; Omaha, 46,800; Indianapolis, 50,500; and Sioux City, 24,500. The average cost price at Omaha for the week was $3.66 per 100 lbs and at Sioux City $3.58.

CATTLE—Receipts were beyond expectation yesterday, but the demand was improved and values ruled steady at last week's closing quotations. About 4,000 range cattle, including 1,700 Texas, numbered among the arrivals. The quality was again poor, in fact only one lot sold above $6.00, although the best beeves are worth $6.00@6.65. Three loads averaging 1,625 lbs sold at $5.25, but most of the natives sold at $3.50@4.50. Texas cattle sold at $1.15@2.65 for cows and $2.50@3.00 for steers. Westerns sold at $2.65@3.65. Native cows changed hands largely at $1.65@2.35. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.40@6.65
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	3.80@5.30
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,300 lbs	3.00@3.75
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.70@3.20
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.90@2.65
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	.75@1.60
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.60@2.60
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.25@3.25
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	1.50@5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	1.90@3.00
Western range steers	2.40@4.20

HOGS—Early estimates placed yesterday's receipts at 55,000 to 60,000, but the number barely reached 50,000. The latter number, however, was more than the trade expected, owing to the bad break last week in light weights, but the decline in prices didn't check them, as fully two-thirds of yesterday's receipts averaged under 200 lbs. The market for heavy weights was strong at Saturday's closing prices, while other grades declined 5@10c. Light grades suffered the greatest decline. Prime light closed at $3.55@3.60, while the best heavy on sale sold at $4.05. Light sold as low as $3.25, and rough heavy down to $3.45. Most of the heavy sold at $3.75@3.95. Thousands of 100@130-lb pigs sold at $2.50@3.25, or 25@40c lower than a week ago, when 120-lb pigs sold to Cudahy as high as $3.75.

SHEEP—This branch of the trade was fairly active at former prices. Lambs sold at $4.00@5.50, largely at $4.50@5.15. Native sheep sold at $3.65@5.10, with a small lot of Christmas muttons, averaging 238 lbs, at $6.00. Western sheep sold at $3.25@4.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; prices nominal and steady. Common to fancy steers, $2.50@5.50; good Westerns, $2.90@3.75; Texans, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,400. Market brisk, with values about 5c lower than Saturday. Best heavy brought $3.60@3.70, light and mixed loads, $3.40@3.55. Almost everything sold before noon. The bulk at $3.50@3.60; light, $3.40@3.60; heavy, $3.60@3.70; mixed, $3.50@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 401. Business was fairly active and prices about steady. Natives, $3.50@4.50; Westerns, $3.25@4.25; common and stockers, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $3.50@4.75.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments dull; market steady, quality common; fair to choice natives, $2.80@5.40; Texans and Indian steers, $2.10@3.00; Texan and Indian cows, $1.15@2.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 300 head. Fair to prime heavy, $3.70@3.85; mixed, $3.50@3.70; light to best, $3.35@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, none. Market steady; fair to fancy, $3.90@4.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,760; shipments, 3,300; market steady; steers, $2.50@5.16; cows, $1.25@2.75; steers and feeders, $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,370; shipments, 1,200; market steady; bulk, $3.50@3.60; all grades, $2.75@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,440; no shipments; market good; sheep strong, others weak.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.—PROVISIONS—Pork and lard—Demand poor; prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and fallen off for futures; spot and November unchanged; December firm at 5s 9¾d; January firm at 5s 4¾c for new. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 82,800 qrs; Pacific ports, 16,000 qrs; other ports, 41,000 qrs. Receipts of American corn, 15,300 qrs.

Elgin, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—BUTTER—In fair supply and 29c was readily bid, but several manufacturers refused to sell at that price; thirteen thousand pounds, however, were sold at that figure.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened easy at Saturday's closing prices for cash and ⅛c lower for May. Early it ruled weak, but a firmer feeling soon set in. The decline was quickly recovered and prices rapidly advanced 1c with good buying. Within a few minutes of the close the market eased off about ½c all around from the highest quotations and closed practically the same as Saturday. Duluth and Minneapolis together had 1,881 cars, against 1,869 Saturday and 1,239 last Monday. Cash No. 1 hard opened at 90¾c, with sales of several round lots early at that price. It broke to 90c, went to 91¾c, and closed at 90¾c; No. 1 Northern opened at 88⅝c, broke to 88c, advanced to 90c, and closed at 89½c; No. 2 Northern opened at 84¼c, followed No. 1 Northern, and closed at 84¾c; No. 3 sold at 81¼c, and closed at 81¼c; rejected closed at 70c; December No. 1 hard opened at 90¾c, advanced to 91¾c, closed at 91c; No. 1 Northern opened at 89¼c, ruled irregular, advanced to 90¾c, eased back to 90c, and closed easy at 89¾c; May No. 1 hard closed at 91¾c; No. 1 Northern sold at 97¼@97¾c, was irregular, and closed at 97⅜c. Cars on track, 1,098; last year, 109. Receipts, 394,943 bu; shipments, 219,751 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 23.—WHEAT—The market opened at 88c and eased off gradually to 87¾c, then recovered slowly to 88c. There was some lively buying by the shorts at times, and gradually the market advanced to 89¾c. A break followed, and wheat sold to a close at 87¾c, a decline of ¾c from the opening price. The cash market was in thriving condition, and one lot of No. 1 Northern sold for 89c. There was a good movement of low grades, but not much call for coarse grains. The receipts of wheat here were 964 cars, and at Duluth 1,698, a total of 2,662. Close: No. 1 Northern, November, 87¾c. December opened 88c; highest, 89¼c; lowest, 87¾c; closed 88¼c. May opened 96¼c; highest, 96¾c; lowest, 95¼c; closed 95¾c. January closed 88¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 90¼c; No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Northern, 86@86¼c. The Northwestern stock of wheat is 19,592,527 bu, an increase for the week of 2,047,280 bu. A year ago the total stock was 18,625,000. The *Northwestern Miller* gives the private stock of wheat at Minneapolis as 1,460,000 bu, and the *Market Record* the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas as 5,657,000 bu, an increase of 100,000 and 1,100,000 bu, respectively, over a week ago. There is afloat 6,460,900 bu at Minneapolis and 4,394,800 bu at Duluth.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, closing steady at ¼@¾c above Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 94⅛@94¾c; November closed at 94¾c, nominal; December, 94¾c; May, $1.01 asked. Corn—No. 2, cash, 43@43½c; November closed at 43⅝c bid; year, 40⅜@41c asked; January, 40⅜c asked; May, 40¾@40⅞c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 cash, 32c; November closed at 32c asked; May, 33c asked. Rye—No. 2, 94c bid. Barley steady but quiet; Nebraska, 51c; Iowa, 63c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $9.25. Lard, $6.05. Dry salt meats, boxed, shoulders, $5.00; longs and ribs, $6.00; short clear, $6.05. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs and ribs, $7.37½; short clear, $7.62½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 141,000 bu; corn, 134,000 bu; oats, 64,000 bu; rye, 18,000 bu; barley, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 121,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu; rye, 12,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat active and easier; No. 2 cash, November, 98c; December, 98¾c; May, $1.05¾. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 53½c. Oats dull; cash, 32c; January, 43¾c. Rye active and lower; cash, 94c.

CLOVERSEED—Active and higher; prime cash, $5.55; December, $5.25; January, $5.32½; February, $5.32½; March, $5.37½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 84,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 1,700 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; cloverseed, 446 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 780 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 200 bu.

Under the Purple and Motley.

"And it came to pass, when the King heard the words of the woman, that he rent his clothes; and he passed by upon the wall, and the people looked, and, behold, he had sackcloth within upon his flesh."—*II. Kings, vi., 30.*

The Jester—who grinned at the scanty fare they
spread at the royal board,
And tittered a grace, more jest than prayer and
more to the guests than the Lord;
Who wrinkled his face with a wry grimace, while
the people looked aghast
At the sackcloth under the purple robes of their
King, as he went past.

The Jester—whose merry gibes were heard in all
that doleful while—
Should he wear sackcloth like the King—why,
Famine's self would smile;
He—light and empty of heart and thought as the
jingling bells he wore—
He would laugh at the sackcloth and jest at the
ache of the heart it covered o'er.

Well might the King wear sackcloth; his were a
nation's woes,
And every sob from a million lips was one of his
own heart's throes;
The tears of his people burned his cheek, their
hunger gnawed his breast.
The pain that ached in their hollow eyes drove
peace from his sleepless rest.

But the Jester, who laughed in the palace, who
mocked at the shriveled lips
Of gaunt-eyed Famine and turned aside her moan
with his nimble quips,
Who rippled a stave of a reveler's song when the
woman, with bitter cry,
Shrieked, "Help, O King, for God will not!" as
the helpless King passed by;

The Jester—Death laughed in his face one day
and the smile on his lips was chilled;
So strange it seemed for him to die, that all the
court was filled
With ripples of laughter, hushed and low, just
tinged with pity and shame,
But the smiles would come when they coupled
Death with the frolicsome Jester's name.

So with pitying smiles and hands they dressed the
dead for the Court of Death.
They stripped off his motley—the grotesque rags
—and then, with startled breath
They looked in amaze, for chafing his breast with
its irritant rankle and sting,
Under his motley the Jester wore sackcloth—like
the King.

—*Robert J. Burdette.*

Notes About Brazil.

It was the 15th of November, 1889, that the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil was dethroned.

Slavery was abolished under his reign by the act of May 13, 1888, adopted by the Chambers.

Brazil has enjoyed remarkable prosperity this year, and the crops, including the coffee crop, have been unusually abundant.

The regular army of Brazil consists of only 12,000 soldiers, but the government can raise a military force of 100,000 men by conscription.

There have been over 50,000 immigrants to Brazil from Europe within the last two years. Most of them have been Italians, Germans, and Portuguese.

The ravages of the yellow-fever in Brazil this year have been mainly in the cities of the eastern seaboard, including Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and many thousands of people have suffered from it.

Marshal Fonseca was proclaimed Provisional President immediately after the dethronement of the Emperor two years ago, and was elected Constitutional President after the adoption of the constitution in February last. He has been Dictator since the beginning of this month.

Some time ago the Papal authorities at the Vatican divided Brazil into two ecclesiastical provinces and made preparations for the holding of a grand South American ecclesiastical council this year. But the disturbed condition of things in four or five of the republics of South America has interfered with the plans for the council, which is not likely to be held until quiet has been restored in them.—*New York Sun.*

Texan Philosophy.

When you give to the heathen $1, put in another dollar to carry it to him.

Toothache is a penalty and gout is the result of rich food which some selfish mortal refused to divide with a hungry neighbor.

Unless responsibility weighs something it is not responsibility.

Love smiles at poverty and difficulties until it gets hungry and cold.

Man spends his life hunting temptations.

The best way to get fun out of an old pun is to trade off the p for an f.

Do not live in a show-case. Life is something better than an advertisement.

False pride sometimes makes a very good boy or girl ashamed of his or her mother. Vanity is the most cowardly thing on earth.

If you will do your duty and tell the truth you will not need any excuses as long as you live.

Whenever you are moved to inquire whether a thing is right or wrong it is pretty sure to be wrong. Even a brute knows when it is doing right.

Man's friends get him into much more trouble than his enemies.

You cannot teach a fool any sense, but you can cripple him so that he will be practically harmless.

People never think together very long at a time.

There is nothing in the world that people relish more than nonsense with a great deal of sense in it.—*Dallas News.*

On and Off the Car.

First Lady (on the electric car)—"Please let me off at Eleventh street."

Second Lady—"Let me out at Twenty-second street."

New Conductor—"Wall, begorra, the two of yez got aff togither and yez'll get arf togither."—*Milwaukee Journal.*